THE

MERCHANTS MAP of COMMERCE:

WHEREIN THE

UNIVERSAL MANNER and MATTER

OF

TRADE

Is Compendiously Handled.

THE

STANDARD and Current COINS of Sundry PRINCES observed.

The Real and Imaginary COINS of ACCOMPTS and EXCHANGES expressed.

The Natural and Artificial COMMODITIES of all Countreys for Transportation declared.

The *Weights* and *Measures* of all Eminent *Cities* and *Towns* of Traffick, collected and reduced one into another; and all to the *Meridian* of *Commerce* practised in the famous City of *LONDON*.

By LEVVES ROBERTS *Merchant.*

Necessary for all such as shall be imployed in the Publick Affairs of PRINCES in Foreign Parts, for all Gentlemen and others that Travel abroad for Delight or Pleasure, and for all *Merchants* or their *Factors* that Exercise the *Art of Merchandizing* in any part of the habitable World.

The Second Edition Corrected and much Enlarged.

LONDON,

Printed for *R. Horn*, at the South entrance of the *Royal Exchange*, and are to be sold by *G. Saubridge*, *J. Martyn*, *E. Brewster*, *J. Starkey*, *T. Basset*, *H. Brome*, *J. Wright*, *R. Chiswel*, and *B. Took*; M. DC. LXXI.

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To the Right Worſhipful and Worthily Eminent

MERCHANTS:

Sir *Morris Abbot*, Kt. Alderman of the City of *London*, and Governor of the Company of *Engliſh* Merchants, trading into the *Eaſt-Indies*.

Henry Garraway, Eſquire, Alderman of the ſaid City of *London*, and Governor of the Company of *Engliſh* Merchants trading the *Levant Sea*.

Your excellent skill, (*much honour'd* SIRS) in all the particular parts of *Merchandizing*, and your skilful excellency in the *Univerſal Commerce* of the World, not only demonſtrated by continual experiments, but alſo practiſed by ſundry demonſtrations, (eſpecially under your Government, in thoſe ſo *worthy* and *honourable Societies*, of which you are at this preſent the happy *Governors*) prompted me, that you were not only the fitteſt Patrons of this *Model*, but the beſt *Judges* of the Work *it ſelf*; and therefore if I were not induced by any other motive, nor yet moved by any other inducement; yet this alone might both move and induce me, not only to preſent you with this *Dedication*, but alſo crave from your *Worths* a friendly and favourable *Protection*.

But the further conſideration of my particular *Obligement*, and the dayly experience of both your *loves*, challenged this juſtly from me, as the acknowledgment of my *reſpect* and *ſervice*: for before I had the favour of your acquaintance, I was made acquainted with your favours; and in *Conſtantinople* before you knew me, I had the honour of your *imployments*; and after my return thence, I found the approbation of my former endeavours extended *it ſelf*, not only to my admittance (as a Member) into thoſe *Societies*

you govern; but ſince into places of *truſt* and *repute* in both of them.

Your *experience* and *judgment* then in the contents of this *Tract* conſidered, and my never-dying *Gratitude* for theſe your noble *courteſies* remembred: pleaſe to *Patronize* theſe my *Labours*, and in a fair conſtruction accept of this my *New-years acknowledgment*: So ſhall both of you reap the *Honour* due to your one *VVorths*, and I the *reſpect* due to a grateful FACTOR, which with all *faithful expreſſions* I ſhall ever covet to *preſerve*; that I may as well *futurely* as *formerly* be honoured by your good *opinion*, and intitle my ſelf ſtill your *thankful* and *affectionate friend*, to ſerve you,

January 6.
1638.

LEVVES ROBERTS.

TO THE

THRICE WORTHY AND WORSHIPFUL

William Harvey, Dr of Phyſick. *John Harvey*, Eſquire.
Daniel Harvey, Merchant. *Eliab Harvey*, Merchant.
Michael Harvey, Merchant. *Matthew Harvey*, Merchant.

BRETHREN:

And *JOHN HARVEY*, Merchant, only Son to Mr. *Thomas Harvey*, Merchant, deceaſed.

THE Draught *of this* MAP *of* COMMERCE (Right worthy Sir and Sirs) *was above twenty years paſt roughly* traced *out and* delineated *for the furtherance and help of mine own* imployment *beyond the* Seas, *at the charges and expence of that* worthy Merchant, *your loving* Brother, *and my deceaſed Maſter* Thomas Harvey; *ſince whoſe death, you were pleaſed for ſome* years *to ſecond what he had thus given a begining unto, and by a continuation of that my then* imployment, *and an acceptation of my then endeavours and ſervice in many parts of the* World, *inabled and gave me means to proceed with that* Model *I had to this end thus begun: But time and my* Mercantile Affairs *not permitting me at that time to collect all thoſe fit* materials *in thoſe places, as were uſeful and neceſſary to perfect this* Fabrick, *I have ſince my return from my former imployment, been ſo much* aſſiſted *by your* help, *and ſo much* helped *by*

your aſſiſtance, *that I have brought* it *after many years toil* (*notwithſtanding my many other publick and private affairs*) *to that perfection you now ſee* it. *Such then therefore as it is, in regard of the* reſpect *I owe to the* memory *and* worth *of that my deceaſed* Patron, *and of the* grateful acknowledgment *I owe to your* particular *and joint*-courteſies:

Be pleaſed to accept of this my thankfulneſs, *and let the* Work (*as a* Child *firſt bred under your* Roof, *and ſince nouriſhed and educated abroad for many years at* his *and* your charges) *find from you all not only a favourable* Patronage *and* courteous Protection, *but alſo a friendly* acceptation. *So ſhall the* Author *have juſt cauſe to* honor *your* love, *and ſtill perſevere to* love *your* honor, *which he* prayeth *may not only* yearly *but* hourly *be* multiplied *and* increaſed *unto you,*

Reſting yours moſt affectionate,

to ſerve You,

LOD. ROBERTS

To his much Reſpected Friends

The MERCHANTS of *ENGLAND* in generall,

and to the courteous Reader, whom it may concern.

I Was not ignorant, (*Right worthy friends*) when firſt I undertook this *task*, and buſied my ſelf to compaſs this *Work*, how difficult it would prove to be in it *ſelf*; what ſlender furtherances I had to accompliſh the *ſame*; and how weak my own abilities were to give *it* perfection: yet notwithſtanding all theſe obſtacles, when I had duely conſidered the general want *thereof*, and the common benefit and commodity that would redound *thereby*, eſpecially to thoſe of my own profeſſion (if *it* might be fully, or in ſome meaſure truely perfected) I reſolved (conſidering the ſilence of thoſe of better indowments) to take *the ſame* in hand, and cheerfully and willingly laid both my hand to the *Work*, and my ſhoulder to the burthen, collecting and gathering with laborious induſtry, and induſtrious labour all thoſe principal points and heads; as might either conduce to the accompliſhment of *the building*, or any way further my intended *fabrick*: So that by my continual toil, and ſearch after fit and apt materials, I hoped that at length a good iſſue would crown my indeavours, and finiſh this my intended undertaken *task*.

But after long and tedious inquiſition, I found that the further I ſailed in this *Ocean*, the vaſter were my deſires, and the fewer were my furtherances to my wiſhed *Port*; ſo that perceiving the *Work* thus to increaſe upon me, beyond my expectation and firſt purpoſe, I was conſtrained (with the wind-ſcanted *Seaman*) to caſt about again, and limit my ſelf to a narrower ſcantling; for that to do it at large, and as the matter punctually required, was far beyond the reach of my knowledge; yet becauſe I could not do as I would, I reſolved to do as I could, and thereupon begun again to involve theſe my firſt ſcattered Collections into a leſſer mould, and reduce my firſt thougths and obſervations into ſuch a ſecond limit and order, as might beſt befit my experience, and the compaſs to which now I had confined it; conceiving that as my intentions (joyned to my labour and pains herein) tended only to the good of others, and principally of *Merchants* and their Factors; that reſide or negociate in foreign parts, ſo they will in requital be induced to have a good opinion *thereof*, as a reward to me, for the benefit that ſhall redound to them by *the ſame*, excuſing thoſe errors which peradventure the better experienced may by tryal find

in

in the peruſal of this *Work*, and the defects which my ignorance hath inforced me to let paſs, which by reaſon of the diverſity and rarity of the matter the ſame is moſt ſubject unto, and the rather becauſe I have been conſtraind oftentimes in this *Deſert* to travel without a certain *guide*, and not ſeldom to Navigate by anothers *Compaſs*, having not in any Language or Countrey met with any *Author*, that could either totally conduct me, or truly rectifie my ſteps when I went aſtray; yet I muſt confeſs I met with ſome that ſhot at the mark I aimed at; but it was at random. and came not home to my propoſed blank; and I found *ſome* that took up ſtuff upon truſt, and a *ſecond* followed *him* and a *third* that *ſecond*, and here (not able otherwiſe to contradict nor amend) I alſo became a follower of theirs; ſome again I obſerved to have borrowed from others, of which number I may accompt the Collections of *Claud Bojer Lionois*, of *Gio. Mariana* a *Florentine*, of *Jacob Cartolano*, a *Venetian*, of *Gio Baptiſte Zuchetta* a *Genovois*, of Mr. *Malines* and Mr. *Hunt* our own Countreymen, and ſome others, who again gave addition to what they had in this nature gathered; but all theſe (though by their indeauours meriting due commendation) yet ſatisfied not throughly my curioſity, nor the earneſt deſire I had to bring this *Work* to a more abſolute perfection: therefore in this caſe I was furthered by ſome friends, whoſe *Star* led me when I was benighted, and whoſe *Candle* lightned me, when otherwiſe I ſhould have ſtumbled; by which means, and my own old twelve years collections, during my abode and imployment in many parts of the world, I have at laſt by due ſounding of the *Channel*, ſafely ſailed over the *Ocean* afore-mentioned, and brought my *Bark* to an Anchor in *her* deſired *Harbour*; and I hope ſo well obſerved the depths, Shoals, Rocks and Sands thereof, that he that Navigates after me, and by this my *Map*, ſhall be ſecured from all dangers, and thereby bring his accompts to that wiſhed *Port*, that may prove both to his own profit and Commodity.

Now *Gentlemen*, having thus then underſtood with what induſtry and care the materials of this *Edifice* hath been collected, what pains hath been uſed to bring *it* to this concluſion and perfection, and having truely weighed the benefit ariſing *thereby*; all theſe I conceive are effectual inducements to challenge a fair acceptance from you, yet notwithſtanding all theſe real arguments I cannot deny, but the *Work it ſelf* may not only ſuffer in the opinion of the cenſorious, but be alſo ſubject to the verdict of the judicious, both in the *Form*, *Manner*, *Method* and *Title* thereof, which I ſhall eaſily be brought to acknowledge, though as eaſily I might alleadge, that had not my younger years been drawn by adverſe fortune

ortune or croſs fate, from the ſtudy of *Arts* to the ſtudy of *Marts*, I might peradventure have delineated this *Map* with more curious colours, illuſtrated *it* with more diverſity of pleaſing objects, and adorned *it* with ſome more delightful variety; but proceeding thus from the Pen of a *Merchant*, from whom ſuch excellencies cannot be expected, *it* may the rather find a favorable conſtruction from the ingenuous of my profeſſion, and from the learned of what Art ſoever, to whoſe judgment and candid cenſure, I ſhall willingly ſubmit both my ſelf and theſe my *Labours*; and for thoſe whoſe tender appetite cannot reliſh *it* in that nature as *it* is, and who are ignorant of my pains *herein*, it will not be judged to be a point of ill manners in me to tell them, that this *Method*, *Form*, and *Title* was peſcribed me by the neceſſity and conſequence of the *Work* in hand, and by the *Enthuſiaſme* of my own fancy, which I conceived in ſome ſort I was bound a little to pleaſe, partly to eaſe the burthen I endured in the *building*, and principally to add ſome delight and pleaſure to the toil I underwent in rearing the *ſame*.

Now as touching the *Structure it ſelf*, many motives have induced me to lay the foundation *thereof* upon the knowledge of *Geographie*, and upon the uſe of *Maps* and *Sea-Cards* in general, ſo delightful, profitable and neceſſary to the *Merchant*, that it cannot be by him that would be accompted ſuch a *one*, neither neglected nor omitted. The principal parts thereof I have touched, ſo far only as conduced to the enlightening of the *matter* in hand, and to the general underſtanding of the inſuing *Tract*: from hence (for method ſake) I was inforced to a curſory *ſurvey* of the four principal parts and diviſions of the *World*, according to modern Authors; from this I deſcend to the *Empires*, *Kingdoms*, and particular *Provinces* of each of them; and thence to the *eminent* and moſt *noted Cities*, and *Towns* of Traffick therein, whoſe ſcituation I have ſuperficially run over, and in ſome ſort, obſerved the moſt remarkable *paſſages* as have preſented themſelves within the compaſs of my *reading*; and for matter of *Trade*, I have in the firſt place obſerved the *natural* and *artificial Commodities* therein found; then the *Coins* there in uſe and *currant*, with the *value* and *denomination* thereof, and the *ſpecies* wherein *Merchants* do there frame and regulate their *accompts* by, alſo the *Weights* and *Meaſures* of thoſe places, together with their *Exchanges*, and how theſe are found to be calculated amonſt the *Italians*, who are accounted the moſt expert *Bankers* and *Exchangers*, with all other fit inſtruments and materials, as at this day is found practiſed in the *Art* of *Merchandizing*, in all the parts of the habitable *World*.

And in concluſion, I have added a Table of the *Longitude* and

and *Latitude* of all theſe *eminent* places of *Traffick*, not only thereby to ſatisfie the curious, but the better to guide the inquirer to any ſuch *City* or *Town* ſought for: In the reſt, I have (following the example of many *Merchants*) ſhewed the *worſt* firſt, and the *beſt* laſt; I mean declared the particulars of the *Trade* of *America*, as the leaſt and worſt known to us; then of *Africa* and *Aſia*, and *laſt* of all *Europe*, as the *beſt*, and beſt known to us, and according to my *Title* included and concluded all, within the *famous City of London*, where we abide, which ever with all gratefulneſs as the place of my Education in the *Art* of *Merchandizing*, I am obliged to honour.

And to conclude, in all this *Work* my ambition ſtill hath prompted me to an indeavour of pleaſing all *Merchants* in general, and (if I may not be thought to judge too favourably of this *Child* of my own *brain*) I may be induced to believe I ſhall hereby pleaſe not only the moſt, but alſo the moſt ingenuous. I am confident, were my *Labours* truely ſcand, my *indeavours* might challenge that thanks I expect; and he that knows both my publick and private imployments, may well anſwer for me, and excuſe the defects or omiſſions, that may by further tryal peradventure be found herein; and if in the future I find *this* acceptable, I may yet be incouraged to publiſh ſome other *Works*, which in this kind I have hewen out to your profit and Commodity: till when, and ever I remain,

A well wiſher of your proſperities;

Lewes Roberts.

To his honoured Friend and Kinſman, Mr. Lewes Roberts, *Merchant.*

HOw ere our ruder Countrey-men deſpiſe
The Myſteries of *Trade* and *Merchandiſe*;
With whom 'tis counted Learning but to know
The price of *Runts*, how *Sheep* and *Cattel* go:
Such as (for COIN) do only underſtand
That which with them doth paſs from hand to hand:
And as for *Weights* and *Meaſures*, find no ground
For any other than the *Yard* and *Pound*:
So as thy BOOK, to theſe that judgement lack,
Seems of leſs uſe then an old *Almanack*:
How ere (I ſay) their ignorance incline
To make *waſt paper* of this *work* of thine;
Yet pleaſe t' admit one from thy native Clime,
And of thy Blood too, to ſpeak truth in Rime.
A *verſe* protects not falſhood, and a Lye
Is not excus'd by being good *Poetry*;
That's but to ſin more wittily, and be
Guilty of a more quaint impiety:
Such praiſe You'd ſcorn; and (though the *vice* of *Time*
Make Sin in *proſe*, but Courteſie in *rime*)
Your better thoughts would ne'r with patience brook
That any damn himſelf to praiſe your BOOK.
Ile then bring no fain'd *Elogies* t' invite,
The thrifty *Buyers* colder Appetite;
Or (like a begging *Prologuiſt*) foreſpeak
A fair applauſe, for fear the *Author* break:
No thy *Compoſures* far tranſcend that fate,
And ſcorn alike the Vulgars *love* and *hate*.
They that (like Thee) refus'd no pain or toyl
With forreign *Trade* t' enrich their *Native ſoil*,
And (like diſcreet *Camelions*) can comply
With each mans *humor* for *Commodity*:
That have read *Kingdoms* over, and can tell
What Men, for Letters put together, ſpell;
And underſtand too even the moſt perplext
And hidden meaning of that darker *Text*:
Theſe and theſe only are allow'd to bee
The equal *Judges* of thy BOOK and THEE.
And ſure Thy *merit* cannot want *it's* meed;
For *doing well's* rewarded in the *deed*.

M. E.

To my honoured Friend and Couſin, Mr. Lodowick Roberts *Merchant, upon his Book.*

STeel'd was his Courage, and undaunted Mind
Who firſt ſpread *Sails* to catch the nimble *wind*:

Culling

Culling the ſtately *Pines* from lofty *Woods*,
To cut a paſſage through the *raging Floods*:
The hazard of this Enterprize did make
Thee this labourious *Task* to undertake;
To make that way familiar, which before
Was full of doubt; that where fear kept the door
Security might enter, and men now
Through *Neptunes* field ſafely might drive their *Plough*,
Our *Engliſh Merchants* juſtly may ſtile thee,
Not only *Typhis*, but their *Mercury*:
For, how each Countrey doth to others prize
The value of its *Native Merchandize*;
What profit ſuch COMMERCE to us may bring,
Their Rites, and how the Image of our KING
In *foreign Climates* is prefered before
Exotick *Princes*, ſtampt in the ſame *Oare*,
Thou in this little VOLUME doſt contrive;
That *Merchants* ſeeing them (through perſpective)
Diſcharge their *Factors*; for thy BOOK alone
Seems a ſole FACTOR for our NATION.
CAMBRIA rejoyce: hereafter thou maiſt write,
I bore the MAN, who lent the *World* this light

F. H.

To my loving and much honoured Couſin, Mr. Lewes Roberts *Merchant, upon his Merchants Map of Commerce.*

MY praiſe is bootleſs, and to diſcommend
Is fitter for a Slanderer then Friend;
For my ſmall judgment in this *Art* of *Gain*
Makes both my *verdict* and my *Cenſure* vain:
Yet I've perusd thy BOOK, and there have ſeen
A *Work* of wonder; and though have not been
Far from my *Native home*; yet now I find
The *Worlds worth* clos'd within thy knowing *Mind*;
I ſee the *Riches* of each Countreys *ſoyl*
By this thy *Art* brought home, without our toyl;
I find the *Rarities* of each Place and Town
Brought to our view with eaſe, and thou haſt drawn
All foreign COINS to *Ours*, and *ours* to *theirs*;
Their *Weights* and *Meaſures* too, to us appears
All but one thing; thy moſt induſtrious hand
By this thy skill, ha's crowned thus this Land
With ſtrange *Outlandiſh wealth*, which ſhall commend
Thy *worth* to after Times; and I, thy friend
And *Kinſman*, glory ſhall that this thy Fame
Hath thus rais'd up a WORK t' outlive thy *Name*.

ROBRT ROBERTS *of*
Llanvair in *Angleſey*.

Ad ingenioſum exactiſſimi hujus operis Authorem, Dominum *Lodovicum Roberts*, Mercatorem *Londinenſem*.

Multa tuo (fateor) debentur carmina Libro,
Qui dedit ingenii tot monumenta tui.
Siſte pedem, nec vade foras Mercator ad Indos :
Huc ades, hic paucis diſcere multa potes.
Spargitur his foliis nummus peregrinus, & Aurum,
Argentum, Æs, variis ſculpta moneta modis.
Aſpice rem, legem, placidâ brevitate docentur,
Artificis, patriæ, gloria, fama, decus,
Vade Liber, plauſuque volent (Lodovice) *labores :*
Prima dabunt meritis præmia digna tuis.

Ad LECTOREM.

Quiſquis eris (Lector) Libri nè ſupprime laudem,
Ingenuum dices, ſi legis artis opus.
Qui floccipendes, tentes componere tale,
Da ſibi quod tibi vis : Lector, amator eris.

GULIELMUS ROGERS.

To the eminently deſerving Author, Mr. Lewes Roberts.

'Twere needleſs ſure to fix a *Poem* here
To draw the taken READER in by th' Ear;
'Tis cheap to praiſe the *Author*; we commend
No *worth* i'th *Work* by that, but *love* to th' *Friend*;
And (by an open way of Flattery) make
The *Work* approved for the *Authors* ſake:
So, (though we loath) the thick-lipt *Nurſe* we kiſs
For the *Babes* ſake, that by her nouriſh't is.
Thy *Genius*, that firſt ſtampt a *worth* on This,
Above *its Reader*, or *its Praiſer* is;
And we may make a doubt, whether beſt takes,
The *Coin* thou ſpeak'ſt of, or the *Coin* thou mak'ſt;
And live indebted, that thou haſt brought hither
To us, the *Trade* of all the *World* together:
And (as i'th' *Worlds* MAP ſpacious *Kingdoms* lie
Deciphered by ſmall *Atomes* to our eye)
So the great *Worth* in every *Page* by Thee
Expreſt; is richer then a MONARCHIE.
Live, live to *Fame*; and may its truth to You
Make me a POET and a PROPHET too.

THO: BEEDOME.

Ad clariſſimum virum D. *Lodovicum Roberts* Civem *Londinenſem*, linguarum modernarum artiſque Mercatoriæ ſcientiſſimum; Chartam Mercatoriam edentem.

Quid dignum Lodovice *tibi, quid pectore promam,*
Quo poſſim merito ſolvere digna tuo?
Carmina quid canerem, dulces imitantia Muſas?
Carmina ſunt Libris inferiora tuis.
Laudibus eveherem? tua pura modeſtia pellit:
Nota loquor. Laudes reſpuis ipſe tuas.
Deſiſtam meliùs. Reliquos tu pande labores.
Laus Chartæ Mercis *nulla ſat eſſe poteſt.*

HENRY GARTHVVAIT.

To his worthy Friend, and loving Fellow ſervant, the AUTHOR.

THIs an old cuſtom that this Age hath got,
To praiſe their *friends* in *print*, Ile praiſe thee, not
Becauſe I am thy *friend*; only Ile tell
The World, the WORK which thou haſt done ſo well
Speaks both thy *worth* and *praiſe*; *it* cannot miſs,
Thoſe that are not thy *friends* muſt needs praiſe *this*;
This thy COMMERCE, *Child* of thine *Induſtry*,
Joyning both POLES in near *affinity*,
Nurſe of thy Countreys *honor*, and by which
Only, all *Kingdoms* of the *World* grow rich;
And (by the *Current* of a *mutual Trade*)
Thou ſheweſt how *happy* all the *Earth* is made.
Let others praiſe Thee; yet in the degree
Of *Vertue*, live belov'd by *W. B.*

Ad chariſſimum Fratrem Dm. *Lodovicum Roberts* Civem *Londinenſem*.

Quas Phœbus *merces terris adſperſit Eois,*
Et quas occiduis aſpicit ipſe locis:
Quicquid produxit Zephyrus, tu quicquid & Eurus,
Antiquus quicquid & novus orbis habet,
Colligis in faſcem: numiſmata millia centum;
Mille tibi merces; cambia cæca patent.
Perge beare tuos fœlici prole cerebri,
Utraque vix tantas India *jacta topes.*

TASSS.

To my ever loving Friend Mr. *Lewes Roberts* Merchant, upon his *Map* of *Commerce*.

CAll up the ancient Bards and let them praiſe
This Brittains skill not known in former days,
For then *Aſtræa* fled and left the land,
But now's return'd with Ballance in her hand,

And

And teacheth out of *Roberts* new found treaſure,
To know the World throughout by Weight and Meaſure.
Firſt then lets weigh the man, weigh his good will,
Then weigh our words, ſo ſhall we ſpeak none ill.

Charls Fetiplace.

To his friend Mr. Lewes Roberts *Merchant.*

SOme *Merchants* travail without reſt,
From North to South, From Eaſt to Weſt,
To gain their wealth; which home they bring
To fill their cheſts; or with full wing
Profuſely ſpend it here in pleaſure,
With health, time, credit and their treaſure.
But thou, experience having taught,
That what is buried comes to naught,
Here largely ſhews by courſe of Trade,
The *Merchants* MAP, COMMERCE to aid;
And ſo by ſpending Gathers more
Than they that baſely hide their ſtore.

Ralph Hanſon.

To his much Honoured frind Mr. Lewes Roberts *Merchant, upon his* Map *of* Commerce.

1.

WHen that the portal of this goodly frame
Was firſt preſented to my greedy eyes,
(Before I ſaw the Maſter-builders name)
Me thought it was a promiſing Fronticepiece:
And then deſires did kindle in my breſt,
To enter further and to the view the reſt.

2.

But looking longer on that beauteous Porch,
I ſpied inſculp'd on the outſide building,
The Authors name, that like a burning torch
Did ſet on flame my priſtine ardent longing:
By that the builder of the work I knew;
How could I then but thirſt for further view?

3.

I Crav'd admittance, 'twas a needleſs ſuit,
(The Arts (they ſay) are called liberal;)
Aſſoon as entred I was ſtrucken mute,
And made my moan to th' Muſes ſeveral:
They promis'd aid; but yet when I had done,
They ſaid 'twas lighting tapers to the Sun.

4.

Loe here I met with many ſacred Arts,
Which keep their Courts and uſual reſidence;
At *Ox* and *Camber* thoſe two famous Marts,
Partaking moſt of their munificence.

Theſe frankly ſent this Architect a piece.
To beautifie his curious Edifice.

5.

Me thought I ſaw them ſadly to lament
The adverſe fortune of ſo brave a Wight,
That was not to their learned manſions ſent,
Ne'r could his Stars have wrought him worſer ſpite:
But yet to conquer their malignities,
Th'enricht his Theſis with their dignities.

6.

Here did I ſee with ſtrange variety
The great Colloſs of the terreſtrial Globe,
Brought by the Art of rare Geographie,
Within the compaſs of a paper robe;
So rich the form and ſo compendious,
As ſtruck amazement in my wondring Muſe.

7.

I further look'd and ſaw with admiration
Th' exact compoſure of two matchleſs lights,
They ſerve not only for the contemplation
Of men Mercantile, but of Gentile ſpirits;
The one deſcries the paths of *merchandize*,
The other ſhews Exchanges myſteries.

8.

I've read of *Drake* and *Martin Forbeſher*,
Woſe manly faces all the Poles did ſee,
With others famed for the Globes ſurrounder,
Their worths have ſweld the Worlds great Hiſtory:
I honour much thoſe Heroes memory,
As much I loath the ſtain of flattery.

9.

But my opinion freely Ile expreſs,
And think that none will judge it Hereſie;
That of the World in this MAP of COMMERCE,
This age ſhall find more rare diſcovery:
For here that Maſſy Ball and all its *traffick*
At once is ſeen, as through a perfect optick.

10.

Goe on (brave wit) and let the World poſſeſs
Some further fruit of thy well-tempred brains:
Though Criticks ſnarle, it matters not a ruſh;
Honour and thanks attend thy matchleſs pains.
The unborne Babe that ſhall a *Merchant* be,
Shall honour in this work thy memory.

J. H.

To the no leſs Ingenious, then really Induſtrious Gentleman Mr. Lewes Roberts, *Merchant, and one of the Committees for the* East-India *Company*:

Upon his Book intituled, The Merchants Map of Commerce; *With an Animadverſion to the Reader, and Alluſion to the time of the firſt Impreſſion, being the beginning of this preſent Year*; MDCXXXVIII.

HAd I (by frequent *Traffick* on the BURSE)
Been verſt i' th' *notes* of *Mercantile Diſcourſe*,
In proper *Accents* here I might ſet forth
Some fair Expreſſion of Thy *pregnant WORTH*;
Or rais'd a TROPHIE to Thy *vertuous* NAME,
Of equal *PARR*, to Thy *Deſerving FAME*:
But, (having onely *touch'd* APOLLOS *Lyre*)
Grant me yet room amongſt this *numerous Quire*;
And, (as I am) accept of what I bring,
A *Poſie* mean for ſuch an *Orient* RING,
A RING for every MERCHANT meet to wear,
Though vaſt in *Compaſs*, as the *Orbique Sphære*:
Thy *Book* I mean, the MAP OF fair COMMERCE,
That takes *Circumference* ore the UNIVERSE.
Where firſt, (as to the life) I find diſplaid 1.
Due *Method*, and material *form* of TRADE;
The *STANDARDS* value ſecondly, injoyns 2.
Of PRINCES to obſerve their *current* COINS:
The third, COINS *real*, and *imaginary*, 3.
Accompts, *Exchanges*; and wherein they vary:
Fourthly, COMMODITIES for *Tranſportation*, 4.
The various *ſorts* of every ſeveral NATION:
Fifthly, of TOVVNS and CITIES *eminent*, 5.
Their *weights* and *Meaſures* to the full extent:
Laſtly, reducing all to One, (by *This*) 6.
LONDONS COMMERCE, our fair *Metropolis*.
Rare MERCHANT of the MUSES! may I call
Thee *Merchant*? or Great FACTOR *General*?
This *Proof piece* of thy *Service* for the reſt,
May well oblige *Them* to thy dear *beheſt*;
For, of Thy equal ſure no AGE can boaſt,
That bringſt Us *Traffick* home from every *Coaſt*;
Rat'ſt the *Commodities*, the *Coins*, the *Meaſures*;
And ſum'ſt (in fine) a very *Maſs* of *Treaſures*.
Go on, and proſper in Thy fair *Deſigns*;
May theſe *elaborate* and *experient Lines*
Add to thoſe *honourd* PAIR of CITY-SAGES.
That ſhall receive *them* to *their* PATRONAGES.
Mean while, (and to tranſmit my free *Applauſe*
READER, to *Thee* (without *collateral* cauſe)
Of th' AUTHORS *Worth*; not hereby to prefer
This MERCHANTS MAP, (as do's the *Stationer*,
For his own *private profit*) but for *Thine*,
To whom Our AUTHOR do's His *Work* reſign
This I infer; *It* ha's no PRESIDENT
For THEORIE; and to make *equivalent*

Thy

Thy *practick Part*; the *Author* here bequeaths
A VOLUME not more *continent* of *Leaves*,
Then *various fruitful Matter*; which his *toil*
Ha's brought Thee *home* from every *forreign Soil*;
And (as deep *ſpeld* in GEOGRAPHIQUE *Arts*)
Ran ſmooth diviſion o're the WORLD in *Parts*;
Searching the *bowels* of each *Kingdoms* STATE:
And not alone of TRAFFICK *there* relate:
But *Cuſtoms*, *Habits*, *Strength*, and *Government*,
Deckt' in ſo new HISTORICK *Ornament*;
That *here* Thou may'ſt with *eaſe* and *pleaſure* ſee
The *Rate* and *State* of every MONARCHY.
Nor need'ſt Thou yet demand for *whom* is made
This fair *Commercial* MAP, this *Map* of *Trade*:
To *All* 'tis needful; ſpecially for *Thoſe*
That moſt for *Travail* ſhall *themſelves* diſpoſe;
Or *thoſe* who would employ or *them* or *theirs*
Ith' *publick way* of PRINCES great *Affairs*;
Or *any*, who for *private* RECREATION,
Make (by *conceit*) continual *Tranſmigration*:
In fine, (and chief) for *All* that *exerciſe*
Ith' *ſpacious* WORLD the *Art* of MERCHANDISE.
Since now, for *general Good* (as't may appear)
This HARVEST comes i'th' *entrance* of the YEAR;
(As to ſo MANY *uſeful*;) *Many* bee
The *future* BLESSINGS ſhall be *ſhour*'d on THEE:
Yea, *All* (in part) *Thy* LABOURS to *requite*)
Bleſs *that New*-YEAR brought *this new* WORK to *light*.

MATHEVV RHODES.

In praiſe of my Friend the Author, and his BOOK.

To the READER.

IF thou would'ſt be a *Stateſ-man*, and ſurvay
Kingdoms for information; heres a way
Made Plain, and eaſie: fitter far for thee
Then great *Ortelius* his *Geographie*.

If thou would'ſt be a *Gentleman*, in more
Then title only; this MAP yields thee ſtore
Of Obſervations, fit for Ornament,
Or uſe, or to give curious ears content.

If thou would'ſt be a *Merchant*, buy this Book:
For 'tis a prize worth gold; and do not look
Daily for ſuch diſburſements; no, 'tis rare,
And ſhould be caſt up with thy richeſt ware.

READER, if thou be any, or all three;
(For theſe may meet and make a harmony)
Then praiſe this Author for his uſeful pains,
Whoſe aim is publick good, not private gains.

Iz. Wa.

Sammuel

Samuel Williamot, *to his ever honoured Brother in law the Author.*

THis learned *Iſſue* of thy *teeming Brain*
Calls me not UNCLE; yet let me obtain
The *Nurſes* uſual freedom, to embrace it,
And ſhew it my beſt *love*, though 'twill not grace it,
For though new born, *it* ſpeaks as if *it* were
The Son of *Mercury*, or *Vliſſes* Heir.
Thy *worth* to praiſe, were fitter *Homers* Quill
Then my rude *Verſe*; yet here accept my will.

S. Williamot.

To my ever loving Friend Mr. Lewes Roberts *Merchant, upon his Map* of *Commerce.*

THough many know much; yet we ſeldom find
Spirits ſo free, and profitably kind,
T'impart what or the induſtry, or ſweat
Of a whole *Life-time*, could obſerve, or get;
Like cunning STATISTS enviouſly prone
To keep all *Secrets* of their *Art* unknown;
Out of a fear that ſome (leſs witted) may
(Meeting their *Rules*) become as wiſe as they,
But friend, thy *Candor's* ſuch, I dare acquit
Thee of that malice, by thy labour'd *Writ:*
And muſt commend thy *judgement* too, in *this*,
That fix'd thy *Fame* on ſuch a *Pyramis*,
As, (but the WORLD) 't had miſt a *Baſis*, great
And vaſt enough, whereon to plant *its* ſeat:
And, (if my *Word* may paſs) this *glory's Thine*,
Men *ſail* by all MAPS, but moſt *thrive* by *Thine.*

W. Lewis,

To his dear Brother in law. Mr. Lewes Robert, *Merchant on his* MAP of COMMERCE.

SHould I write in thy *praiſe*, it would be thought
Friends will *commend*, although the *Work* be naught;
No, I will leave it to each READERS mind,
To judge the WORKE as he the *worth* ſhall find:
And if they ſay this MAP is not *done well*,
Bid him that blames *it*, bring *its parallel.*.

R. Hill.

To my moſt dear Father Mr. Lewes Roberts, *Merchant.*

A Fathers *love* may well excuſe
The weakneſs of my *Infant Muſe*,
Yet ('mongſt the reſt that praiſe thy *Pen*)
As laſt admit me ſay,—— *Amen*

Gabrile Roberts,

THE MERCHANTS MAP OF COMMERCE.

CHAP. I.

The description of Countries *conducible to the description of* Cities *and* Towns *of Traffique.*

BEFORE I descend to the particular parts of *this Treatise*, and before I describe the Situations of these *Towns* and *Cities* of Traffique, which here I intend to handle, I must of necessity for Method-sake, first by a cursory draught describe the *Countries*, *Kingdoms* and *Provinces*, wherein the same are found to be situated and placed; and to do the same orderly, and as the subject requireth, it is fit I should survey the means whereby the same is or may be performed, which according to the opinion of the Learned, is noted only to be done by the knowledge of *Geographie*; which in it self is esteemed to be a knowledge so needful and requisite for a *Merchant*, *Factor*, or any other *active person* whose occasions may draw him to see or abide in *forein parts*, that it may not be neglected nor omitted. Neither is it held only necessary to such as manage private affairs by Merchandizing, as *Merchants* or *Factors*, who are led thereto by the *Motive profit*; but also to such *persons* as are more Eminent, and such as are of *greater quality*, whose *motives* are the publick affairs of *Princes*, as *Ambassadors*; or pleasure and delight, by Travelling, as *Gentlemen*, whose *motive* may be properly termed *curiosity* of mind and search of *novelty*; which *last* by observing the Fashions and Manners of divers *Nations*, and the Government and Policies of those *Kingdoms*, do not only very much benefit themselves, but better their understandings thereby, making their knowledge more capable of either publick or private imployment, when they return to their *native home*.

The description of Countries, conduceth to the description of Cities and Towns of Traffique.

The like I conceive the ingenious *Merchant* or *Factor* may (if he please) do, for being in *his* younger years imployed abroad in *merchandizing*, he may by well husbanding his *merchantile* imployment and time, joyn a future benefit of mind, to a present profit of estate; and by a provident judgment, and a judicious Providence, so manage *his* idle hours, and vacant time, that *he* fit *his* capacity, not only wisely to undertake and discreetly to undergo, but also skilfully to perform the greatest imployments that are incident to the service of a *State* or *Kingdom*; neither is it a rare or extraordinary thing to find those that have had their education thus, to have proved not only good *Common-wealths-men*, but also excellent *States-men*: our own *Country* hath afforded some examples in all ages, but in other *Countries* many more are daily found, for it must be acknowledged, that from *this School* those ripe and mature judgments have sprung up, that in many *Countries* abroad, have given sufficient testimony to the World of their excellent abilities this way: and that the Art of *merchandizing*, together with the frequenting of *forein Countries*, at the first to that end, hath afterward rather furthered, then any way backwarded their abilities to undertake, and judiciously to perform the same.

The ancient *policies* and present flourishing continuance of the *State* of *Venice*, the politick and rich Estates of the *Netherlands*, the opulent and eminent quality of the *Duke* of *Tuscany*; the wealthy well-governed *Hans-towns* in *Germany*, (and many more which I could nominate,) make good this *Assertion*, for in all these, *Merchandizing* is found to be the School from whence they gather their first Principles, and indeed the chief Foundation upon which their *Fabrick* of Political Government is raised: the *Scale* by which their *Counsels* are framed, and the *Pillars* by which the same is seen to be supported and maintained.

Merchandizing the first School of the present Government of many Common-wealths.

How excellent is it then for a *Merchant* (that hath another proper and peculiar end of his travels,) so to imploy his time and spend his hours, as that he may at pleasure, without cost or charges, reap that benefit to himself which others purposely come to learn and painfully labour for, with great expence of time and mony; and yet for all this, are peradventure destitute of those helps and furtherances, which *Merchants* and *Factors* by reason of their abode

or vocation do continually enjoy, and who return as ignorantly home (perchance) as they went out; or happily furnished with some such *cursory speculations*, as reach not into the depth of such *policies* of Government, as the real intent of their travel doth truly require; whereas the *Merchant* that comes thither, not purposely to that end, but to benefit himself as a *Merchant*, may gather and lay up those his Observations obtained as Pastimes, and collected as Recreations, which will further and furnish him afterward, either by discourse for pleasure, or by necessity for profit and commodity, when he shall please to publish his secret treasure and put the same in practice.

Geography delightful, profitable, and necessary to the Merchant.

Geography (by what hath been said,) being then granted to be both a profit and a pleasure to all, and specially to the *Merchant*, it must necessarily be granted to be useful also: for though we living in this *Island* acknowledge none for *Merchants* but *such* as adventure their Estates at *Sea*, and are by this means accounted for *real Merchants*; yet those that are versed in *this Profession*, and seen in *this Art*, know also that there be *Merchants* likewise that have their residence in *Continents*, where neither *Seas* are known, nor yet *Navigable Rivers* found, yet for all this, supply with Land-Carriages of *Horses*, *Mules* and *Camels*, by industry and labour, what Nature and *our Habitation* doth freely afford unto us, by the commodity of the incompassed *Seas* in *shipping*; and these are observed and found to travel by Land in Companies and *Caravans* with their Merchandize from one *Country* to another, (as *we* do by Sea in Ships and Fleets) paying their duties, *customs*, and *tolls* upon the entry, and confines of every several *Princes* Dominions.

The commodity of this knowledge to Merchants.

How then shall this *Land-travelling Merchant* know whose Kingdom he is in? what *Prince* commands, or who is *Lord* of that ground he treads upon, but by a speculation *herein*? Whereby shall he know what way he hath rid and travelled, where neither Miles nor Leagues are accounted, or in use, but by *this*? How shall he know which way his course lies, where neither paths nor high-ways are found to direct him, nor guide to inform him; or how far he hath yet to go in that *Princes* Dominion, but by *this*? How shall he know what Rivers run in his way, what Straits or Mountains he hath to pass over, but by *this*? Nay *hereby* he is instructed whether those streams be great or small; and whether passable by Boat, Bridge or Foord; and by *this* also what Plains, Woods and Hills, with their extent, fertility, and confinement, the better to provide for his accommodation, and the necessaries of his Journey; as also what *Cities* and *Towns* of Traffique stand in his Road; the limits and bounds of *Kingdoms*, the disposition of the Inhabitants, the alteration of the Climates, the Laws of those several *Regions*, the Commodities that those *Countries* do afford for *Merchandizing*; the plenty and scarcity thereof; and lastly, how they are supplied with forein Wares and Merchandizes, either by Lands, Seas, or navigable Rivers; and all these (besides many other needful lessons) may be *hence* learned and observed, which laid up in memory both in the course of his life and traffique, may in after times much profit and advantage him. The benefit reaped *thereby* being thus briefly expressed, the *thing* it self challengeth in the next place to be handled; which according to my skill and insight, I shall succinctly touch so far as is needful to my present purpose.

Geography demonstrated.

Geography in brief then, *is an Art that doth demonstrate by rules in a flat, level or Plano, the whole Sea and Earth, and the division thereof, setting down by a certain method, the limits and extents of Countries, Provinces and Dominions of Princes; the situation of Cities, Towns, Hills, Rivers, Woods*, &c. *The bounds of Seas, Capes, Islands*, &c. *All which is performed and expressed by apt lines, numbers and parts of the Heavens: and lastly, it giveth rules to know the distances of the said places, either in leagues or miles from one Country, City or place to another*; all which being also necessary to be known by the *Merchant*, I will in few words declare the same.

Maps and Cards.

First then to make *the same* more evident, the ground of this *Art* is ordinarily demonstrated and best expressed in *Maps* and *Cards*, which do comprize both the Earth and Waters, of which making one intire *body*, the *Cosmographers* do inviron with five Circles; the first is the *Equinoctial*, then the two *Tropicks*, and lastly the two *Polar Circles*; thereby dividing the *whole*, which now we call the *World*, into five *Zones*, two whereof are found to be *cold*, two *temperate*, and one *extreme hot*; all which in these our days are found to be habitable, contrary to the opinion of some ancient *Cosmographers*: of which *circles* and their particular parts, divisions, demonstrations and descriptions, it will not be unproper I should briefly handle, as an entrance into *this work*, and for the better understanding of what is to follow hereafter.

The use of Maps and Cards in general. Meridian.

Every *Map* or *Card* then for the most part is commonly traced with two sorts of *lines* or *circles*, that is, *Meridians* and *Parallels*; the *Meridians* are either Right or Circular lines, passing through both the *Poles* of the World, and are imagined to be drawn right up and down from the head to the foot of the *Map*, and called Meridians, because that when the Sun cometh to touch any of those *lines*, it is mid-day to those that dwell under the *same*.

And

And *Parallels* are either *right* or *circular lines*, imagined to be equally distant one from another, which do croſs the aforeſaid *Meridians* with *right Angles*; and in the very midſt of theſe Univerſal *Maps* and *Cards*, are moſt commonly drawn, from head to foot a right *line*, which ſignifieth not only the firſt *Meridian*, but alſo the *Axletree* of the *World*; the upper end of which *line* is call'd the *Poleartick*, or the *North Pole*, and the nether end is called the *Poleantarick*, or the *South Pole*, and this *line* is croſſed in the very midſt betwixt the two *Poles*, with another great *circle*, or rather *right line* called the *Equinoctial*; becauſe, that when the Sun cometh to touch this *line* or *circle*, the day and night is equal throughout the whole World, the one half of which *line* towards the right hand, ſheweth the Eaſt part, and the other half towards the left hand, ſheweth the Weſt part of the World; ſo as thoſe two *lines*, the firſt *Meridian* and the *Equinoctial*, do point out the four *Quarters* of the World; *Eaſt*, *Weſt*, *North*, and *South*, from whence the four principal winds do blow, between which winds are ſet down in all general *Maps*, and generally in all *Sea-cards*, the other diviſion of the winds, which as not much pertinent to my preſent purpoſe, I willingly omit.

Parallel.

Poles Artick and Antartick.

Equinoctial.

Further, it is to be noted that both the *Equinoctial* and the *Meridian circles* or *lines* are divided each of them into 360 *degrees*; ſo as every quarter of them containeth 90 *degrees*: and in the *Equinoctial* are ſet down the *degrees* of Longitude, which is the length of the World, round about from *Weſt* to *Eaſt*, and from *Eaſt* by *Weſt* home again. The firſt *degree* whereof beginneth where the firſt aforeſaid *Meridian* croſſeth the *Equinoctial*, in the very midſt of all Univerſal *Maps* in general, and ſo proceedeth Eaſtward unto the number of 180 *degrees*; which is as far as you can go Eaſtward: for from thence by reaſon of the roundneſs of the Earth, you muſt needs turn back again Weſtward, until you come to the 360 *degrees*, which is the laſt *degree* of longitude, and endeth where the firſt *degree* beginneth.

Moreover, in the ſaid firſt *Meridian* are ſet down the *degrees* of Latitude, that is, breadth of the World, both in Northern and Southern, for from the *Equinoctial* to the *North Pole*, are contained in the aforeſaid *Meridian* 90 *degrees*, and that is called the *North* Latitude; and from the *Equinoctial* to the *South Pole* are contained in the ſaid *Meridian*, other 90 *degrees*, which is called the *South* latitude; and in moſt *Maps* the *Equinoctial* Line is divided and croſſed with 18 *Meridians*, on each ſide of the firſt *Meridian*, dividing the *Equinoctial* into 36 ſeveral *diſtances*; every *diſtance* containing 10 *degrees*, and every *degree* containeth 60 *Italian* Miles of length.

Again, betwixt the *Equinoctial* and each of the *Poles* are drawn certain Circles or Lines, which as I ſaid before, are called *Parallels*, of which moſt commonly it is found that four are pointed with red Ink, ſignifying, the four leſſer *Circles*; the higheſt towards the *North Pole*, is called the *Circleartick*, which is 23 ½ *degrees* diſtant from the *Pole*; and the loweſt towards the *South Pole* is call'd the *Circleantartick*, which is alſo diſtant 23 ½ *degrees* from the *Pole*; and as touching the other two red *Circles*, the one lying betwixt the *Circleartick* and the *Equinoctial*, it is called the *Tropique* of *Cancer*; and the other lying betwixt the *Equinoctial* and the *Circleantartick*, that is called the *Tropique* of *Capricorn*, and each of theſe two *Tropiques* is diſtant from the *Equinoctial* 23 *degrees*, 2. 8. ½ which is the greateſt declination of the *Sun*; for betwixt theſe two *Tropiques* the *Sun* continually maketh his courſe, and returneth, mounting never higher than the *Tropique* of *Cancer*, nor deſcending never lower than the *Tropique* of *Capricorn*: for which cauſe ſome do ſet down in their *Maps* betwixt the ſaid two *Tropiques* an overthwart line, ſignifying the *Ecliptick* line, under which the *Sun* continually walketh.

Circles Artick and Antartick.

2 Tropiques.
1 Cancer.
2 Capricorn.

Furthermore, by help of the ſaid four *Circles*, the *Earth*, (as I ſaid before) is divided into five *Zones*, one *hot*, two *temperate*, and two cold: The *hot* is contained betwixt the two *Tropiques*, in the midſt of which the *Equinoctial* line is placed; of the two *temperate Zones*, the one lieth betwixt the *Tropique* of *Cancer*, and the *Circleartick*, and the other betwixt the *Tropique* of *Capricorn* and the *Circleantartick*; and of the *cold Zones*; the one lieth betwixt the *North Pole* and the *Circleartick*, and the other betwixt the *South Pole* and the *Circleantartick*.

Five Zones and where placed.

Moreover, beſides the four ſpecial *Parallels*, there be alſo divers other *Parallels* drawn on each of the *Equinoctial*, both *Northward*, and *Southward*, which croſſing in certain *points*, the firſt *Meridian* marked with *degrees*, do ſhew the true Latitude of every place, and under what *Clime* or *Parallel* it is: and alſo how many hours the longeſt day of any place under every *Parallel* is, beginning to account the ſame, either from the *Equinoctial* upward, towards the *North Pole*, along the firſt *Meridian*, marked with *degrees* of *Northern* Latitude, or elſe from the firſt *Equinoctial* downwards towards the *South Pole*, marked with *degrees* of *Southern* Latitude.

Alſo this World in all common *Maps* and *Cards* is divided into four parts, *Europe*, *Africk*, *Aſia* and *America*, the *bounds* whereof will not be amiſs here to be obſerved, and how many miles each particular diviſion containeth, as well in Longitude as in Latitude, according to the opinion of *Mercator*, whom I willingly follow for my director in this point,

The diviſion of the World into four parts.

Europe. *Europe* then is *bounded* on the *North* with the *North Ocean Sea*, and on the *South* with the *Mediterranean Sea*; on the *East* with the Flood *Tanais*, and on the *West* with the *West Ocean*: and *Europe* in measuring with a right *line* from the farthest part of *Ireland* on the *West* unto the Flood *Tanais*, on the *East*, both places having 52 *degrees* of Latitude, hath in Longitude 2166 miles, and in measuring with a right *line*, from the farthest part of *Morea* on the *South*, whose Latitude is 35 *degrees* unto the *North* Sea side, having 72 *degrees* of Latitude, hath in Longitude 2220 miles, or thereabouts.

Long. 2166 miles. Lat. 2220 miles.

Africa. *Africa* is *bounded* on the *North* with the *Straight* Sea *Gibralter*, and with the *Mediterranean* Sea; and on the *South* with a Sea which divideth *Africa* from the *South* Land, not yet to us fully known; and on the *East* with the *Red* Sea, and on the *West* with the great *Atlantick* Ocean: and in the measuring of *Africa* with a *right* line, from *Gambra* on the *West*, unto the *cape de Gardaſo* on the *East*, both places having 10 *degrees* of *North* latitude, hath in longitude 4425 *miles*, and in measuring with a *right* line from the 50. *degree* of the *Equinoctial* unto the *Mediterranean* Sea, it hath in *North* latitude 32 *degrees*, which multiplied by 60, maketh 1920 miles, and in *South* latitude measuring with a *right* line from the 50. *degree* of the *Equinoctial* unto the *cape* of *bona Eſperanſa*, it hath 35 *degrees*, which alſo multiplied by 60 makes 2100 miles, which maketh the whole latitude of *Africa* to be 4020 miles, or thereabouts.

Long. 4425 miles. Latit. 4020 miles.

Aſia. *Aſia* is bounded on the *North*, with the *North Ocean Sea*, and on the *South*, partly with the *Red* Sea, and partly with other Seas and Gulphs adjoyning thereto: on the *East*, with the *East Indian* Ocean, and the *Straight* Sea of *Anian*; and on the *West* with the Flood *Tanais* and Fens of *Meotis*, with the *Cimmerian* and *Thracian Boſphorus*, the *Euxine* and *Mediterranean* Sea, and part of the *Arabian gulph*: and *Aſia* then in measuring with a *right* line from the *mouth* of the Flood *Tanais*, to the Promontory *Tamos*, both places having 50 *degrees* of latitude; hath in longitude 4284 miles, and in measuring with a *right* line from the 150. *degree* of the *Equinoctial*, unto the *Promontory Tabin*; it hath in *North* latitude 75 *degrees*, which being multiplied by 60 maketh 4500 miles.

Long. 4284. Latit. 4500.

America. *America* is bounded on the *North* with the *North Ocean* Sea, and on the *South* with the *Magellanick* Sea; on the *East* with the *Atlantick* Ocean, on the *West* with the *West Indian* Ocean, and the *Straights* of *Anian*, and in measuring with a *right* line from the *Straights* of *Anian* to the farthest part of *Eſtotiland* upon the 64. *degree* of Latitude, hath in Longitude 164 *degrees*, which maketh 4264 miles, and in measuring with a *right* line from the 270. *degree* of the *Equinoctial* unto the *North* Sea: it hath in *North* Latitude 76 *degrees*, which makes 4560 miles, and in measuring with a *right* line from the 305. *degree* of the *Equinoctial* unto the *Magellanick* Sea; it hath in *South* latitude 53 *degrees*, which makes at 60 miles the *degree*, 3210 miles.

Long. 4264. Latit. 3210.

Thus far ſhall ſuffice to have ſpoken in general of the *Lines*, *Circles* and *Diviſions* of the Univerſal *Maps*, and *Cards* found to be made by our modern *Coſmographers*. That which cometh in the next place to be handled, as the more material and uſeful part, belonging to my *preſent work*, is the knowledge and ſituation of every *Kingdom*, *Region*, *City*, *Mountain*, *Flood* and *Lake* found in this *circumference*: alſo the knowledge of the Seas, together with the *Iſlands*, *Ports*, *Capes*, *Points* and *Bays* which do belong to every one of the aforeſaid parts and diviſions of the World, and that are found therein compriſed, which principally is manifeſted and learned by the Longitude and Latitude thereof in it ſelf, which teacheth theſe particulars: firſt, the very ſituation of the place; ſecondly, the very diſtance from one place or City to another; thirdly, how one place lieth from another; and laſtly, with what wind you may ſail from one Point, Cape or City maritime to another: in which four things the chief uſe of *Maps* are found principally to conſiſt. Firſt then, the *degrees* of latitude or the *elevation* of the *Pole* (being both one thing) is accounted from the *Equinoctial* to either *Pole* which is 90 *degrees*, and the *degrees* of Longitude accounted upon the ſaid *Equinoctial* from the *Iſles* of *Cape Verde* towards the *East*, and ſo round about the *Earth* till you come to the number of 360 *degrees*: where it is to be noted that the *Provinces* and *Towns* ſituated under one and the ſame *degree* of Latitude, have at the ſame time like hours of the day; but thoſe that are ſituated under divers *degrees* of Longitude do differ in number of hours; and that is the cauſe that when it is in one *Town* noon-tide, it is in another *Town* diſtant thence 30 *degrees* towards the *East* two a clock in the afternoon, and ſo conſequently for every 15 *degrees* diſtance, it is then found to differ one hour in time.

Latitude how accounted.

Alſo thoſe that dwell under one and the ſelf ſame degree of Latitude have equal quantity of days and nights; but yet ſo as they which dwell on the *South* ſide of the *Equinoctial* have the ſhorteſt day, when we have the longeſt, and have their *Winter* when we have *Summer*: and thoſe that are under divers *degrees* of Latitude, have inequality of days and nights; for the nigher that any *place* is ſituated towards any of the *Poles*, the more hours the longeſt day of the year in that *place* hath; and thoſe that dwell under the *Equinoctial* have always their days and nights of like quantity: but I underſtand here by the day the ſpace between Sun-riſing and Sun-ſetting;

Days and nights differ according to the Latitude.

ſetting; ſo that to thoſe that have 30 *degrees* of Latitude, the longeſt day is almoſt 14 hours, and the nigher the *Pole*, the longer, inſomuch as thoſe that dwell under the *Pole*, and whoſe *Zenith* is the *Pole*, their year is but a day and a night, that is to ſay, they have ſix months day, and ſix months night.

It is alſo to be noted, that the *Meridians* are found to have many neceſſary uſes in the general and common *Maps*, for thereby is learned that it is noon-tide or mid-day ſooner in one place than in another, by obſerving that *Meridian* that is moſt towards the *Eaſt*, which the Sun toucheth always ſooner than that *Meridian* which is more towards the *Weſt*.

Meridians and their uſe.

By the *Meridians* is alſo known how the *Eclipſe* of the *Moon* appeareth ſooner to one place than to another, and ſheweth what variety of time; for they whoſe *Meridian* is toward the *Weſt*, do ſee the *Eclipſe* of the *Moon* ſooner than they whoſe *Meridian* is more towards the *Eaſt*; whereas indeed the *Eclipſe* of the *Moon* is ſeen to all places (where it can be ſeen) at one very inſtant of like greatneſs, and yet ſeemeth to be ſeen later or ſooner by reaſon of the diverſity of the time of the day, in places ſtanding one *Eaſt* or *Weſt* from another; and if the diſtance betwixt thoſe two *Meridians* do contain 15 *degrees* of the *Equinoctial*, then the *Eclipſe* appeareth to be ſooner to the one than to the other by one whole hour, according to my former aſſertion, for every 15 *degrees* maketh an hour, and therefore obſerve how many 15 *degrees* you find betwixt the two *Meridians*, ſo many hours are to be accounted, and if fewer *degrees* be found, then the time of the *Eclipſe* is to be ſhortned accordingly, attributing four minutes of an hour to one degree, *&c.*

Eclipſe of the Moon when ſeen.

As for the *Eclipſe* of the *Sun*, it is ſeen neither generally nor fully at one ſelf ſame time, nor yet of the ſame greatneſs in all places: indeed it appears ſooner to the *Weſtern* Countries than to the *Eaſtern*; but the diverſity of the time of appearance doth depend not only on the number of *Meridians* betwixt the two places, but alſo of the ſwift or ſlow motion of the *Moon*, which coming betwixt us and the *Sun* taketh the ſight of the *Sun* from us.

Eclipſe of the Sun when ſeen.

The Latitude and Longitude of *Cities* and *places* may be found out by the *Meridians* alſo; but here it is obſerveable that the *degrees* of Latitude are in all places of like bigneſs, as making ever 60 miles, but the *degrees* of Longitude proceeding from the *Equinoctial* towards any of the two *Poles*, are unequal, and every one ſhorter than the other, and containing four miles; ſo that if two *Ships* were under the *Equinoctial* 150 *degrees* diſtant each from other, and being to ſail towards the *North Pole*, upon the ſame courſe when they come to the 60. *degree* of Latitude, their diſtance ſhall be but 75 *leagues*, and the farther *they* go towards the *Pole*, the leſs diſtance *they* ſhall be one from the other, inſomuch as when *they* are right under the *Pole* it ſelf, *they* ſhall both meet: but this *point* more particularly concerns *Navigation*, which ſo far forth as it is requiſite to the knowledge of a *Merchant*, I have handled in my *Book* of the *Factors Aviſo*, which together with a *collection* of the *Sea-laws* I intend (God willing) hereafter to publiſh.

Latitude and Longitude found out by the Meridians.

Now for aſmuch as the uſe of theſe Latitudes and Longitudes is moſt neceſſary and needful in *this Art*, it is proper I ſhould ſet down the ways whereby not only theſe Latitudes and Longitudes, but alſo the diſtances of all *Cities* and *places* by all univerſal *Maps* and *Sea-cards* that are perfectly drawn and delineated, is learned and found out.

To find out the Longitude of a place.

Firſt then, to find out the Longitude of any place, do thus: Extend a *thred* ſo as it paſs through the *Pole* and through the *place* whoſe Longitude you ſeek in any *Map* or *Card*, even to the very *Equinoctial* and ſomewhat beyond, holding the *thred* ſtrait, and then the number of *degrees* written upon the *Equinoctial* or *Parallel* will ſhew the Longitude.

Again, by the *Meridians* likewiſe are known what Longitude any *place* in the *Map* hath: as thus; Set the one foot of a pair of *Compaſſes* in the *place* it ſelf, and the other in ſome *Meridian*, that is next unto it, whether on the right hand, or on the left, it matters not; from thence draw down your *Compaſſes*, following ſtill that *Meridian* until you come to the *Equinoctial* line, and there mark upon what *degree* of the *Equinoctial* that foot of the *Compaſs* which you did firſt put in the *place* doth reſt; then count how many *degrees* that is diſtant from the firſt *Meridian*, and that is the true Longitude of the *place*; and note that that Longitude ſerveth to all the *places* that be under that *Meridian*, though they be never ſo far diſtant one from another *North* and *South*.

To find out the Latitude of a place.

Now for the Latitude of that *place* or any other, do thus: Set the one foot of your *Compaſſes* in the very *Pole*, extending the other to the *Place* or *City* whoſe Latitude you ſeek, and keeping your *Compaſs* at that wideneſs, bring the movable foot to the firſt *Meridian* whereon the *degrees* of Latitude are marked, and there ſtaying it, the number of the *degrees* counting from the *Equinoctial* upwards towards the *Pole*, will ſhew the Latitude of the *place* ſought, and note that the like Latitude have all they that dwell under that *Parallel*, how far ſoever they dwell aſunder *Eaſt* and *Weſt*, and by knowing the Latitude of any *place*, you may quickly alſo find in ſome *Maps* under what *Clime* or *Parallel* ſuch a *place* is ſituated, and of how many hours the longeſt day is there.

Now

Now to know how one *place* beareth from another, and with what wind your *Ship* is to be directed from one *Maritime Port* to another, is needleſs here to be handled, as not pertinent to my *task*; but for what diſtance is betwixt two ſeveral *places*, many *Coſmographers* have found, by ſeveral ways taught the ſame; *one* only, the moſt common in uſe, I will pitch upon, as the moſt facile and eaſie.

To find out the diſtance of two places or Cities.

To find out then the diſtance betwixt any two *places*, do thus: Set the one foot of your *Compaſs* on the one *place*, and the other foot on the other *place*, and apply that wideneſs to the *Equinoctial*, and look how many *degrees* of the *Equinoctial* that wideneſs comprehendeth, and allowing 60 *Italian miles* to every *degree*, you ſhall have the diſtance by a right *line* of thoſe two *places* demanded.

But if the ſaid two *places* have both either *North* or *South* Latitude, then *ſubtract* the leſſer Latitude out of the greater, ſo ſhall you find the difference, which difference if you multiply by 60, the *product* will be the number of *miles*; and if to the whole *degrees* of difference there be annexed any *minutes*, then you muſt add to the *product* for every *minute* a *mile*.

But if one of the two *places* have *North* Latitude, and the other *South* Latitude, then you ſhall find their difference by *Addition* only, and not by *Subtraction*.

The diſtances of two places having different Longitudes and Eaſt and Weſt Latitude.

Now if you would find the diſtance of two *places*, differing only in Longitude, both *places* having either *Eaſt* or *Weſt* Latitude; then *ſubtract* the leſſer out of the greater, ſo ſhall you have the true difference, which difference you muſt *multiply* by the number of *miles* belonging to their Latitude, which commonly is found on the *North-Weſt* ſide of the *Maps*, or by the *Table* of *miles* anſwerable, of one *degree* of every Latitude, and the *product* thereof will be the number of *miles*; whereby the one *place* is diſtant from the other; but if one *place* have *Eaſt* Longitude, and the other *Weſt* Longitude, then you muſt find the difference as well by *Addition* as by *Subtraction*.

To conclude this point, I conceive it not much material to *my purpoſe* further to inſiſt hereupon; for the *diligent* and *ingenious* will eaſily hereby comprehend the benefit that may redound to him by a general inſpection in this *Art*, referring what is here by me willingly omitted to his own private ſearch and ſtudy, and to ſuch *Authors* as have learnedly written of this Subject more at large; and therefore from the univerſal knowledg of *Maps* that pointeth out the General Diviſions of the World, I will come to the Particulars compriſed therein, and view the *Subdiviſions* thereof, as *Potency*, *Might* and *Sovereignty* have preſcribed rules thereunto.

This *World* then, conſiſting as I noted before of four Principal Parts, and every part conſiſting of ſeveral *Empires*, *Kingdoms* and *Provinces* in which many Commodities both natural and artificial are found fit for *Commerce*, and *Traffique*, and alſo wherein are noted to be divers eminent *Cities* and *Towns* of great concourſe, of *Shipping*, *Merchants* and *Trade*, which *Trade* is maintained and driven by the ſaid Commodities and Wares, and by the natural inclination of *Mankind* to inrich themſelves by, Invention, and Time, hath deviſed the *Art* of *Merchandizing*, and by the means of *Weights*, *Meaſures*, *Coins*, *Exchanges* and *Accompt-keeping*, have drawn the ſame to certain Heads and Principals, which in this MAP OF COMMERCE I ſhall endeavour to demonſtrate: But before I fall to Particulars, it is requiſite I ſhould firſt ſay ſomewhat of the ſame in general.

CHAP. II.

Of the Art of Merchandizing *and the General Parts thereof.*

Merchandizing accounted an Art.

MERCHANDIZING (truly conſidered in it ſelf, and rightly practiſed, may well be ſaid to be an *Art* or *Science* invented by *ingenious mankind*, for the publick good, commodity and welfare of all *Common-wealths*; for thereby ſome *places* and *Kingdoms* are ſupplied and furniſhed with thoſe neceſſary things, whereof Nature her ſelf hath proved deficient in, and which in ſome other *places* or *Kingdoms* hath abounded, tending either to the need, ornament, or commodity of humane life, and is performed by exporting the ſuperfluities, that are found in the one, to furniſh the defects and wants that are found in the other: and the Arts-men that are ſeen thus to practiſe and exerciſe the ſame, and which do thus Tranſport theſe things from one *place* to *another*, are generally known to us and commonly termed by the name of *Merchants*, and the things themſelves wherewith *they Negotiate* and *Traffique* are termed *Merchandizes* or Commodities.

Merchandizing what.

Merchandizing then of *it* ſelf, in effect, is nothing elſe but *a Commutation*, *Bargaining*, *Contracting or Exchanging of one man with another, and by giving by one, ſo much of one thing or commodity, to have of the other, ſo much and the like value, of ſome one other differing commodity elſe*; and the *things* themſelves ſubject to this *Commutation*, or *Exchanging*, are

principall,

principally obſerved in all *places* to be two; firſt *Wares* or *Goods*, and ſecondly *Monys* or *Coyn*; which two are uſually obſerved to be contracted and bargained for, in three ſeveral diſtinct manners. The materials of Merchandizing, are commodities and Monys.

The firſt is *Goods* for *Goods*, and this is termed *Bartering*. The ſecond is *Goods* for *Mony*, and this is termed *Bargaining*; and the third is *Mony* for *Mony*, and this is properly amongſt *Merchants*, (in theſe days) termed *Exchanging*: from whence it proceedeth, and may be concluded, that all *merchantile* affairs and *commercelike* Negotiations may be diſtinguiſhed into three *kinds* of *ſorts*, that is, into *Bartering*, commonly called *Trucking*; *Bargaining*, commonly called *buying* and *ſelling*; and into *returning* of *Monys* from one place to another by *Bills*, commonly called *Exchanging*. Commutations diſtinguiſhed into three manners or kinds.

The *firſt* of theſe was taught to *mankind* by neceſſity, who to provide *himſelf* of things that were needful, gave in *lieu* and in *truck* thereof and for the ſame, the *things* whereof *he* had ſtore and plenty: The *ſecond* kind was found out and invented to facilitate the *firſt*; and the *third* and *laſt* to facilitate the *ſecond*.

In the times of old amongſt us, and yet in theſe days in many places of *America*, *Aſia* and *Africa*; the *firſt* manner of *Bartering* was and is yet in uſe and practiſed, where though *Gold* and *Silver* and *Braſs* was not known nor accounted as a ſtamped *Coin*, yet it was then both here, and is ſtill there held in greater eſtimation then was any other *commodity* or *metal*; the which *Homer* inferreth in his relation of the *Trojan* War, where *he* mentioneth that *Achilles* his *golden* Armour was valued in *barter* at *one hundred Oxen*, and that the *Braſs* Armour of *Diomedes* was valued in *barter* but at *nine*: But *Man* in proceſs of time, finding it too too difficult a thing, and too too troubleſome a buſineſs, to carry about him, all things thus *barter'd* and *trucked* from one place to another, choſe out *one ſingular thing*, which as a common *ſtandard* or meaſure, ſhould countervail and be in Value as all other things, and which ſhould be received and accounted of in *payment*, *ſatisfaction*, and *equivalency* to all others, and the things thus choſen and eſtimated, was *Gold*, *Silver* and *Braſs*, the moſt excellent of Metals, which being then and ſince, by the authority of Princes, divided into great and ſmall pieces, and into ſeveral and diſtinct parts and denominations, was ſtamped and coined with ſeveral *characters*, to denote thereby the true weight and value of the ſame; the which was firſt done by *Servius* in *Rome* of *Braſs*, whereon was imprinted the Image of Sheep and Oxen, betokening the wealth and riches of thoſe days, as *monys* do now with us; and becauſe that ten of thoſe pieces was then called a *Denier*, therefore it is that univerſally all ſuch monys are ſtill called by the Latines *Denarii*: this being then the *original* of *Monys*, which afterward came to be coined both of *Silver*, and *Gold*; as I ſhall more at large have occaſion to demonſtrate in the Chapter of *Monys*, in this following Treatiſe. Bartering.

This *firſt* ſort of *Merchandizing* or Commerce then, as I ſaid before, termed *Bartering* or *Trucking*, of one commodity for another, begat conſequently by the means of *Monys* the *ſecond* manner of *Negotiation*, which is *buying* and *ſelling*, or *bargaining*; for all *Merchants* that would tranſport commodities from one Country or place to another, to effect the ſame, needed either other commodities, wherewith to *barter*, and ſo to procure them, or *mony*, and ſo to buy them; and therefore to facilitate *Merchandizing*, and to take away the incommodity and danger of the carriage of *Monys*, about a man, or from place to place, a mean was invented to have the *ſame* in what Country a man pleaſed, without trouble or danger of the tranſport, carriages or rigor thereof; and this was found to be beſt performed by *exchange*, which is the *third* ſort of *Commutation*; the which is noted to be no other then the giving of ſo much *Monys* in one place to one, who ſhould cauſe it to be again repaid in another place by another for him; as for example, *Edward* hath here in *London* one thouſand pounds, and deſireth to remit the ſame, or have it in the hands of *Joſeph*, who reſideth in *Venice*; and *Lodowick* hath one thouſand pounds in *Venice*, in the cuſtody and hands of *Thomas*, which he would get, receive, and recover out and have them here: it happeneth that *Edward* meeteth with *Lodowick*, to whom he delivereth and payeth the ſaid one *thouſand pounds*; and thereupon *Lodowick* writeth to *Thomas*, that he pay the ſaid thouſand pounds to *Joſeph*, and thus each party comes to be both ſatisfied and accommodated; by which it may be diſcerned, that in all *Exchanges*, there is concluded two payments, two places, and four diſtinct perſons; as he who payeth in the one place, and he who receiveth in the other; and he who receiveth in the one place, and he who payeth in the other; and from hence it conſequently followeth, that no man can *remit*, except there be another to *draw*; nor no man can in the ſecond place *receive*, except there be another authorized to *pay*. Bargaining. Exchanging.

In this manner then came in uſe the original of *exchanges*, purpoſely invented to accommodate Trade and *Commerce*, the which at firſt was practiſed without either benefit or loſs, or any other conſideration; and to render again the ſelf ſame ſum and parcel as was received: but in proceſs of time it came to be conſidered, that the giver or deliverer of the mony came both to loſe a certain ſpace in time ere the ſame was repaid, and did alſo run a certain riſgo in the payment Exchanges drawn into a profitable Art, and the reaſons thereof.

payment thereof, which the receiver or drawer injoyed, and profited by; and therefore it was held reasonable that the deliverer should have some fruit and benefit, in requital and satisfaction thereof, which afterward occasioned that the second payment came to be somewhat greater then the former; and that in consideration thereof there should be restored, more then was received: The endeavour of this gain then hath converted *exchanges* since into an *Art* or *Mystery*; from whence it proceedeth, that many are found at this day to *remit* and *deliver Monys*, to the intent, to have the same returned with benefit, and not for a need or necessity to have it more in one place than in another; and many again are found to be *takers* and *drawers*, not with intent to *withdraw* or recover their *Mony*, from another person, or place; but to serve themselves and their occasions with that of others, for a certain time, paying and allowing for the same, that consideration and interest as is agreed upon, and covenanted between them; which really and in effect is nothing else but a certain kind of *permitted Usury*, and therefore by some accounted as a thing unlawful, though by many, and by the common and received practice of the World, it is upheld and maintained with many solid reasons and substantial arguments; besides which, it is considerable, and peradventure it may well be granted, that if it were not, that there is by this *Art* and *Mystery*, a gain and profit made thereof, very few *exchanges* would present; because that *draughts* and *remittances* would in this nature but seldom happen, that would or might any way be available to Traffique and *Commerce*, and less benefit would consequently redound to the publick and universal *Commerce* of Kingdoms; and therefore though the intention of particular *exchanges*, be not always found good herein, yet the general good effect which *it* produceth, and that proceedeth therefrom, is in *it* self and in the true use and custom *thereof* both approved and laudable.

Things considerable in Bartering.

Now in the *first* sort of *Commutation*, which I term *Bartering*, many things do happen considerable and necessary in the *Art* of *Merchandizing*; the *first* is the *knowledg* as well in the commodity, thus to be delivered, as in the commodity so to be received: next a *knowledg* in respect of the *value* and present request and estimation of both; then in respect of the *quality*, whether it be lasting and durable, or impairing and perishable; and *lastly* in respect of the *property*, whether it be of it self natural and growing, or Artificial, and made by the hand and industry of man; and *lastly* in respect of the *quantity*, whether plentiful and in abundance, or scarce and in few hands.

Things considerable in Bargaining.

In the *second* sort of *Commutation*, which I term *bargaining*, or buying and selling, are likewise besides the above mentioned, these particulars to be well known and considered; *first* a *knowledg* how the commodity is either bought or sold, as either by *weight*, as are ponderous commodities, or as by Concave or long *measures*, as are commodities of length, or commodities *solid* or *liquid*; the knowledg of which *weights* and *measures*, is in like manner perfectly to be known, and really to be understood; and then the fineness, goodness and current valuation of the *Mony* of the place, is also to be known, and perfectly and rightly to be found out and distinguished, that the bargain may appear to be made the more justly, equally, and conscionably between both parties; and for the needful circumstances observed in *bargaining*, these four things are considerable, as having necessary dependences upon.

Principally four.

First, a *Merchant* must know what to *bargain* for, and under this the knowledg of the commodity it self is comprehended. *Secondly*, how to *bargain*, and under this the knowledg of the weights and measures in the general is comprised. *Thirdly*, when to *bargain*, and under this the fit and proper seasons of *bargaining* are generally included. *Fourthly*, with whom to *bargain*, and under this point is comprehended, the person and party interessed, that requires the accomplishment or credit in the *bargain*.

Things considerable in Exchanging.

Now in the *third* sort of *Commutation*, which is here termed *Exchanging*, the things necessary to be known and considerable by the said *Art* of *Merchandizing* are these: First, a knowledge of the fineness, goodness and current value of the *Princes Coin*, both where the party *Remitter* abideth, and whither the said *Monys* are *remitted*; *then* a knowledg of the *current* rate of the *Exchanging* of the *Par* or *Value* for *Value*, both according to the *Standard* of the Country, and according to the valuation of the *current Coin* there passable; *then* of the *Usance* of the Place; and *lastly* and principally, to avoid all prejudice and loss, a knowledg is to be had of the *party* who is the *Drawer* and *Receiver* of the same; and in default made of current satisfaction and payment accordingly, knowledg is to be had of the due and true manner and form of making of all *legal intimations*, *protests*, and other such needful instruments. circumstances and observations as are requisite thereto, according to the strict and solemn rules required in a *Bill of Exchange*, which in its due place I shall more at large declare.

Now forasmuch as many of these afore-mentioned points may as well be included within the *mystery* of some subordinate Tradesmen, as comprehended within the bounds of the *Art* of *Merchandizing*; I shall not need to insist farther thereupon, only here insert some other

other principal parts and points more aptly comprised within the particular limits of *this Science*, which in brief I will only nominate, as fitly serving for an Induction to this present MAP OF COMMERCE, and as being the proper Instruments, wherewith also this *Art* of *Merchandizing* is practised.

I have noted before that *Merchandizing* principally consisteth of *Adventures* made abroad into several *Regions*, and that for the most part *Merchants* are found to traffique and negotiate into divers parts and Countries of the *World* by the help and benefit of the Seas and Navigation, and have to that end their *Factors*, servants and agents resident in *forein* parts to perform those their *Merchantile* Occasions, and that *Ships* and Vessels of all burthens are daily seen to be by them so imployed and set on work through all the parts of the habitable *World*; therefore the *next point* needful their knowledg, and comprised in the *Art* of *Merchandizing*, I may intitle under the name of *Shipping*; which properly consisting of sundry portins may be fitly distinguished within the duties of *four* several distinct *persons*.

The *first Person* is represented in the *building* of a *Ship*, wherein the whole materials are to be considered; *next* the *Art* of the framing, forming, and making thereof, is to be observed, the due rules of length, bredth, depth, stowage, offence, defence and commodiousness in general is to be noted, with all other circumstances thereunto appertaining: and this I hold to be the proper duty of the *Ship-wright*, and the knowledge consequently not unproper to the *Merchant*, and fitly comprehended within the *Art* of *Merchandizing*. First duty to build, belonging to the Shipwright.

The *second* is represented in the *setting forth* of this *Ship*, wherein *her* tackle, apparel, victual and munition, and all *her* needful and dependent furniture is to be considered, *her* provision and store is to be observed: and this I hold to be the proper duty of the *Owners* and letters out of *Ships* to fraight, and the knowledge most proper for the *Merchant*, and comprehended also in *the Art of Merchandizing*. Second duty to furnish and set out, belonging to the Owners.

The *third* is represented in the *sailing* of this *Ship*, wherein the *Art* of *Navigation* is generally to be considered, with all circumstances thereunto of right appertaining, which I hold to be the duty of the *Master* and *Pilot*; and how far this knowledg may be necessary to the *Merchant*, I have mentioned in a Book intituled *The Factors Avizo*, which I may, if occasion serve, publish to the use and benefit of *Merchants* and *Factors* that frequent the Seas, and take pleasure therein. Third duty to sail the Ships belonging to the Pilot or Master.

The *last* is represented in the *imployment* of this *Ship*, wherein is considerable these six things. *First* the *lading* of the Goods aboard, by which this *Ship* comes to be imployed, which must be done in fair and dry weather, and at fit seasons: *Secondly*, The *stowage* thereof aboard, which must be done without prejudice or hurt of one commodity to another, by building of Bulk-heads, and providing of Desnege, and the like, whereon the said Goods must bear or lie upon: *Thirdly*, In *truly marking* the said Goods, that it may evidently appear who is the right Owner and Proprietor thereof: *Fourthly*, In *really paying* and truly discharging all Customs, Duties and Charges thereupon, that neither the *Ship* nor Goods may be subject to loss, confiscation or prejudice thereby: *Fifthly*, In *making assurance* thereon, that the Imployer preventing losses may not indanger his whole Adventure: And *Sixthly* and lastly, In *a general knowledg* of all the Sea-Laws comprised either in the *Roll* of *Oleron* or *Consolato* of *Barcelona*, that all Controversies between the *Merchant* and *Mariner* may be avoided; that he may thereby the better right himself, and do also that which is right to all others; and this I hold to be the proper duty of the *Merchant* and his *Factor*. Fourth duty of imploying this Ship, belonging to the Merchant.

In order to this I may here nominate such other things as are needful to *his* knowledg, and which have a necessary dependence upon the *Art of Merchandizing*, as next to know all manner of *specialties* proper to *his* Place and Calling. And first the manner, force, and virtue of a *Bill of Exchange*, the terms, and proper method thereof, with all manner of Observations required thereto by the solemn, and strict rules of the proceedings commonly used therein. A Merchant is to know the form of a Bill of Exchange.

Secondly, The making of all *Intimations*, and *Protests*, in all cases whatsoever incident to this *Art*. Secondly, Of all manner of Protests and Intimations.

Thirdly, The manner and making of all *Charter-parties* for the fraightment of *Ships*; wherein all conditions and their circumstances must be truly and at large set down and declared, as the time when the covenanted *Ship* is to depart, the *Ports* where *She* is to unlade, the days agreed upon for *her* unlading, the sum agreed upon for *fraight*, and all other the particular conditions accorded upon, the better to avoid all inconveniences and contentions in Law that may happen thereupon. Thirdly, Of Charter parties.

Fourthly, The manner of making of *Bills* of *Lading*, wherein the Goods laden, and the condition thereof is to be truly set down: also the *Ship* wherein the same is put, and the Master or *Pilots* name, and who taketh the charge thereof; the place of unlading the said Goods, and lastly, the fraight to be paid for the same, when delivered according to conditions specified. Fourthly, Of Bills of Lading.

Fifthly, of Policies of Assurances.

Fifthly, The manner of making of *Policies* of *Assurances*; wherein the Goods assured are to be nominated, the *Ship* upon which the same is laden, and the *Master* thereof declared, the Dangers and Adventure assured to be specified, the places whence and whither bound noted, the Rate or Premio agreed upon observed; and lastly, the Persons or Parties Assurers subscribed, *&c.*

Sixthly, of Bills of Debt, and Obligatory.

Sixthly, The manner of making of all manner of *Specialties* and *Bills* of *Debt*, either as they are simply in use amongst us in *England*, or *obligatory*, as also to know the force and strength thereof in Law, both here and beyond the Seas, with Transportations thereof, as is used in many forein Countries; wherein is to be set down the name and profession of the party debtor, the sum owing thereby, to whom the same is due, and the time when the same is payable, and the place where, and in *Bills obligatory*, the penalty for non-payment accordingly.

Seventhly, of an Acquittance.

Seventhly, When the same is discharged, the *form* and *manner* of an *Acquittance* and general release in full discharge for the payment thereof.

Eighthly, of a Letter Attorney.

Eighthly, The *manner* of *drawing* a *Letter of Attorney* or Procuration, with the strength thereof both here and beyond the Seas: wherein is to be mentioned the power and authority given, the party that giveth the same, and the party who receiveth it, and the scope, end and determination thereof; and lastly, to conclude these necessary appurtenances and dependences upon the *Art of Merchandizing*, there must be added a *right* and *perfect Skill* in *Accompt-keeping*, that thereby all *his daily Affairs*, *his Adventures*, *Shipping*, *Sales*, *Buyings*, *Payments* and *Receipts*, &c. may orderly and truly be manifested, which is so far forth to be learned and known, that his *Estate*, *Gains* and *Losses*, and all passages that are else needful happening in the course of his *Negotiations*, *Merchandizing* or *Commerce* may appear, and which may thereby be either yearly, or oftner reduced into a *ballance*, to his own contentment, and to the commodity of his *Estate* and *daily Traffique*.

Ninthly, In Accompt-keeping.

Tenthly, of Arithmetique.

And as a Hand-maid or Usher to this *Art of Accompting*, he must, to finish and make up these helps and furtherances, have the assistance of the *Art of Numbring* or *Arithmetique*, in which whosoever is ignorant may not challenge to himself the Title of a *Merchant*, nor be said to have any judgment in the *Art of Merchandizing*, nor hardly deserve the attribute of a rational man.

These are now the principal parts of the *Art of Merchandizing*, and the *Basis* whereupon the *same* is observed to have *its* foundation, as it is seen practised and exercised by all *Merchants* in general in these our days throughout the habitable *World*, the most part whereof I have more particularly handled in the following succinct Chapters, and some others I have willingly omitted, as being such as are so inherent to the *Art* it self, that every knowing *Merchant* must not be ignorant therein, having in all other respects endeavoured to make this MAP OF COMMERCE so perfect, absolute and compleat, that it may stand the *Merchant* (especially the Learner) in stead, both at home and abroad beyond the Seas, and serve him as a guide and Tutor to direct and instruct him in all the parts of the *Art* of *Merchandizing*.

And having thus run over the ground of this *Art* it self in the general, I will in the next place begin with the *Cities* and *Towns*, where at this day it is found, that for the most part this *Art* of *Merchandizing* is seen to be practised and used.

Chap. III.

Of Cities and Towns of Trade in general, mentioned in this MAP OF COMMERCE.

Cities and Towns eminent in Trade, only mentioned in this Map.

MY *purpose* is not here to shew the Antiquity of Cities and Towns, according to their first original, nor the manners and custom used in their first foundation; neither yet speak of the divers kinds thereof, as at this day they are in themselves observed to be: But my *intention* is in this following *Map* of *Trade*, (having briefly shewed the common division of the four parts of the World,) to nominate and quote out the chief and principal thereof, as they are known to be to *Merchants*, and as they are found the most eminent and absolute in the *Trade* of *Merchandizing*; and therewith distinguish the diversities that are observed to be therein.

Six parts required in a compleat City.

An absolute and compleat City or Town, as some *learned* have set down and expressed, cannot subsist of it self without six principal parts and helps, for the supportation thereof; and without which no City or Town can properly be said to be, or to have a being: *First*, *It* must have Victuals to feed and nourish *it*; and this is the proper task and duty of the *Husbandman* and *Shepherd*. *Secondly*, *It* must have Arms and Armour to defend *it*, and offend *its* Enemies; and this is the proper task and duty of the Souldier. *Thirdly*, *It* must have

Wealth

Wealth and Riches, as ſinews for *its* imployment, in private and publick affairs; and this is the proper task and duty of the *rich* and *eminent Inhabitants* of this City. *Fourthly*, *It* muſt have Juſtice for Criminal and Civil Cauſes, to puniſh the bad, and reward the good; and this is the proper task and duty of *Counſellors* and *Senators* of *State*. *Fifthly*, *It* muſt have Religion and the Worſhip of GOD duly and reverently performed in it; and this is the proper task and duty of the Prieſthood: And *Sixthly*, To make *it* a compleat, able and abſolute City, *it* muſt have Trade and Arts, practiſed therein, and this is the proper task and duty of the *Merchant* and *Artificer* that inhabit it. Now though many Cities are ſeen ſometimes defective in ſome of theſe parts, and are not ſo well furniſhed as this rule and the exactneſs of a compleat City requireth; yet it is daily manifeſted to the judicious and learned in *Policies* of State, and Government of *Common-wealths*, that *Merchants*, and ſuch as exerciſe the Trade of *Merchandizing* in Cities, do ſupply by their endeavours and abilities by *Traffique*, moſt of thoſe other parts and helps here before ſpecified; and which are or may be found deficient and wanting therein. For ſetting aſide the Worſhip and Service of God, which is only fit and proper to *Divines* and *Church-men*, the perſon and purſe of the *Merchant* ſupplies in a fair meaſure, all the other parts before-mentioned; for firſt the *Merchants* Navigation and *Traffique*, is ſeen to ſupply the City with *Corn*, *Grain*, *Cloth*, &c. and all manner of Proviſion, both for back and belly, delight and ornament, tending either to pleaſure or need; and this way he performs the part of the *Husbandman* and *Shepherd*; His *Traffique* is ſeen to ſupply the City with *Arms*, *Armour*, and all manner of *Ammunition*, either offenſive or defenſive; and thus far he performs the part of a *Souldier*: His *Traffique* likewiſe is ſeen to bring Riches into the common Purſe by *Cuſtoms*, *Impoſts*, and ſuch *Duties*; and thereby may be ſaid to perform the part of the *wealthy* and moſt *eminent thereof*. He is ſeen by his wiſdom, travel, and experience abroad, to be able oftentimes to ſit at the *Stern* of the Cities *Government*, puniſhing the vicious, rewarding the vertuous; and herein *he* performs the part of a *Senator* and *Counſellor*: neither yet is *he* wanting in many other particulars, to perform the duty of a good *Patriot* and *Citizen*, (not comprized within any of theſe aforeſaid limits;) for his *Traffique* is ſeen to improve the Countries commodities, to ſet the Poor and needy on work, to invent new Fabriques, Stuffs, and the like; to plant forein Colonies, to ſettle Peace and Amity amongſt Princes, to build warlike Ships, to train up Seamen; and to make the City and place of his abode famous and eminent by ſundry other means, which I could exemplifie if need were in this place, and which at preſent I willingly omit.

The Merchants purſe and perſon ſupplies many defects in a City of Trade.

Now then if the *Merchant* and the *Art* of *Merchandizing* be ſo excellent, and conſequently neceſſary in a *City*, and bringeth with it ſo many benefits and commodities: how happy then is that *City*, where many notable and well govern'd *Merchants* are found to reſide, and where their care of their own profit is ſo neceſſarily interwoven with the care of the *Common-wealths*, and *its* good, that to *themſelves* and to their Country, their labours and adventures do bring in thus mutually, not only a commodity, but alſo an honour: but to the matter; All *Cities* and *Towns* are not found in themſelves proper for *Commerce* and *Traffique*, nor yet all of them fit reſidences for *Merchants*; therefore it is ſeen by experience, that *Trade* hath ſetled *it* ſelf principally in two ſorts of *Cities* and *Towns*; and in ſuch *firſt* the Inhabitants by Inclination, and then Foreiners and Strangers by Converſation, are obſerved and noted to have planted themſelves and eſtabliſhed a *Trade* therein.

What Cities are found fit for Trade and Commerce.

Traffique then reſiding and abiding principally in two ſeveral ſorts of *Cities* and *Towns*, by daily obſervation are found to be ſuch as theſe; the *firſt* is the *Maritime*, and theſe are they that have *their* ſituation on the Sea-ſhore or Coaſt, or upon navigable Rivers and Streams; and the *ſecond* are *they* that have their ſituation within ſome Continent, and may be called *Land-Towns* and *Cities*, diſtant both from Sea and River. And though that in both theſe, *Trade* and *Commerce* is obſervable to be ſetled and driven; yet the manner and common form of this *Trade* is found to differ much, as being both of them proper to two ſeveral ſorts of *Traffique* and Negotiation.

Two ſorts of Cities of Traffique.

The *Trade* obſerved then to be driven in Sea-*Towns* or *Cities*, ſeated on Navigable Rivers, is noted to ſubſiſt principally by Navigation, and by the eaſie Tranſportation of *Merchandize* by that commodiouſneſs, from one *place* to *another*; which is indeed the moſt proper and cuſtomary way, whereby *Traffique* is in theſe days ſeen to be maintained and preſerved; for in many *places* thus ſituated, it is noted that eminent *Merchants* do reſide, who by reaſon of this Neighbourhood of the Sea, and conſequently of Navigation, do hold a correſpondency and *Trade* from one fit *place* to *another*, over all the known parts of the habitable World, Importing the Commodities of all other Countries, and Exporting the native Commodities of the place it ſelf; and of this ſort is *Marſilia*, *Amſterdam*, *Genoa*, *Venetia*, *Sevil*, *Liſbon*, *London*, and many others, *&c.* But the *Trade* obſerved to be driven in Inland *Towns* and *Cities*, ſubſiſts by carriage of Commodities by Land, which in ſome places is done by Carts, in ſome by Camels, Caravans, Mules, Horſe, *&c.* as is at this day ſeen practiſed in

Sea Towns of Trade what.

Land Towns of Trade what.

many great *Cities* of the World; as at *Aleppo* in *Turkey*, at *Spahan* in *Persia*, at *Agra* in the *Moguls* Country, and such other, who enjoy neither the benefit of Rivers, nor yet the commodity of the Sea it self by many *miles* distance; yet therein are oftentimes found residing many *Merchants* of great eminency, and an ample *Trade* is discerned therein, as may be seen in this following *Tract*. And sometimes to add some furtherance to this their want, some of these have a Sea-port or Haven, as the neerest whereto *Ships* from other parts do come in, and do there both land and relade as occasion requireth; in which nature is *Alexandria* to *Aleppo*, *Combrone* to *Spahan*, and *Sindy* to *Agra*.

Towns of Trade in Manual Arts and Fabricks.

Besides which, I might here add a *third* sort of *Cities*, where yet *Trade* is noted to be setled, differing from both the former, and which cannot be comprised within either of the limits; and these are such as subsist by some excellent or curious *Manual Arts* or *Fabriques*, as is *Norimberg*, and others in *Germany*, *Rouen* in *Normandy*, *Florence* in *Italy*, and *Norwich* in *England*, and some others; whose *Trade* subsists by the benefit of Nature, producing of it self, special or needful commodities for *Traffique*, as doth *Burdeux* by *Gascoin* Wines, *Zant* by Corrants, *Smyrna* by Cottons, *Gilan* in *Persia* by raw Silk, *Iviza* by Salt, and the like: and where these are joyned by situation proper for *Traffique* to the former, they are found to be far more absolute, eminent and compleat, as shall be discerned also in this following *Tract*.

Cities of Trade mentioned in the *Map of Commerce*.

These are then the *Cities* and *Towns* which generally in this *Map* I handle, relating as neer as my observation and reading will permit me, the commodities that the *place* doth naturally afford for *Merchandize*, and the commodities the same is noted properly to *vent*; together with the time when the same is either sent out or brought in, the quantity, how much; with all other such circumstances as are thereunto belonging.

Five places in a City depending upon Trade.

Moreover it is to be noted, that in all *Cities* and *Towns* of *Traffique*, there are always found *five* particular places, that only have a being and dependency upon the *Trade* thereof.

The *Burse* or *Exchange*.

The *first* place is it where *Merchants* and *Tradesmen* do assemble and meet at certain hours, and limited times of the day, to confer and treat together, concerning *Merchandizing*, *Shipping*, *Buying* or *Selling*, and the like; as is seen to be the *Royal Exchange* of *LONDON*, the *Burse* in *Antwerp*, the *Piazze* in *Venetia*, and the like in other places.

The *Custom-house*.

The *second* place is it where the *Princes Customs*, and Duties upon all Wares, either Imported or Exported by way of *Merchandize* is seen to be paid and collected, where Officers are appointed to attend the same; and where all Writs, as *Cockets*, *Bills of Entry*, *Certificates*, and the like are granted, both to load and land Goods, either going out or coming in, and these are called by several names, as in most places *Custom-houses*, *Dattio*, *Commercios*, and the like.

Magazines for Commodities.

The *third* place is it where *Merchants* do keep their Goods and Wares in, where *Weighers*, *Porters*, *Car-men* and *Laborers* do hourly attend to be set on work; where *Brokers* and *Contracters* are daily imployed in making of *Bargains*, shewing of *Wares*, transporting of *Bills* of *Debt*, and such like, as is seen in the *Besistons* and *Basars* in *Turkey*, *Alfondoces* in *Barbary*, *Pack-houses* in the *Netherlands*; and as was accustomed to be done in the *Stillard* in *London*.

Kings-beam.

The *next* place is it where the Publique *Beam* is set up, by the Authority of the Magistrate, to weigh all ponderous Commodities bought or sold, to decide Differences and Controversies arising by Weights and Weighing, and where a *sworn Weigher*, with Laborers at all hours attendeth upon *Merchants* occasions, and who by his place is to keep a Register of all Commodities weighed, to serve if need shall so require; and in this nature is the *Weight-house* called *The Kings-Beam* in *London*, the *Domme* at *Amsterdam*, the *Vicont* in *Rouen*, the *Romano* in *Marsilia*, and such like in other places of *Trade*.

Met-house.

The *next* and last place is it where the Publique *Measures*, both of length, of dry, and of liquid Commodities, in every *City* are kept and set up by the Authority of the Magistrate, to measure all measurable Commodities bought or sold; to decide all Differences and Controversies arising thereabout; and where a *sworn Measurer* is to give attendance with other necessary helpers at all hours to dispatch *Merchants* occasions, of which he is to keep a Register to serve in time of need, as was seen of old to be the *Standard* of *Cheap* in *London*, and as is found the like in other places.

And thus much shall serve to have said of *Cities* and *Towns* in general, of *Trade*, and of the principal places found therein, which have a dependence thereupon; which few *Cities* in the World, of *Traffique* do want, or are found to be defective in.

Chap. IV.

Of Customs, Impositions, and other Duties in general, paid by Merchants *upon Commodities in all Cities of Trade.*

TRADE in it self, hath ever been found to be, not only beneficial to the *City* and *Country* where the same is exercised and preserved; but also to the *Princes* and *Sovereigns* who command the same; and though the commodities and benefits that *it* brings with *it*, be many and great, yet the principal are such as accruing to the *Princes* Coffers, come to them by the payments of certain *Customs, Imposts* and *Duties*, that are by *them* imposed upon all Commodities and Wares, which by the way of *Merchandize* are either Imported out, or Exported into their Dominions, and for the better raising and collecting of which, there is seated as is before remembred, by the said *Princes* and their Authority in every such *City* and *Town* (where any *Trade* and concourse of *Merchants* is found to be) certain publique Houses, as *Offices* by the name of *Custom-houses*, where these Duties are collected, and where the *Traders* and *Merchants* do accordingly pay and satisfie the same.

Customs payable to Princes.

Custom-houses.

The duty then of *Custom*, though in all *Countries* it be generally paid, yet it is not always found to be paid alike in all places, for it is sometimes found to be more and sometimes less; and oft-times in some *Countries* it is paid according to the will of the *Prince* who imposeth the same, as being partly a *Prerogative* inherent to their Scepters, and partly as they are absolute *Commanders* in those *Cities*, *Ports* and *Havens* where this *Traffique* is so exercis'd, and is found to be payable, as I said before, upon all manner of Commodities used by way of *Merchandize*, either Imported or Exported out or into their *Dominions*, *Countries* and *Cities*.

Customs not always alike in all places.

Custom due upon all Commodities.

This Duty then thus called *Custom*, is conceived by some to have its first original from a *safeguard* given by those *Princes* at *Sea*, to their Subjects and *Merchants* from all *Rovers*, *Pirats* and *Enemies*, and a Protection for *free trading* from all such dangers from one *Port* or *City* of *Trade* to another: but we see that in these days the payment of the *Duty* is still continued, and is dayly paid by all *Merchants*; but the *first* institution and ground thereof (if so it was) is by many *Princes* either totally omitted, or at least-wise forgotten, and therefore it may now be more properly called a *Custom* then heretofore, and the places where the same is paid and collected, called thence *Custom-houses*.

The original of Customs.

The *Merchant* then that intendeth to Negotiate and Traffique into any *City* or *Kingdom* (seeing there is a necessity in the payment and discharge *thereof*) ought *first* diligently and carefully learn and observe the sum and quantity payable upon all commodities whatsoever; and then truly and honestly satisfie the *same* according to the Ordinances and proceedings used respectively in those Countries, partly to avoid the danger of the loss of the Commodity (the non-payment being in many places the forfeiture) and partly the better thereby to make his Calculation either to buy or sell to profit, and that before he make *Entry* of any Goods in the said *Custom-houses* or Office (thus appointed for the collecting of this duty) he take notice what the true and right custom in it self is; to further which knowledg it is often seen that a setled *Rate* by Book, or particular *Teriffe*, either in Print or Writing, may easily in every such *City* of *Trade* be had and obtained: But if (as it is sometimes seen) in some places that the same cannot be had, then the *Trader* must learn in this case from others what the Duty and *Custom* of the place is; wherein much care and circumspection is to be used, for the fraud and poling deceit, that is practised in sundry *Custom-houses* by many Officers where no such Books are publique, is excessive, when either they collect the same to the immediate use of the *Prince*, or when they collect the same to their own use, being let out to *farm* by contract and yearly Rent unto them by *his* Authority; many *Merchants* being deceived by their devices and slights, many under-Officers and new Offices being daily hatched up and maintained by the *chief Customers* and *Farmers*, not only to the detriment of *Merchants* and of all *Trade* in particular, but also to the prejudice of the *Sovereign*, and all *Traffique* and *Commerce* in the general.

The Merchant must learn what the Customs are, and duly pay them.

Book of Rates.

These *Customs* then, as I said before, are noted not to be paid in all Countries alike, for they are found to differ in divers regards; the principal whereof I have observed to be these:

Custom differs in many respects.

First, They are found to differ in regard of *Places* and *Kingdoms*, as a far greater *Custom* is paid in *Spain*, and generally throughout the *King* of *Spains* Dominions, than in *France*, *Italy*, *Turkie*, and in some other places.

In regard of place.

Secondly, Some difference is also found in regard of *times*, as in priviledged *Towns*, enjoying free *Fairs*, *Marts* and *Markets*, as is seen observed by custom and long use in *Rouen*, *Beaucair*, *Franckford*, *Mesina*, and other places where the *Customs* are then, and at that time little or else nothing, or far less than at all other times of the year besides.

In regard of time.

Thirdly,

In regard of Cities.

Thirdly, Somewhat again in reſpect of *Cities*, enjoying a more peculiar *priviledg* and continued *freedom* in Trade in ſundry *Kingdoms*, where little or no *Cuſtom* is paid upon any Commodity whatſoever, either during a year after the Importing of the Goods, or for certain limited time or months, as it is ſeen in *Legorn*, *Marſilia*, and in many other *free Cities* and *Hanſe-Towns*, &c.

In regard of Commodities.

Fourthly, Somewhat again in regard of *commodities*, as is ſeen in *England*, and many other places elſewhere, where ſome Commodities are higher rated in the *Cuſtom* than other ſome; ſome paying after the rate of 5 *per cent.* ſome 10, ſome 15, and ſome 20 *per cent.* and ſome yet more, and ſome leſs.

In regard of weight.

Fifthly, Somewhat again in reſpect of the *weight*, as is ſeen in *Rouen* by the *Vicont*, in *Lions* by the *Kings-beam*, in *Stockholm* by the *Merchants* weight; and ſo in other places where there is uſed a large weight in favour of the *Merchants* to pay their *Cuſtom* by, and another leſſer to buy and ſell withal.

Strictneſs for not paying of Cuſtoms.

All theſe things and many others, as neceſſary to this *Commerce*, muſt be truly learned; for ignorance herein is not pardonable, and is ever a prejudice to him that is found to exerciſe *Trade*; for the rigor and ſtrictneſs practiſed in ſundry *Countries* herein againſt *Merchants* is extream, whereas theſe *Cuſtoms* are not duly and truly to the utmoſt ſatisfied and paid.

In *Ruſſia*, *Denmark*, *Sweden*.

As the firſt in *Ruſſia*, *Denmark* and *Sweden*, the Law is, that if a *Merchant* do not declare all his Goods in the *Cuſtom-houſe* which he either Importeth or Exporteth, but concealeth ſome part thereof; all the reſt of that Commodity being of the ſame kind, are forfeited to the *Prince* without favour or redemption.

In *Spains* Dominions.

In *Spain*, and generally throughout all the *King* of *Spains Dominions*, the Commodities concealed are only forfeited, unleſs they be prohibited, or as they term it, *Contrabanda* Goods, and then all is loſt.

In *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*.

In *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland* the like; for there the Goods concealed are only forfeited; but yet they may be had again upon Compoſition, for the *Officer* that maketh the ſeiſure hath power by a Licenſe ſued forth to compound for the one half, which is his part: and if no intention to defraud the *King* appear in the fact, the *Barons* of the *Exchequer* will deal favourably with the *Merchant* for the other half, which is the *Kings*; and if a *Merchant* cannot for want of a *Factory* make a direct or perfect *Entry*, he may declare his Goods in the *Cuſtom-houſe*, at *ſight*; and taking up the ſame, it may be either weighed or meaſured, opened and peruſed by an *Officer*, and then afterward the *Cuſtom* may be ſatisfied accordingly without further danger.

And if the *Merchant* would again ſhip out thoſe Goods, ſo brought in by him, he may do it by Certificate free of *Cuſtom* for 13 months, and have the *Impoſt* thereof returned to him again, provided the property hath not been during that time altered.

There is alſo by way of *tares* granted to the *Merchant* in the *Cuſtom-houſe* 5 *per cent.* upon all Commodities, either weighed or meaſured, and allowances upon *Wines* and *Oils* for *leakage*, and upon *Clothes*, *Kerſies*, and ſuch like, *one* in *ten* for *wrappers*, with many other limited Obſervations, which are found publiſhed in his Majeſties Declaration, before the printed Book of *Rates* for *Cuſtoms* in *England*, &c.

In *Germany*, *France*, *Italy*, *Netherlands*.

In *France*, *Germany*, and many places of *Italy*, and in the *Low-Countries*, the Goods concealed are only forfeited; but the ſame may be afterwards compounded for, wherein the circumſtances will in ſome places be conſidered, and the manner how the Error grew, and whether it appear to be done with a ſet purpoſe or not.

In *Conſtantinople*, *Smyrna*.

In *Conſtantinople*, *Smyrna*, and many places of *Turkie*, the Goods concealed are not at all forfeited, but are to pay *double* the impoſed *Cuſtom* if taken, and then to be again reſtored.

I have noted that the *Rates* of the *Cuſtoms* are found to alter in ſundry *Countries*, as in *Spain* and *Portugal* is paid upon divers Goods, 10 *per cent.* upon ſome 20 and 25. *per cent.* In *Turkie* is paid by the *Engliſh* only 3 *per cent.* but by all other *Chriſtian* Nations 5 *per cent.* and the ſame is not there paid nor ſatisfied in *Monies*, as in other *Countries*, but in *ſpecies* and in kind, except compounded for before-hand, and ſo by a value reduced into *Monies*: ſo alſo it is in ſome *Countries* more, and in ſome leſs, ſometimes ſetled upon the *hundred* in value, and ſometimes upon the *piece*; and in *China* and ſome places of *India* it is noted that in favour of this Duty the Veſſel and Ship is meaſured in length, and bredth, and depth; and ſo by a certain rule and ſum the *Cuſtom* is levied accordingly, upon all ſorts of Goods aboard her without diſtinction alike in bulk.

Impoſitions upon Goods.

Beſides this Duty of *Cuſtom* paid in moſt *Cities* by *Merchants*, as I have ſhewed, there is another Duty like to this, which is called by the name of *Impoſition*, becauſe the ſame is *impoſed* upon ſome certain and particular Commodities, and not in general (as *Cuſtoms* are) upon all; the which alſo is not alike *rated* upon all *Wares*: for though *they* be found now to be much of

the

the ſame nature as *Cuſtoms* are, yet originally *they* are conceived to be nothing but *Cuſtoms* ſtrained beyond a fair proportion, and are *impoſed* oftentimes more for the enriching of ſome private *Courtier* than for the profit or benefit of the Sovereign, and which in *themſelves* are found to be very *heavy*, *exceſſive* and *burthenſom* upon ſome particular Commodities; and therefore, as there is a neceſſity in the payment *thereof*; ſo is there likewiſe a neceſſity that the *ſame* be truly learned and known, and alſo the Commodity upon which the *ſame* is ſo *impoſed*; leſt otherwiſe the *Trader* make a ſhort reckoning in his accounts, and find this *Impoſt* to deceive him of his expected and hoped for gain.

Fees to Officers to be paid and known.

To conclude, neither are theſe Duties thus to be only learned, and duly ſatisfied according to the *Cuſtoms* and uſance of every *City* and *Country*, but alſo all ſuch appurtenances, as belong thereunto, in the paſſing of all Goods in the ſaid Offices and *Cuſtom-houſes*, as in *Bills* of *Entries*, *Cockets*, *Certificates*, *paſſing* of *Bonds*, and all *Fees* thereunto appertaining and thereupon depending, as to *Waiters*, *Searchers*, *Clerks*, *Viſitors*, and ſuch like, be alſo known and ſatisfied, the better to avoid the dangers and inconveniences that may happen by the default thereof to the Goods whereupon the ſame is liable.

Theſe *Cuſtoms* then and *Impoſitions* thus varying by time, places and circumſtances, and impoſed, altered and changed oftentimes at the will of the *Prince*, are not by the induſtry of any one hand to be punctually known in all places; therefore it ſufficeth *me* to have given here theſe general Rules and Obſervations, conducing both to the knowledg and the neceſſity of the diſcharge and payment *thereof*, for the better Reiglement of *Commerce* in this particular; therefore I may be held excuſable, if I be found in this point to be defective in this MAP, and ſo concluding herewith, proceed to the next point, which is of the *Monies* and *Coins* of ſundry *Kingdoms*, uſed in the *Traffique* of *Merchandizing*.

CHAP. V.

Of the Monys and Coins of ſundry Countries, uſed in general in the Traffique of Merchandize.

Silver and Gold the moſt excellent of Metals.

AMongſt all the diverſity of *Metals* which *GOD* the *Creator* hath ſhut up in the *cloſet* and *concavity* of the *Earth*, none is accounted more ſingular and excellent than *Silver* and *Gold*, of which the Communication and *Commerce* of *mankind*, have framed and invented the uſe of *Mony* and *Coin*, which *Mony* and *Coin*, may be properly termed to be the *Univerſal Meaſure* of all things in the *World*; and though that thus naturally and originally they be but *Metals*, and ſo to be in themſelves accounted, yet in value and eſtimation, *Monys* and *Coins* made thereof are to us (as all things) for they are to us, converted once to this uſe) as *Meat*, *Cloth*, *Houſe*, *Horſe*, and generally what other thing ſoever *Man* hath elſe need of; and thereby it is evident and manifeſted that all things are obedient and in ſubjection to *Monys*; and that by this device, a mean was found out and invented, whereby one thing ſhould be to *Merchants* as all, and therefore men thruſt forward by natural inclination and worldly judgment, choſe to this end and uſe at firſt, the thing that was found moſt durable, proper, and maniable, which they only obſerved beſt to be *Metal*; and amongſt all *Metals* gave *Silver* and *Gold* the preheminence in the invention of *Monys*, which of their own nature was thus obſerved to be moſt durable, and incorruptible, and of which we find as well in theſe our times, as in times paſt, moſt *Princes* of the *World*, to make their *current Coins* of, between *man* and *man* in *Trade* of *Merchandize*. I deny not but in the innocency of thoſe *golden times* of old, when neither *Silver* nor *Gold* was put to this uſe, there was yet a *Traffique* found, and a *Commerce* practis'd amongſt *mankind*, which may be imagined did not then extend it ſelf to *buying* and *ſelling* in that ſame nature, as now it is in uſe ſince the invention of *Monies*, but only to a *Trucking*, *Exchanging*, and *Bartering*, and that only for things neceſſary to back and belly, to feed and cloth, and ſo to preſerve life; but theſe times worn out by a more acute age, and men laying to themſelves a foundation of *ſovereignty* and *greatneſs*, the ſtronger ſtill depriving the weaker, and riches thereby becoming deſirable, this *Myſtery* crept up, and was admitted; and therefore from theſe two *Minerals* was found out a *Body*, which once authorized by power of the *Magiſtrate*, had a predominancy over all earthly things, and by which was ſquared out and level'd (as by an indifferent meaſure) all things appertaining to *mankind*, the abundance *thereof* brought with it the abundance of honour, attendants, neceſſaries, and ſuperfluities, ſo that he that had moſt in his poſſeſſion, was accounted of, as being the moſt eminent and greateſt perſonage in the eye, rule, and eſteem of the *World*.

Coins made of Silver and Gold.

Bartering and Exchanging before the uſe of Gold and Silver.

But to come to the preſent Times, though in general throughout all *Europe*, it is now found that *Coins* and *Monies*, of *Silver* and *Gold* (as is afore obſerved) is only in uſe, and that all *Commerce* and *Traffique* is principally drawn and maintained thereby; yet is it noted in this *Map*, that all Nations have not yet ſubmitted their judgment to the Prerogative of theſe two

Minerals,

Several sorts of Moneys in use in several Countries.

Moneys of Lether in S. *Dominico*, &c.

Minerals, but retain still in use some other things serving in their stead and place; for first in the *Islands* of *Porto Riccio*, *Saint Dominico*, and in many places of *America*, they have in use small pieces of *Lether*, current for *Coins* amongst them, not that they want *Silver* and *Gold*, for they enjoy it in greatest abundance, but want the use and invention thereof; as of late days it is found to be established there by the *Spaniard*, as with us in *Europe*. Neither was this only the custom of these parts alone; for it is observable, that in *Peru*, and elsewhere, where the greatest plenty of *Silver* and *Gold* was found out and digged, it was never put to this use by the Inhabitants themselves.

Diverse yet in this kind, to this day, is the custom of *Coins* and *Monies* that are used and goeth current throughout the world; for beside the aforesaid use whereto these *Metals* have been put, as to be thus imployed, the common *Standard* to rule all *Trade* and *Commerce*, and the *Estates* as well of the *Prince* as *Subject* in *Europe* and many other parts of the *World*: those Nations that have been defective in this point, and that have not valued these *Metals* as the *Europeans* do, have yet found out some particular thing or matter, whereto they have by a National and unanimous consent, (as it were) attributed this power to have a main stroak in their Negotiation and *Traffique*, and wherein their wealth is found principally to consist.

Moneys of shells in *Tombuto*.

In sundry parts of *Africa*, they use for their small *Coins* a kind of *shells* as *current* amongst them, though their greatest payments be made either in *Sand* of *Gold*, which they term *Tiburin*, or in *Ingot*. The same is the use this day also in the *Kingdom* of *Tombuto*, and other adjoining Countries.

Of Iron in *Massa*.

In other places of that *Continent*, they use *Iron* for their *Coin*, their smallest pieces being an ounce weight; and this is seen practised in *Massa*, and other *Kingdoms* also thereabout.

Of *Lumaches* in *Congo*.

In the *Kingdom* of *Congo* is taken up along the Sea-shore, great store of *Shell fishes*, differing from the former used in *Tombuto*, called *Lumaches*, which they distinguish male and female, the *shell* whereof is there accounted a *Coin*, and wherewith they use to *buy* both *Silver* and *Gold*, but with *Silver* or *Gold* either in *Mass* or *Coin*, can they not *buy* any other thing needful whatsoever.

Of Glasse-Beads in *Melinda*.

In *Melinda*, they have little *Balls* of *Glass*, in manner of our *red Beads*, which come to them from *Cambaia*, and other places, and these are their *Coins* and *Moneys*; and with them *Gold* is neither found to be of account nor esteem.

Of Salt and Paper in *Cathay*.

In some places of *Cathay*, their *Mony* is a kind of *Paper* stamped, and in some other *Salt* baked into small Cakes, for the excellent use and scarcity thereof, passeth current as *Coins* amongst them.

Of *Ganza* in *Pegu*.

In *Pegu* their *Money* is called *Ganza*, and is made of *Copper* and *Lead*, which every man may at his pleasure both *coin* and *stamp* that is able; for *Gold* and *Silver* is accounted as a *Merchandize* amongst them.

Of Almonds in *Bengala*.

Of scull's of dead men in *Sumatra*.

In *Bengala* their small *Money* is a *fruit* resembling the *Almond*, which passeth *current* from man to man in *Traffique*. And in the Island *Sumatra*, it hath been observed, that the *sculls* of their slain Enemies was accounted their greatest treasure, with which they *buy* and *barter*; and he is the richest man that hath the greatest number thereof in his house. And *lastly*, in

Of Pepper and Cocos in *India*.

many places of *India* they use *Pepper* and *Cocos-nuts* in lieu of *Money*; and the same passeth current for *Coin* in many places of *India*: and to conclude, it may be observed throughout this MAP of COMMERCE, that though *Silver* and *Gold* is not the *Metal* generally in use for the *coining* and stamping of *Money* throughout all the *World*; yet these other things specified, carry with them in matter of *Commerce* in these places the like efficacy and power.

Moneys called by three several names. *Moneta*.

To proceed then, *Budelius*, *Varro* and sundry Authors writing upon the original of *Moneys*, and upon the excellency of this predominant point of *Traffique*; affirm that all *Coins* in the general have been nominated by their several and distinct names. 1. *Moneta*, 2. *Nummus*, 3. *Pecunia*; the reasons given thereof are these: First, *Moneta* is said to have taken that name, and is derived *à Monendo*, which is to admonish and warn the people of the name of the *Prince*, *vel Nummi nota*, and of such a sign or mark impressed thereupon, thereby alluding to the saying of CHRIST, *Matth.* 22. Where the *Pharisees* brought him a *penny*, he thereupon demanding *whose image and superscription that was?* and they answered *Cæsar's*; then said he unto them, *give therefore to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and unto GOD the things that are GOD'S.*

Nummus.

Secondly, *Nummus* is said to take its name, as some will have it, *à Numerando vel Nomine*, of the name of the Prince stamped upon it, as a *Ducate* is said from *Ducatus*, or as some say, from *Numa Pompilius* the *Roman* King, who is said to be the first that 1900 years past, commanded *Moneys* to be made, whereof ever since after his name every piece of *Money* is called *Nummus*; or again, as some hold, it is derived from *Nomos*, which signifieth a Law, and

implieth

implieth as much as ſuch a *Prince*, or ſuch a *Common-wealth* hath ordained *Money*, from whom it hath taken a certain price and value.

Thirdly, *Pecunia* is derived *à Pecude*, of *Cattel*, *Sheep*, and *Oxen*; wherein was ſaid to conſiſt the wealth of the Ancients, and whereon the figure thereof was ſtamped; and is conſtrued to be all manner of living Creatures, wanting the form of Man: and ſome hold that the name of *Money* ſignifieth, not only *Money* numbred or told, but alſo all things that are contained in the World; as well moveable as immoveable, liquid as ſolid; and in general, all things whatſoever men have upon Earth. *Pecunia.*

From theſe three names and kinds grew firſt amongſt the *Romans* a particular diſtinction, and nomination of the quality of the *ſpecies*, as they were *current* in worth and eſteem amongſt them: for they had then in uſe certain *Moneys* of *Copper*, as well as the others of *Silver* and *Gold*: and becauſe every piece of the *Silver* was in value ten pieces of the *Copper*, it was called *Denarius*; and becauſe every piece of *Gold* was worth 10 pieces of *Silver*, the ſame was alſo called *Denarius*; and thus for diſtinction ſake, other Nations in their *Coins* in after ages followed their example; and our *Engliſh Moneys* came to have the appellation of *Sterling*, and to be diſtinguiſhed into *pounds*, *ſhillings* and *pence*, as ſome ſay from the *Eſterlins* that were in times paſt the Maſters of our *Mint*, and the Refiners of our *Coins*, which yet holdeth this name, and by which the ſame is known throughout all *Europe*. But to conclude this Chapter, however *Coins* and *Moneys* came at firſt to have their original and names, and however the ſame came to be diſtinguiſhed, and of what *metal* ſoever the ſame is in theſe days found to be made of and framed; yet when once the ſame is allowed by the publick Authority of the Prince and Sovereign Magiſtrate, it is held a capital crime in all Countries, either to deface, mend, alter, or any ways to debaſe the ſame; and therefore moſt juſtly (the circumſtances conſidered) do the *Coins* of Princes *current* in all their Countries challenge a principal part and intereſt in the Univerſal *Commerce* of the World. *Denarii.* Eaſterlin money of *England.* Coins debaſed or altered is a capital crime.

A Table shewing the Fineneſs (compared with the Tower-*Standard); the value as Bullion, and the Intrinſick value of ſeveral Coins of Forein Nations, both Silver and Gold; as they were Eſſayed in the* Tower *of* London, June 1651.

The Fineneſs compared with the Tower-*Standard.* oz. dw.	*The Names of the Coins of Silver.*	*The weight by the Pound* Troy. oz. dw. gr.	*The Value as Bullion.* s. d.	*The Value Intrinſick.* s. d.
Worſe 0 10	*Holland* Rix Dollars	0 18 15	4 5 3/8	4 7 1/8
Worſe 2 3	*Lions* Dollar	0 17 18 1/2	3 7	3 8 1/2
Better 0 4 1/2	Ducate of *Flanders*	1 0 22	5 4	5 6
Worſe 7 1/2	Rix Dollar of the Emper.	0 18 15	4 6	4 7 3/4
Standard.	*Mexico* Ryals of Eight	0 17 12	4 4 1/2	4 6 1/2
Better 0 1	*Sevil* Ryals of Eight	0 17 12	4 4 3/4	4 6 1/2
0 1	Old Cardecus	0 6 3 1/2	1 6 3/4	1 7
0 0 1/2	*French* Lewes of Sixty Soll	0 17 11	4 4 1/4	4 6 3/4
0 1	Old Milre of *Portugal*	0 14 4	3 6 3/4	3 8
0 1 1/2	St. Mark of *Venice*	0 10 4	2 7 1/2	2 8 1/2
4 6	Double Stiver	0 1 0	0 1 3/4 1/16	0 1 3/4 1/8
0 12	Croſs Dollar	0 18 0	4 3	4 4 3/4
2 0	*Zealand* Dollar	0 13 0	2 8	2 9
0 1	Single Milre of *Portugal*	0 7 4	1 9 1/2	1 10 1/4
1 0	Old *Phil.* Dollar	1 2 0	5 0	5 2
Worſe 0 1	*Portugal* Teſtoon	0 5 0	1 2 3/4 1/8	1 3 3/8
0 12 1/2	*Far.* Dollar 1623	0 18 6	1 3 3/4 1/4	4 5 1/2
0 10 1/2	Prince *Orange* Dol. 1623	0 18 6	4 4 1/4	4 6
0 9 1/2	*Leopold* Dollar of 1624	0 18 2	4 4	4 5 3/4
0 10	*Rodolph.* Dollar of 1607	0 18 7	4 4 1/2	4 6 1/4
0 4	*Max.* Emp. Dollar 1616	0 18 2	4 5 1/4	4 7
0 13	*Daniſh* Dollar 1620	0 13 0	3 0 1/2 1/8	3 1 3/4 1/8
0 0 1/2	Half a new *French* Crown	0 8 18	2 2 3/4 1/16	2 3 1/16
0 0 1/2	A new quart Card.	0 4 9	1 1 1/2 1/32	1 1 1/2 1/32
0 0 1/2	The 1/8 of a new Card.	0 1 11	0 4 1/2	0 4 1/2

The Fineneſs compared with the Tower-*Standard.* Car. gr.	*The Names of the Coins of Gold.*	*The Weight by* Troy. dw. gr.	*The Value as Bullion.* l. s. d.	*The Value Intrinſick.* l. s. d.
Worſe 0 0 1/4	*French* Lewes	8 14	1 8 7 5/8	1 9 2
Worſe 0 0 1/4	*Holland* Rider	6 10 1/2	1 1 6 1/4	1 1 11
Better 1 2	*Hungary* Ducket	2 6	0 8 0 1/2	0 8 2 1/4
0 0 1/2	Piſtolet of *Spain*	4 8	0 14 5 1/4	0 14 8 1/2
2 0	*Flemiſh* Alber	3 8	0 10 11	0 11 1 1/2
3 1	*Flemiſh* half Alber	1 20		
0 0 1/4	Double Sow of *Flanders*	7 3 1/2	1 3 10 3/4	1 4 3 1/2
Worſe 0 1 3/4	*Italian* Piſtolet	4 6	0 13 11 1/2	0 14 2 3/4
4 2 1/4	The Gilder of	2 3	0 5 7	0 5 8
3 1 3/4	Gild *Matth.* Emperor	2 3	0 6 0	0 6 1 1/2
3 2 3/4	Gild of *Norimburg*	2 3	0 5 11 1/4	0 6 0 3/4
0 0 1/2	Milre of *Portu*	7 12	1 5 0 3/8	1 5 6
Better 1 3 1/2	*Venice* Chequeen	2 5	0 8 0 1/4	0 8 2

A Table of the Gold and Silver Weights of ſeveral Nations, taken from their Standards, and compared with the Denarius *or Pound* Troy Engliſh, *conſiſting of* 5760 Grains.

SUch parts, or grains, of the *Engliſh* Standard for Gold, and Silver (or of the *Troy* weight) as the *Denarius Conſularis* containeth 62, according to the weight of the beſt Coins, or according to the weight of the *Congius* of *Veſpaſian* 62 $\frac{4}{7}$ *grains.*

The ancient and modern *Roman* ounce containeth 438 *grains.*

The ancient and modern *Roman* pound, conſiſting of twelve ounces, containeth 5256 *grains.*

The *Troy* pound or *Engliſh* Standard of Gold and Silver, conſiſting of twelve ounces, containeth 5760 *grains.*

The *Troy* or *Engliſh* ounce (to which five ſhillings two pence of our money in theſe times are equal, containeth 480 *gr.*

The *Paris* pound, or Standard for Gold and Silver of 16 ounces 7560 *gr.*

The *Paris* ounce 472 $\frac{1}{2}$ *gr.*

The *Spaniſh* Pound or Standard for Gold and Silver of 16 ounces, taken by me at *Gibralter*, 7090 *gr.*

Another weighed by me at *Gibralter*, 7085 *gr.*

The *Spaniſh* Pound in *Vilalpondus* is (I know not by what error) but 7035 *gr.*

The *Spaniſh* ounce at *Gibralter*, the Pound conſiſting of 7090 grains *Engliſh* 443 $\frac{1}{2}$ *gr.*

The *Venetian* Pound, or Standard for Gold and Silver, of twelve ounces 5528 *gr.*

The *Venetian* ounce 460 $\frac{2}{3}$ *gr.*

The *Neapolitan* Pound or Standard for Gold and Silver of twelve ounces 4950 *gr.*

The *Neapolitan* ounce 412 $\frac{1}{2}$ *gr.*

The Pound or Standard for Gold and Silver of twelve ounces at *Florence*, *Piſa*, and *Legorn*, 5286 *gr.*

The ounce at *Florence*, *Piſa*, and *Legorn*, 440 $\frac{1}{2}$ *gr.*

The Pound or Standard at *Siena* for Gold and Silver of twelve ounces 5178 *gr.*

The ounce at *Siena* 431 $\frac{1}{2}$ *gr.*

The ounce at *Genoa* for Gold and Silver 405 $\frac{1}{2}$ *gr.*

The *Turkiſh* Oketh or Oke, at *Conſtantinople*, conſiſting of four hundred ſilver drams, 19128 *gr.*

The Silver Dram generally uſed in the great *Turks* Dominions, as alſo in *Perſia* and in the *Moguls* Countreys, if I be not miſ-informed, 47 $\frac{41}{50}$ *gr.*

The *Turkiſh* Sultani, or *Egyptian* Xeriff, being a Gold Coin, with which the *Barbary* and *Venetian* Chequeen, and *Norimberg* Ducat, within a grain more or leſs, agree 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ *gr.*

The Ratel, or Rotulo, for Gold and Silver of 144 drams at *Cairo*, 6886 $\frac{2}{12}$ *dr.*

The Ratel, or Rotulo, for Silk of 720 drams at *Damaſcus*, (with which I ſuppoſe they there formerly weighed their Gold and Silver; becauſe moſt Countreys uſe the ſame weights for Silks, Gold, and Silver) 34430 $\frac{3}{5}$ *gr.*

The Standard for Gold, An. 1577. *was* 23 Carots, 3 grains *and* $\frac{1}{2}$ *of fine Gold, and* $\frac{1}{2}$ grain *of Silver or Copper.*

12 *oz.* of Gold of the ſaid fineneſs is valued at 36 *l.*
1 *oz.* of the ſame 3 *l.*
1 *Kes.* of the ſame 1 *l.* 10.
1 *Kes.* grain 7 *s.* 6.
1 Peny weight 3 *s.*
1 Small grain 1 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ *ob.*
1 Carot upon the ounce is in value 2 *s.* 6 *d.*
1 Carot is in value 7 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ *ob.*
1 Small grain 1 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ *ob.*
12 *oz.* of Angels Gold hath in them half a Carot grain of Allay, which is 30 ſmall, and 5730 ſmall grains of fine Gold, which maketh together 5760 grains, being 24 Carots or 12 *oz. Troy.*

The Standard of Crown Gold is 22 *Carots of fine Gold, and* 2 *Carots of Allay, which* 24 *Carots or* 11 *oz. fine Gold, and* 102 *of Allay makes the Pound* Troy, *by which reckoning*
12 *oz.* of Crown Gold is in money 33 *l.*
1 *oz.* of ſaid Gold is 2 *l.* 15 *s.*
1 Carot of ſaid Gold is 1 *l.* 7 *s.* 6.

It is to be noted, That all Gold is in value by the ounce according as it is in fineneſs, that is to ſay

		l.	s.	d.
The ounce of	fine Gold is in value	3	0	0
	23 *Kes.* fine	2	17	6
	22 *Kes.*	2	15	0
	21 *Kes.*	2	12	6
	20 *Kes.*	2	10	0

And ſo loſing its value 2 *s.* 6 *d. per* ounce, as it wants a Carot in fineneſs in 24. or Pound *Troy.*

King James *by Proclamation, dated at* Weſtminſter, 16. Nov. 2d *year of his Reign, appointed ſeveral Coins of Gold and Silver of one Standard, with their weights according to the Account of the Mint-men of both Nations, which is expreſt in this following Table. Note, That the Pound* Troy *is greater than the Pound* Scotch *by* 4 peny weight *and* 9 gr.

	Engliſh weight.							*Scotch weight.*						
	s.	*d.*	*Peny wt.* 20.	*Grains* 24.	*Miſſes* 20.	*Droit* 24.	*Perots* 20.	*Blanks* 24.	*Denies.*	*Grains* 24.	*Primes* 24.	*Seconds* 24.	*Thirds* 24.	*Fourths.* 24.
Pieces of Gold.	20		6	10	16	18	10		7	21	7	1	19	0
	10		3	5	8	9	5		3	22	15	12	21	½
	5		1	14	14	4	12	12	1	23	7	8	10	¾
	4		1	6	19	8	10		1	13	20	16	8	¾
	2	6	0	19	7	2	6	6	0	23	15	4	5	0
Pieces of Silver.	5		19	8	10	8			23	15	21	5	0	13
	2	6	9	16	5	4			11	19	22	14	12	6
		12	3	20	18	1	10		4	17	13	20	1	0
		6	1	23	9	0	15		2	8	18	22	0	12
		2	0	15	9	16	5		0	18	22	7	8	4
		1	0	7	14	20	2	12	0	9	11	3	16	2
		½	0	3	17	10	1	6	0	4	17	13	20	1

To know the goodneſs of Gold or Silver upon the Touch-ſtone, by comparing it unto certain Wires or Needles of Gold and Silver of ſeveral allays, which is approved by Pliny, Book 33. Chap. 18. *before the way of Trial by Eſſay by Fire; for that there are many Caſualities in the practice of making Eſſays by Fire; and the other by the Touch is viſible to the Eye.*

Thoſe Needles or Wires are to be made of four ſorts: Firſt, They may be made of Gold and Silver; Second, Of Gold and Copper; Third, Of Gold, Silver, and Copper; And fourth, Of Silver and Copper: The three firſt ſorts are only for the Trial of Gold, and the laſt for Silver.

Let there be 24 Needles or Wires made of the ſeveral mixture or allays following:

The 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 of 24, 23, 22, 21, 20 Carot of fine Gold, and 1, 2, 3, 4 Carot of Silver.

And ſo ſtill 1 Carot worſt, till ye have but one Carot of fine Gold, and 23 of Silver, all marked of what fineneſs each Needle or Wire is of. Alſo there may be made the like of the other two mixtures, *viz.* of Gold and Copper, likewiſe of Gold, Silver and Copper.

For

For the making those Wires or Needles for Tryal of Silver, let the Mixture or Allay be as followeth:

The { 1, 2, 3, 4 } of { 11, 10, 9 } ounces of fine Silver, and { 1, 2, 3 } ounces of Copper.

And so till you have to 1 ounce of Silver, and 11 ounces of Copper; all marked of what fineness it is.

The use of these several Needles is, if you desire to know the goodness or fineness of any Ingot, or piece of Gold or Silver, touch the said Ingot or piece upon your Touch-stone, and by it touch such of your Needles as shall be most like the touch of your Ingot, which will better appear being wetted with your tongue, and that of your Needle the Gold or Silver Ingot or Piece is best like unto, of that fineness it will be found to be.

Sheweth the Fineness or Goodness of divers several Coins of Gold and Silver, and the Rates of certain forein Pieces of Gold and Silver (not current) as the ounce is worth in the Kings Mints here in England.

Old Moneys.	*Carats.*	*gr.*
Double Ducates the Essay	23	2 ½
Reysers Rials	23	3 ¼
Crusados Short-Cross	22	3
Crusados Long-Cross	22	1 ½
French Crown	22	0 ½
Half Soffrants or old Crown	21	3
Pistolets of *Spain*	21	3
Milres	22	
Philippus Crowns	17	3
Flemish Angel the better sort	22	
Flemish Angel the worse	18	
Old *Portuguez*	23	3
The old Spureal	23	3 ½
The old Noble	23	3 ½
The old Angel	23	3 ¼
The *George* Noble	23	3
The Salute	23	3
The Angel with the Gun-hole	22	
The great old Sovereign weight, 18 *d w.*	23	
The old Crown of *Hen.* 8th.	21	
The old Sovereign of *H.* 8th.	22	
The great Sovereign of *Hen.* 8th.	20	
The half Sovereign of *Hen.* 8th.	20	
The *Edw.* Sovereign	23	
The *Eliz.* Sovereign and Crown	22	
The *French* Noble		
The Unicorn of *Scotland*		
The *Philippus* Real	23	2
The old *French* Crown	22	2
The *Flanders* Rider	23	2 ¼
The *Guelders* Rider		
The *Cullen* Guilden		
The *Flanders* Noble	23	2
The Golden Lion	23	
The Ducate of *Castile*	23	2 ½
The old *Andreas* Guilden	18	3
The *Philippus* Guilden	15	3
The Ducate of *Valence*	23	2 ¾
The *Hungary* Ducates of several sorts	23	2 ½
The Ducates of *Rome*, *Bullen*, and *Millain*	23	2
The *Barbary* Gold	23	2
The double Pistolet with the Picture of a King crowned on the one side, and Arms on the other side, dated 1578.	21	3

The

	Carots.	gr.
The 2 double Piſtolets, with the Picture of a King Crowned on the one ſide, and Arms on the other	21	1¾
The double Piſtolet with an Image like an Apoſtle on the one ſide, and Arms on the other, dated 1566.	23	1¾
The double Piſtolet with a Spread Eagle crown'd, and Arms in a Scutcheon, with 2 Letters *S. R.*	23.	3

The Fineneſs or Goodneſs of certain Coins of Silver.

	oz.	pw.
A Dollar with 4 Hages and 4 Peeps over, and 4 Crowns over the Peeps, and an Emperor on the other ſide, dated 1577.	8	18
A Dollar with 3 Horns in a Scutcheon, and 2 Creſts, and a Horſeman on the other ſide	9	19
A Dollar with a Ramping Lion and a Spread Eagle on the other ſide	9	18
A Dollar with a Lion, a Scutcheon in his foot, and a Spread Eagle on the other ſide	9	17½
A Dollar with a Mans Body to the Waſte, and on the other ſide Arms, and 2 Croſſes	9	14
A Dollar with the Picture of the Duke of *Saxony*, and a Head of both ſides, and over the Head 2 Swords acroſs	10	17
A ſmall piece of Money with Scripture, and the other ſide a Mans Head	10	10
A Dollar with a Croſs and a Crown, dated 1569	10	18½
A Dollar of *Maximilian*, with a Spread Eagle and the Picture of the Emperour, dated 1569	10	12½
A Dollar with a Croſs and a Crown, dated 1569.	10	14½
A Dollar with 3 Scutcheons and Arms, with the Picture of our Lady on the other ſide	10	18
A Dollar with 3 Scutcheons, and Arms in them, and a Croſs with Arms on the other ſide	10	18
A Dollar with 3 Scutcheons and Arms, and a Spread Eagle on the other ſide, dated 1549	10	18
A Dollar with a Spread Eagle and a Crown over his head, and the Picture of a Man on the other ſide, 1573	10	15
A Dollar with an Arms and the Picture of a Man, dated 1549	10	14
A Dollar with 3 Scutcheons and Arms in them, and a Spread Eagle with a Talbots head, dated 1549.	11	2
A Dollar with 3 Crowns and a Spread Eagle, a *Philippus* Dollar of the baſer ſort	6	16
A Dollar with 3 Crowns and a Spread Eagle	10	14
A Dollar with a Ramping Lion on the one ſide, and a Lion in a Scutcheon and half a Man on the other ſide	8	18
A Dollar with a Hart, and the Arms in a Scutcheon	10	12
A Dollar with a Wild Man holding a Candle in his hand, and a Ragged Staff on the other ſide, 1571	10	14
A Dollar of the ſame and like Superſcription	10	13
A Dollar with the Image of the Duke of *Saxony* and his Arms	10	15
A Dollar of the ſame with like Superſcription	10	12½
A Dollar with a Lion in the Scutcheon, and half a man over the Lion, and a Ramping Lion on the other ſide	9	

Spaniſh Moneys.

A *Spaniſh* piece of money with a ſheaf of Arrows	11	2
Another piece with a Croſs and a Lion	11	3½
Another piece with a Caſtle	11	2
Another piece with Pillars and a Caſtle	11	3
A ſmall piece of money of Earl of *Swarborrow*	11	4
A *Spaniſh* Ryal	10	
Another *Spaniſh* Ryal	9	

Other Forein Coins.

A *French* Teſtoon with 3 Flower-de-luces, and 2. *H.* with Crowns over them, and the Kings Picture	10	15½
Another Teſtoon with a Flower-de-luce and the Kings Picture	10	2

Another

	oz.	p w.
Another Teſtoon with a Croſs and an *H.* in the midſt of the Croſs, and a Face on the other ſide	10	1
A *French* piece of money, being called a Half Crown, with a Picture of a King, and on the other ſide an Arms with 2 Lions 6 Flower-de-luces in a Scutcheon crowned, and 2. *E.* on either ſide the Arms, dated 1582.	10	
Alſo new *French* moneys with 3 Flower-de-luces in the Scutcheon, and a Croſs with Flower-de-luces on the end	10	18
A *French* Soul	3	5½
A piece of *Portugal* money, being a Cruſade on the one ſide, and the Arms of *Portugal* on the other	11	1
Plate made in *Lyons* in *France* marked with a Lions head	11	4
A piece of *Ruſſia* money	11	2
A Muſtecego of *Venice*	11	8
A Marſello of *Venice*	11	8
A Bagatin of *Venice*	11	8
A piece of *Ruſſia* money	11	12
A piece of *Bollonia* money	9	16
A piece of *French* money called a Florin	11	2
A Peny of *France*	4	11
A Slaper of *France*	10	16
A Snaphen of *Gelderland*	7	15
Another Snaphen of *Gelderland*	8	
Other money of *Gelderland*	4	18
Other money of *Gelderland*	3	4
A Snaphen of *Cleve*	7	
A Snaphen of *Decenter*	8	
A Snaphen of *Campen*	8	
A Slaper of *Millain*	11	11
A Slaper of *Ravenna*	11	10
A Slaper of *Ferrara*	11	
A Slaper of *Sien*	10	2
A Slaper of *Monferrat*	7	5
A Cornebot of *Monferrat*	6	6
Another Slaper of *Monferrat*	11	8
A Slaper of *Bourn*	11	0
A Slaper of *Portugal*	11	
A Slaper of *Foboria*	11	
A Slaper of *Baden*	11	
A Slaper of *Wertenberg*	10	16
A Slaper of *Lorain*	10	
A Slaper of *Savoy*	7	12
A Slaper of *Piedmont*	5	6
A Slaper of *Saluſen*	6	10
Another Slaper of *Piedmont*		
A Cornbot of *Saluſen*	7	4
A Slaper of third *Alanſon*	6	6
Targe of *Piedmont*	6	10
Stick of *Salen*	6	6

Of Old Engliſh *Money and* Edward *Pence, of* 20 *to the Ounce.*

Civitas London	11	2
Civitas Cheſter	10	17½
Civitas Kingſton	10	18
Villa St. Edmondsbury	10	13
Civitas Barwick	10	18
Civitas L. Bors	11	1½
Civitas L. Bors	11	
Civitas Canterbury	10	18
Canterbury Civitas	11	1
Henry 3d. a Peny	11	2½
Henry 3d. a Peny	11	2

	oz.	pw.
A Groat of King *Edw.* 3d.	10	19 ¼
A Groat of King *Edw.* 4th.	10	19 ½
A Groat of *Hen.* 8th.	10	18 ¾
An old *Henry* Groat with a long Face and long Hair	10	19 ¼
A Gun-hole Groat, *Henry* 8th.	9	
The firſt Gun-ſtone Groat of *Hen.* 8th.	8	
The ſecond Gun-ſtone Groat of *Hen.* 8th.	6	
A Six-pence of King *Edw.* 6th.	10	19 ½
A Six-pence of *P.* and *Mary*	10	18
A Groat of *Hen.* 8th.	11	1 ½
The firſt Harp-Groat of *Hen.* 8th.	4	
The ſecond Harp-Groat	10	
Another Harp-Groat	6	19
An *Iriſh* Harp-Groat	10	
Another *Iriſh* Harp-Groat	5	19
A *Scottiſh* Groat	9	1 ½
Another *Scottiſh* Groat	9	16
A Peny of *Genoa*	10	3
Carolus of *Burgundy*	10	
Money of *Angleſey*	6	
A Peny of *Canarien*	11	
A Groat of *Poland*	9	

Of the Carot Weight uſed only for Pretious Stones and Pearls.

This is a Weight brought from the *Venetians*, and derived from the *Indians* or *Moors*, called Mangear or Fanan, which is a weight not much differing from this called a Carot weight, whereof 150 Carots in weight do make one ounce *Troy*; this Carot weight is divivided into 64 Carots, 32 Carots, 16 Carots, 8 Carots, 4 Carots, 2 Carots, 1 Carot, ½ Carot, ¼ Carot, ⅛ Carot, 1/16 Carot.

The weights uſed in *India* for buying and ſelling Pretious Stones and Pearls by, is called Mangeluy or Mangear, (about 5 grains in weight) and weigheth two Tarrs ⅔, which is ⅔ parts of 1 Carot, being 4 grains and 4 Tarrs weighs a Fanan, which is alſo a weight ſomewhat above 2 of our Carots; for 11 Fanans and ¼ is one Mitigal, and 6 Mitigals and ½ do make 1 Ounce. A Fanan alſo is a kind of money, which is in value 1 Ryal of *Spain*.

Now followeth the Rule in Proportion, how to value the true Rate of a Diamond, or any other Stone valuable, as Merchants of skill do uſe to value them one from the other: the Diamond being as chief of all Pretious Stones, is ſold by weight from Merchant to Merchant, called by the Engliſh, German, *and* Venetian, *a Carot weight, as before is rehearſed.*

The Diamond hath a very certain thickneſs, whereby it is certainly wrought out and poliſhed upon the Mill; for it muſt not be too thick, nor too thin; for then it will not bear his Tent, but muſt have his juſt proportion of thickneſs to bear his Tent, or elſe to be ſet on Velvet as a thin Stone; the proportion is, that the two ſquares on the ſides muſt make the breadth of the upper part of the Stone, and the under part of the Stone be no broader than that three of the breadths thereof will make the breadth of the upper part, and in depth according to the ſame proportion, and the ſquares called Bizils muſt ſtand cloſe with the edge of the Ring or Collet, wherein it is ſet, being of the whole depth, and ſomewhat longer than ſquare, and yet no more then that it may beguetted, which is the length and breadth thereof. Alſo it muſt be without any faults both in corners or ſides, and every one of the four corners ſharp and clean cut, without any naytneſs, and of a good water-cryſtalline, and ſhining clear, not yellow or brown, blewiſh or blackiſh, but clear and clean in all perfection. Then we may ſay, a Diamond thus perfect weighing one Carot, is worth 50 Ducates, but now much altered from that value to double the ſame, as a Diamond of that perfection before ſpoken of, weighing 1 Carot is worth 30, 35 in 40 *l.* ſterling; but a Diamond not ſo perfect, (though a good Stone) clean, and wanting a corner, is in eſtimation leſs worth by 10 Ducats, or according to arbitrament of the buyer. Note alſo, that ſome Diamonds are not worth paſſing 34, 35, or 36 Dollars a Carot, which are likewiſe bought by the Merchant, as the humor leads him. But when you will value a Diamond, you muſt look effectually of what water and faſhion it is, as the beſt proportion is either the ſquare, Table or pointed, then if it hath all his depth (called in Art, *Full-ground*) which is ſoon ſeen in a Stone unſet, and eaſily diſcerned in one ſet

in

in a Ring or Jewel; for being a full-ground Stone, it ſtandeth upon his Tent, as you ſhall eaſily perceive by the reflection of the Collet the Stone ſtands in; otherwiſe being a half-ground Stone, or a thin Stone, it ſtandeth upon Velver, which is eaſily perceived by any that is well verſed in the ſetting or ſelling of Diamonds; then if it be foul, or want corners, or any hair or other fault in it, the damage and hurt that it bringeth to the value of the Stone is bated in the price of the firſt Carot (if it be a Stone of a greater weight) and ſo ſhall you not be ſo ſoon deceived as otherwiſe. You muſt firſt underſtand, that the value and price of a perfect Diamond, or of any other Pretious Stone, is firſt valued from a Carot weight being 4 grains, as aforeſaid, the which is the ground-work for the Merchant or Jeweller to value a Diamond by, to know the price thereof.

Then the half Carot weight is in value the price of the fourth part of a Carot; as for example, If the Carot be worth 40 Ducates, then the fourth part is 10 Ducates, which is the price of a Diamond of half a Carot; ſo a grain is reckoned worth a fourth part of half a Carot, which is 2 Ducates and a half, after the rate of 40 Ducates the Carot, as aforeſaid; and ſo you may value a Diamond or other Stone at any price whatſoever the Carot ſhall be rated at, weighing never ſo much.

So that if you have a Diamond that weigheth more than a Carot, as a Carot and half, or a Carot and 1 grain; then take this for a general rule, that you muſt bring the weight of your Carot and half Carot all into half Carots; and ſo in like manner, if it be a Carot and a Grain, you muſt bring both into Grains; as for example, If you have a Table Diamond in all Perfection, as is aforeſaid, weighing one Carot, be worth 40 Ducates (or any other ſum you will value a perfect Diamond at) then ſhall a Diamond of 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 Carots be worth at that rate, as followeth: As ſuppoſe it be 2 Carots, multiply that by 2, it makes 4, which multiply by 40 Ducates (the value we here take for a Diamond of 1 Carot) and it produceth 160 Ducates, being the value of a perfect Diamond of 2 Carots; ſo may you value all Diamonds of any weight if it be 100 Carots or more, by multiplying the weight by ſo much more, and multiply that product by the value of your Carot. Secondly, If you have a Table Diamond of 2 Carots and half, then bring the Carots and half Carot into half Carots, which is 5 half Carots, then multiply that 5 by 5 make 25 half Carots, which multiply by 10 Ducates, the fourth part of 40 Ducates, the price of a Carot amounteth to 250 Ducates, which is the true value of a Diamond weighing 2 Carots and half. Thirdly, If you have a Table Diamond of 7 Grains, which is 1 Carot and 3 Grains, then bring the Carot and Grains into Grains, and multiply it one by the other, ſaying 7 times 7 is 49 Grains, which is to be multiplied by the fourth part of the half Carot being reduced, and half and the product is the value of the ſaid Diamond of 7 Grains, which is 127 Ducates. Again, ſuppoſe you value a Diamond at 30 *l.* Sterling (as one of that weight of former goodneſs is now worth in *London*) and according to that rate a Diamond is worth 1 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.* Sterling; which Rule is now followed by thoſe that Trade in them, although you cannot buy a Table Diamond of 1 gr. under 2 *l.* 10 *s.* or 3 *l.* Sterling, which is after the rate of 40 *l.* or 48 pound a Diamond of one Carot.

Again, I would know the value of a perfect Table Diamond of 10 Carots, according to the rate of 30 *l.* a Diamond of 1 Carot: Do thus, Multiply the weight of your Diamond by it ſelf, which is 10 by 10, and it produceth 100, which multiply by 30 *l.* the price of a Diamond of 1 Carot, the product is 3000 *l.* the price of a Diamond of 10 Carots.

Again, I deſire to know the price of a Table Diamond weighing 10 Carots and 1 Grain, bring all into Grains, and they make 41, which multiply by it ſelf makes 1681. This multiplied by the value of 1 grain, which is 1 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.* and the product will be 3151 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.*

The value of a Diamond of any weight from 1 grain to 8 Carots, according to the value of a Diamond of 1 grain to be worth 1 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.* may be ſeen in this following Table.

The Value of Thick Table Diamonds according to their Weight.

A Diamond weighing		is worth	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
	1		1	17	6
	2 Grains		7	10	
	3		16	17	6
	1 Carot		30		
	5		46	17	6
	6 Grains		65	16	
	7		91	9	
	2 Carots		120		
	9		149	19	
	10 Grains		187	10	
	11		226	9	
	3 Carots		270		

A Diamond weighing		is worth	l.	s.	d.
13			316	17	
14	Grains		367	10	
15			421	17	
4 Carots			480		
17			558	10	
18	Grains		599		
19			676	17	
5 Carots			750		
21			826	17	6
22	Grains		899	4	
23			991	17	6
6 Carots			1080		
25			1171	17	6
26	Grains		1229	8	4
27			1363	14	6
7 Carots			1470		
29			1576	17	6
30	Grains		1687	6	4
31			1751	17	6
8 Carots			1920		

The Value of thin Table Diamonds, being a Thin Stone (in shew of 2 Grains) and weigheth 1 gr.

A Diamond weighing		is worth	l.	s.
1			2	10
2	Grains		10	
3			22	
1 Carot			40	
5			62	10
6	Grains		90	
7			122	7
2 Carots			160	
9			202	10
10	Grains		250	
11			302	10
3 Carots			360	
13			422	10
14	Grains		490	
15			562	10
4 Carots			640	
17			722	10
18	Grains		810	
19			902	10
5 Carots			1000	

The like may be said of any Diamond of any other fashion, as Triangular, Nails, Roses, Roots, and the like; which are of less value than the Table Diamond weight for weight, in regard their beauty is not proportionable to their weight; so that a Diamond of Perfection of that fashion weighing one Carot is not esteemed worth above 46 Ducates.

The Value of Brut Diamonds, or Naifs, Rocks and Flat-Stone, as they are sold at Goa *in* India *by their weight; and likewise the value of the like Diamond sold here in* London *by the Carot. The* Indian *Weight is called a Mangear, which is* $\frac{3}{4}$ *of a Carot, and the Fanan is about* 6 d. Sterling.

Diamonds weighing	*Indian value.*	Mangear is in value	Fanans		*English value.*	Diamonds	in a Carot is in value	Ducates
8	1		30	Flat	1			21 $\frac{1}{2}$
6	1		40	Naif & Rock	2			14
4	1		60	Flat	2			16
2	1		80	Flat	2 $\frac{1}{2}$			15
1	1		100	Naif	3			21

Indian

	Indian value.		Fanans		*English value.*		Ducates.
1	1 1/4		165	Rock	3		9
1	1 1/2		180	Naif	4		18
1	1 3/4		220	Naif	4 1/5		17 1/3
1	2		320	Flat	4		12
1	2 1/4		360	Rock	4		7 2/3
1	2 1/2		380	Naif	5		12 4/5
1	2 3/4		420	Rock	5		9
1	3		450	Naif & Rock	6		10
1	3 1/2		480	Naif	7		15
1	4		550	Flat	8		9 6/7
1	5		750	Rock	9		5
1	8		800	Naif	12		14
1	7		1200				
1	8		1400				
Diamonds weighing		Mangear is in value			Diamonds weighing	in a Carot is in value	

So do the *Indians* increaſe in price, as the Stones in weight.

There are alſo two ſorts of Diamonds called Boards, the one white, the other black; out of the white are gathered (by thoſe that deal in Boards) all ſorts of ſmall Diamonds under 12 in a Carot.

A Parcel of Brut Diamonds bought of a Portugal.

			l.	*s.*		*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
50 Brut Diamonds		9 7/8	3			29	12	6
39 Brut Diamonds		15 1/8	2	10		37	16	3
11 Brut Stones	weighing Carots	2 3/8	2	5	the Carot is	5	6	10
22 Brut Stones		4 1/4	2	5		9	5	7
6 Brut Diamonds		1 1/4	2	5		2	16	9
128 Diamonds weighing Carots		32 7/8				84	17	5

Note, That all great Stones under 5 in 1 Carot are cut by the Carot, and all ſmall Stones above five in a Carot are cut by the piece.

Of the Ruby called the Carbuncle.

This Stone is found in *Zeilam* in the *Indies*, and in great eſteem among the people of that Iſland. The way they uſe to try if they be right, is by putting them into the fire for the ſpace of certain hours, and if they come out of the fire burning as a coal, thoſe are they which are eſteemed amongſt them; they are eſteemed according to the height of Colour; the more perfect red, the better: they diſtinguiſh the goodneſs by Carots in colour; as 24 Carots in colour is the higheſt Perfection, and ſo ſeveral degrees of goodneſs downward from 24 Carots to 18, 16, 14, 12 to 10 Carots in colour.

The Value of the Carbuncle, as they are bought at Calicut *in* India.

A Carbuncle of ſo high a colour, and tried in the fire, weighing 1 Carot, which is 1/2 Fanan, is worth in *Calicut* 30 Fanans.

		Fanans.			Fanans.
1	2	65	1	7	630
1	3	150	1	7 1/3	660
1	3 1/2	200	1	8	800
1	4	300	1	8 1/3	900
1	4 1/2	350	1	10	1300
1	5	400	1	10 1/2	1600
1	5 1/2	450	1	12	2000
1	6	30	1	14	3000
1	6 1/2	560	1	16	6000
of		Carots of the like colour is worth	of		Carots of the like colour is worth

And ſo they proceed to increaſing in price as they do in weight.

Of the Ruby.

It is found in a River of *Pegu* in *India*, the beſt is eſteemed of a perfect red, but will not endure the fire, but loſeth his colour therein, being thereby diſtinguiſht from the Carbuncle. There are divers kinds of Rubies, as the Carbuncle; the Ballaſs, the Spinel, the Gurnet, and the Rubas, but the Oriental Ruby is eſteemed the beſt next the Carbuncle. A Ruby that is ſquared Table-wiſe, and without fault, and is to fit with a Diamond of the ſame weight of 16, 18, 20, or 24 Carots in colour (as is ſpoken of the Carbuncle) ſuch a Ruby is worth in the *Indies*, weighing a Fanan, 100 Ducates; but there be few Rubies be perfect of that greatneſs, the uſual way of computing the value of a Ruby is the ſame as it is with a Diamond: Firſt, to conſider the number of Carots in colour, and then in weight, and the price doth augment proportionable to the Diamond; or if you ſhall value a Ruby of 1 Carot-weight to 70 Ducates, and would know the value of one weighing 2 Carots of like Carots in colour, multiply 2 by 2 makes 4, which multiply by the value of one Carot being 70 Ducates, produceth your deſire, as in this following Table.

A Ruby in ſhew to accompany a Diamond of		*l.*	*s.*
Grains is worth	1	2	10
	2	10	
	3	22	10
Carots is worth	1	40	
	2	160	
	3	360	
	4	640	

A Ruby of 20 Carots in colour, and weight 11 Carots and $\frac{1}{2}$, was ſold for 350 *l.* and ſold again for 640 *l.* Sterling in *London*.

Another Ruby of moſt excellent beauty of 24 Carots in colour, and weighed 1 Carot 3 grains $\frac{1}{2}$, was ſold in *London* for 60 *l.* and ſold again for 120 *l.*

The Proportionable Value of Rubies bought and ſold by the Indians.

Rubies weighing		Fanan, which is 2 Carots, is worth	Fanans.
8	1		10
4	1		20
2	1		40
1	1 $\frac{3}{4}$		30
1	1		50
1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$		55
1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		100
1	1 $\frac{3}{4}$		150
1	2		200
1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$		300
1	3		400
1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$		550
1	4		630

The Sapphyre is a Stone found in the Iſland of *Zeilam*, *Calicut*, *Canoner*, *Baſinger*, and *Pegu*, is of four ſorts; the beſt is of an Azure Sky-colour, and valued as it excelleth in colour, and of a moſt perfect blew; it excelleth all other Stones in hardneſs (the Diamond excepted).

The Value of the beſt Oriental Sapphyres as they are ſold in the Iſland of Zeilam, *is after this Rate and Proportion.*

A Saphyre weighing		Carots is worth	Fanans.
1	1		2
1	2		5
1	3		10
1	4		15
1	5		18
1	10		55
1	15		180
1	16		200
1	17		250

A Sapphyre weighing 1 Mitegal, which is 11 Fanans and $\frac{1}{5}$, that is about 23 Carots, is worth after the rate aforeſaid, 350.

The

The Turquoiz is of a thick green colour, or between a green and skie-colour, and of ſmall weight; the ſofteſt of all thick coloured Stones, is in good eſteem in India, *and is eſteemed the better for having black veins, it being then accounted of the old Rock. The price in* India, *according to the weight is in proportion following:*

		Fanans.
1	1	15
1	2	40
1	4	80
1 Weighing	6 Carots is worth	150
1	8	200
1	10	300
1	12	450
1	14	550

Of the Pearl Oriental.

Unio is the Latin word (in *Engliſh* Pearl) ſo called, for that it is a hard matter to find two Pearls alike for bigneſs, figure, ſhape, water, and brightneſs. The greateſt and better ſort of Pearl are found between *Ormus* and *Buzera* in the Straits of *Perſia*. There is alſo a fiſhing for Pearl near the Iſland of *Zeilam*, but of lower price: likewiſe there are Pearls found near the Iſland of *Burneo*, and Iſland of *Anian*; but thoſe of *Ormus* ſurpaſs them all. They are fiſhed for by divers that dive into the Sea, ſome 10, 15 and 20 fathom deep; they grow in Oyſter-ſhells; the Divers have Baskets tyed to their back to put the Oyſters in, and bring them up from the bottom of the Sea, and put them into Boats; the fiſh are laid in the Sun, and there open themſelves; and when the fiſhing is over for that day, the Captain and Souldiers for the King of *Portugal*, together with the Divers and Labourers, take the Pearls, and divide them into four parts, one of which is taken for the King, the ſecond for the Captain and Souldiers, the third for the Jeſuites (whoſe Cloyſter is hard by) and the fourth for the Divers, Fiſhers, and their Labourers. This fiſhing is only in the Summer time; there is found in ſome Oyſters 200 Grains or Pearl. Pearls are ſold by the *Indians* by Sieves of Latton full of holes, from ſmaller to greater, to the proportion of 12, one biger than the other; and ſo the price in proportion accordingly; the ſmalleſt ſorts are uſed by Apothecaries for medicine. They uſe in *India* where they are fiſhed, to have Rice beaten ſmall with Salt, with which they rub the Pearl to put a gloſs upon them.

The way to value Oriental Pearl from a grain in weight to any bigneſs whatſoever; as alſo they are uſually ſold in the *Indies* and with us. A Pearl that is in all parts perfect both of water, gloſs, and beauty, without knobs, ſpecks, yellowneſs, and other imperfection; of form very round, or like a Pear, being of the weight of one Carot, is worth 1 Ducate; and after this rate you are to make your reckoning, as you have done before with Diamonds and Rubies; but if there be any fault in the water, clearneſs, faſhion, knobs, ſpecks, dents, or other default, it muſt be conſidered what hurt it may be to the ſale thereof, and according to the goodneſs or badneſs value the price thereof, which having valued, you try the weight thereof, or by your meaſure exactly made (there being ſuch for that purpoſe) and then make your account, as before is ſaid; and if there be a whole ſtring or chain, you muſt look well upon them if they be all alike, or elſe make your value thereafter.

The Proportion or Value of Pearl as they are ſold in India *and* Portugal.

1	1	1	1	1	4	30
1	1 ½	3	1	5 ⅓	35
1	2	6	1	6	40
1 Pearl of	2 ⅓ Carots Pardons	8	1 Pearl of	6 ½ Carots Pardons	45
1	3	12	1	7	50
1	3 ½	16	1	7 ⅓	60
1	4	20	1	8	70

Small

Small Pearl are ſold by the Ivora at Ormus *and* Goa.

The { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 } Ivoras for { 34, 180, 80, 18, 8 } Marividis is worth 6 *d.* Sterling.

Seed-Pearl that are ſmall and cannot be holed, are for Apothecaries; the ounce is worth about 20 Marividis.

The Value of any Oriental Pearl of any bigneſs from 1 *Grain to* 30 *Carots, of excellent beauty and perfection for colour and ſhape, as they are uſually bought and ſold with us, according to the proportion of weight, and of like perfection.*

A Pearl weighing		*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
1		0	0	7 *ob.*
2	Grains	0	2	6
3		0	5	7 *ob.*
1 Carot		0	10	0
5		0	15	2 *ob.*
6	Grains	1	6	8
7		1	10	7 *ob.*
2 Carots		2	0	0
9		2	18	6
10	Grains	3	2	6
11		3	15	7 *ob.*
3 Carots		4	10	0
13		5	5	7 *ob.*
14	Grains	6	8	0
15		7	0	7 *ob.*
4 Carots		8	0	0
17		9	15	6
18	Grains	10	2	6
19		11	5	7 *ob.*
5 Carots		12	10	10
21		13	15	7 *ob.*
22	Grains	15	2	6
23		16	10	7 *ob.*
6 Carots		18	0	6
25		19	10	7 *ob.*
26	Grains	21	2	6
27		22	15	7 *ob.*
7 Carots		24	10	0
29		26	6	7 *ob.*
30	Grains	28	2	6
31		30	0	7 *ob.*
8 Carots		32	0	0
33		34	0	7 *ob.*
34	Grains	36	2	6
35		38	5	7 *ob.*
9 Carots		40	0	0
37		42	15	7 *ob.*
38	Grains	45	2	6
39		47	15	7 *ob.*
10 Carots		50	0	0
41		52	10	7 *ob.*
42	Grains	55	2	6
43		57	13	7 *ob.*
11 Carots		60	10	0
45		63	6	7
46	Grains	66	2	6
47		69	0	7 *ob.*
12 Carots		72	0	0

is worth

A Pearl weighing		*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
49		75	0	7 *ob.*
50	Grains	77	5	10
51		81	5	7
13 Carots		84	10	0
53		87	15	7 *ob.*
54	Grains	91	2	6
55		94	10	7 *ob.*
14 Carots		98	0	0
57		101	10	7
58	Grains	104	10	0
59		108	15	7
15 Carots		112	0	0
61		116	5	7
62	Grains	120	2	6
63		124	0	7 *ob.*
16 Carots		128	0	0
65		132	0	7 *ob.*
66	Grains	136	2	6
67		140	5	7
17 Carots		144	10	0
69		148	15	7
70	Grains	153	2	6
71		157	10	7 *ob.*
18 Carots		162	0	0
73		166	10	7 *ob.*
74	Grains	171	2	6
75		175	15	7
19 Carots		184	0	0
77		185	5	7 *ob.*
78	Grains	190	2	6
79		195	0	7 *ob.*
20 Carots		200	0	0
21		215	0	0
22		242	0	0
23		264	0	0
24		288	0	0
25	Carots	312	0	0
26		338	0	0
27		364	0	0
28		392	0	0
29		420	10	0
30		450	0	0

is worth

Seed-

Seed-Pearl.

The value of Seed-Pearl, from the ſmalleſt ſort of 4500 in one ounce, to the greateſt ſort of 400, or 450 in one ounce, being the ordinary ſix ſorts always ſold together.

				l.	s.	d.
The	ſmalleſt ſort is *ſexta*	of	4500	2	4	0
	ſecond ſmalleſt is *quinta*		3300	0	6	0
	third ſort is *quarta*		1900	0	10	0
	fourth is *tertia*		1050	0	18	0
	fifth is *ſecunda*		700	1	6	0
	ſixth is *prima*		450	1	15	0

per ounce is worth

Rag-Pearl.

				l.	s.	d.
Rag called	*Tertia*	of	350	1	18	0
	Secunda		250	3	0	0
	Prima		150	4	0	0
			100	5	0	0
			50	7 in 8	0	0
			40	10 in 12	0	0
			20	14 in 15	0	0

per ounce is worth

All ſorts of half round Pearls are according to their weight valued at half the price of a round Pearl; ſo that if a half round Pearl do weigh one Carot, then it is to be valued at 5 *s.* which is half the price of a round of a Carot.

The Denarius among the Romans *may be conſidered under a double reſpect, either as Money, or Weight; the firſt was a valuation put upon it by the State in civil affairs, as Coin, which hath been various and ſubject to great alterations; the later in gravity or weight hath been at a certainty and of long continuation amongſt them, for above* 1600 *years.*

The Coins of the *Romans* were of Gold, Silver, and Copper; thoſe of Silver was the *Denarius*, taken by the *Romans* from the *Sicilians*, and as *Pliny* affirms, *l.* 33. *c.* 3. was in uſe with them in the 585. year of the City (as alſo the Braſs Coins) five years before the firſt *Punick* Wars. The proportion then betwixt the Silver and Braſs, in reſpect of weight, was very ſtrange; for the *Denarius* of Silver was the ſeventh part of the ounce, and the ounce the twelfth part of the pound, and yet was eſteemed in value equal to ten *aſſes*, which was a Braſs Coin of a pound weight; ſo that one pound in Silver was eſteemed to 840 pound in Braſs. When their Coins of Gold came in uſe, it was eſteemed ten times the weight in Silver; but this diſproportion between Silver and Braſs laſted not long; and the *Denarius* of Silver in proceſs of time ſuffered ſo many diminutions, that at length it had left only a Name, and of ſo ſmall a value as not worth the coining.

The like alteration in reſpect of weight hath befaln in far leſs time our own coin; as to inſtance in our Peny, which we find in the time of *Ethelred*, and ſo continued to *Edw.* 1. to be the 20. part of the *Troy* ounce, (*a*) under *Edward* 3. it came to be made the 26. part of the ounce; and (*b*) under *Henry* 6. it fell to the 32. part, in (*c*) *Edw.* 4. time it came to the fortieth part of the ounce, in *Hen.* 8. time at firſt it was the fortieth, then the 45. part, afterward 60 pence were made of the ounce; in the 2. *Eliz.* and during her reign, and ever ſince 62 in the ounce; ſo that the Peny in *Edw.* 3. time was more than three times the weight of ours. And after times may ſee this of ours as well as the *Denarius* of the *Romans*, brought to ſo ſmall a value as not worthy a name.

(*a*) *Stat* 9. *Edw.* 3.
(*b*) *Stat.* 2. *H.* 6.
(*c*) *Stat.* 5. *Ed.* 4. *Stat.* 36. *H.* 8.

It is obſerved that Amber is found only in and upon the Coaſt of *England* and *Poland*; the *Engliſh* is found only upon the Coaſt of *Norfolk*, near the Bay of *Shippy* Iſland in *Kent*, in two or three miles ſpace. It is affirmed that at both theſe places it hath been found time out of mind: it is not found above ſixty pound weight a year: It is waſhed out of the Sea, for after great ſtorms it is moſt found: many are of opinion it is the Gum of a Tree; if ſo, ſure the Tree, if it were above ground, would be found long before this. It is moſt probable to be a certain Gum, that comes out of ſome Rock lying in the Sea near thoſe places; for why elſe ſhould it be only found there and no where elſe? Of Amber.

In *Poland* are found greater quantities, but not in ſo good eſteem as our *Engliſh*, being neither ſo fat nor clear; it is valued according to the largeneſs and clearneſs thereof.

Chap. VI.

Of Weights in general used in Merchandizing, *and mentioned in this* MAP of COMMERCE.

Of Weights in general.

THe next principal point handled in this MAP of COMMERCE, is the *Weights* in general of all Kingdoms and known *Cities* of *Trade*, by the invention whereof (as by measures) a true mean was found out, to give every man his own; for all worldly things are found to be govern'd by it and measure; but most especially the same hath a great Prerogative in all *Contracts* and *Bargains*, where either *buying* or *selling* is either used or practised, which indeed is the fundamental part of the *Worlds Commerce* and *Traffique*; for thereby are all commutations regulated, all accounts framed; and all profit and loss in *Trade* found out and distinguished: It is also one of the *Standard* of all *Kingdoms*, *Cities* and *Provinces*, and therefore as *measure* carries with it the approbation and authority of the *Sovereign Magistrate*, and therefore either to falsifie, add or detract therefrom, is accounted a capital crime, and worthy severest punishment.

Differences of Weights in all Countries.

Now for their sorts; These *weights* are observed to vary and differ in all Countries, as well as in sundry *Mart* and principal *Cities*; though otherwise oftentimes neighbours, yet are herein discrepant, and not seldom it is seen, (as in this *Map* shall be made evident) that several sorts of *weights* are found to *weigh* several sorts of commodities, in one and the self same place, City and Countrey; as in *England*, where it is observed, that *raw Silk* is *weighed* by the pound of 24 ounces, and other commodities by the pound of 16 ounces: and in *Aleppo* some commodities are *weighed* by the *Rotolo* of 680 drams, some by a ℞ of 700 drams; and some by ℞ of 720 drams. And as these *weights* are found to vary in respect of their greatness, so are they found to differ in respect of their denomination; for some Countries use to *weigh* their commodities by *Hundreds*, some by *Quintals*, some by *Centiners*, *Talents*, *Thousands*, *Weighs*, *Shipponds*, *Chargos*, *Lisponds*, *Roves*, *Stones*, *Bahars*, *Mands*, *Candills*, *Peculls*, and the like.

The greatest denomination.

Second denomination.

A second denomination is again produced out of this, as a lesser *weight*, whereof the former is composed; and is also found in use for *weighing* in sundry places, as *Pounds*, *Mans*, *Batmans*, *Rotolos*, *Minas*, *Lodoros*, *Oaks*, *Cattees*, *Barotes*, *Seares*, *Wesnoes*, and the like.

Third denomination.

A third sort again are found to be in use, whereof these latter are composed and in use, in the custom of *weighing*; and which are of another denomination, and lesser in quantity, as *Ounces*, whereof sometimes 12, 14, 16, 20, 24 and 30, do make according to the custom of the place the *pound weight*, and then again have a subdivision into *Drams*, *Scruples*, *Obolos*, *Carats* and *Grains*; so that the greater contains the lesser in parts, which also is observed to differ according to the proportion of the first and greatest; for the *Cantar*, which commonly is observed to be the greatest *weight*, is so termed, as being the *hundred* of *hundreds*, and consisteth sometimes of 100 *l.* just, though sometimes of *hundreds*, of 112 *l.* of 120 *l.* of 125 *l.* 128 *l.* and 132 *l.*

Least denomination.

Hundreds, &c.

Cargos, &c.

The *Weigh* and *Cargo* are in like manner found likewise to vary in many places, and to consist sometimes of 163 *l.* of 181 *l.* of 200 and 300 *l.* to a *Weigh* and *Cargo* or charge.

Shipond, &c.

The *Shipond* also consists sometimes of 300 *l.* sometimes again of 320, 340, and 400 *l.* the *Shipond*.

Lispond, &c.

The *Lispond* also is found to consist sometimes of 15 *l.* of 16 *l.* and 20 *l.* to the *Lispond*.

Roves, &c.

Roves are noted likewise to be in some places 10 *l.* 20 *l.* 25 *l.* and 30 *l.* and sometimes 40 *l.* to the *Roves*.

Stone, &c.

Stones are noted also to consist of 6 *l.* 8 *l.* 10 *l.* 14 *l.* 16 *l.* 20 *l.* 21 *l.* 24 *l.* 32 *l.* and 40 *l.* to the *Stone*, still altering according to the custom of the place.

Rotolos, &c.

Rotolos are also noted to vary and to consist sometimes of 400 *drams*, sometimes of 600 *drams*, 680 *drams*, 700 *drams*, and 720 *drams*, according to the custom of the place, and according to the custom in use of the commodity.

The Merchant must be vers'd in all Weights.

In all which the *Merchant* must not be ignorant, that intends to make either an use, or reap a benefit by this MAP OF COMMERCE: for all *weights* must be to *him* (in regard of his skill and judgment) as one *weight*; knowing readily how to make *his* Calculations in all *Contracts*; how the one *weight* doth advance of the other, or what the one may want of the other, making *his* accompt of concordancy, allowing or deducting where *he* finds the discrepancy arising by any over-plus, or by a want either in the one or in the other.

Two manners of weighing in use.

By Beam.

Now for the manner of *weighing* in general (so far forth as ever I have observed) hath been noted to have been done by two several ways; that is, either by a *Beam*, or by a *Romane*, or *Stalier*: the *weight* by *Beam* I hold the best and justest performed with *leaden*, *brass* or *iron weights*, provided the same *Beams* be good and even, both empty, and laden with one equal

weight;

weight; and this is ſeen to be the common cuſtom of *weighing* in *England*, *Netherlands*, and in many other places and Countries.

The *weight* by *Stalier*, which is uſed in *Turkey*, *Barbary* and *Italy*, and ſundry other Countries, I hold not ſo ſure; for thereupon is marked all the number of *weights* that may be *weighed* thereby, which by the help of a ſmall counterpoiſe removed to ſeveral ſtations, ſupplies ſometimes the place of a pound, and ſometimes the place of 100 pound, wherein is oftentimes found great deceit, which by the *buyer* and *ſeller* is carefully and heedfully in thoſe places to be both prevented and avoided. By Stalier.

Now if with a *Beam* one would abbreviate a long labour with a ſmall time and pains, and *weigh* much with few *weights*, his *weights* muſt be made by an augmentation doubled, as by pieces of 1 *lib.* 2 *lib.* 4 *lib.* 8 *lib.* 16 *lib.* 32 *lib.* and 64 *lib.* making in all 127 *l.* with which all ſums under that number may be comprehended and *weighed*; and ſome exerciſed in great affairs, by ſingle *weights* tripled have gone further and procured 1 *l.* 3 *l.* 9 *l.* 27 *l.* 81 *l.* *&c.* and thereby with little labour have performed very weighty and great buſineſs: but I leave this to the ingenious, and to him that ſhall fancy this method and manner of *weighing*. To abbreviate the labour of weighing.

In all *Cities* then, and places of *Traffique*, there is found a *weight* (as I ſaid) authorized by the *Magiſtrate*, which to alter or diminiſh is ever held a capital crime: this *weight* thus ſetled in every place and *City* of *Trade*, is reputed the *Standard* of the place, by which as well the Inhabitants as Strangers do make their *bargains* and *contracts*, and without which many *bargains* cannot be made and perfected; and therefore partly to avoid ſcruple and doubt, and partly to do juſtice to all men, and partly to decide all controverſies incident in *weighing*, there is in the moſt eminent *Cities* a publick *Weigh-houſe* ſet up and appointed, where every man may repair unto, either for neceſſity of *weighing*, or tryal of his *weights*, and which is authorized by the *Prince* as a rule for all men, that ſhall have occaſion to make uſe thereof in the ſaid places, ſerving ſometimes as the *Beam* whereby his *Cuſtoms* and *Duties* are paid him; the *Maſter*, *Overſeer* or *Weigher* being ever ſworn and deputed to do juſtice and right in his *weighing*, not only between man and man, but (if need be) between the *Prince* and the *Subject*. Weights authorized by the Magiſtrate. Weigh-houſe. Weigher ſworn.

This *Weight* accounted thus the common and received *Standard* of *Cities* and *Countries*, is it, upon which (as neer as I could poſſible) I have in all theſe following places made my Obſervations, and from thence raiſed not only the agreement thereof, with other neighbouring places and *Cities*, but alſo with that which we call our *Haberdepois weight* of *England*, wherein with all induſtry I have laboured to find out the truth and certainty thereof which (as ſubject to error by reaſon of the diverſity) I muſt refer to the future trial of the better experienced, concluding this point with a way and method invented by unequal *weights* to accord the *weights* of any two known places or *Cities*, which briefly is thus performed. By which weights the weight of this Book is calculated.

Prepare a *ballance* as exactly made as is poſſible, that a very little thing may cauſe them to incline one way or other; likewiſe prepare of the one place, the juſt pound, the half pound, the $\frac{1}{4}$ the $\frac{1}{8}$ the $\frac{1}{16}$ the $\frac{1}{32}$ the $\frac{1}{64}$ the $\frac{1}{128}$ and the $\frac{1}{256}$ part of that pound, if it be poſſible, until you judge it to be ſufficient; then take the juſt pound *weight* of the other place, and put it into one of the *Scales* of the *Ballance*, and in the other *Scale*, put ſuch *weights* as may juſtly counterpoiſe the pound *weight* of that place: as for example: A way to accord the weight of any two places.

Say that the half the $\frac{1}{4}$ the $\frac{1}{8}$ and the $\frac{1}{256}$ part of the pound of the firſt place do juſtly counterpoiſe the pound *weight* of the other place; then by conſequence it followeth, that 128 *lib.* 64 *lib.* 32 *lib.* and 1 *lib.* that is in all 255 *lib.* of the firſt place, do juſtly *weigh* 256 *lib.* of the other place. Again, ſay that the 1 *lib.* the $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{512}$ $\frac{1}{512}$ of the firſt place do juſtly counterpoiſe the pound *weight* of the other; then I infer thereby that 512. 64. 2. and 1. that is in all 579 *lib.* of the firſt place do juſtly *weigh* 512 *lib.* of the other place; by which the calculation may be made both to the hundred and to the pound; therefore the further ſearch and conſideration thereof, I willingly here omit, and refer the ſame to the curioſity of the more ingenious.

CHAP. VII.

Of Accounts *and* Account-*keeping in general, obſerved in this* MAP of COMMERCE.

Accounts neceſſary in the *Map of Commerce.*

ALL rational *Negotiators*, and *Traders* in general will grant, that this *Map of Commerce* would appear to be very imperfect, if it ſhould want the due Rules and Obſervations whereby *Accounts* are in all *Cities* of *Commerce* ordered and kept, which though found in *themſelves* to vary in ſeveral *Kingdoms*, and places, as having oftentimes a dependency, and ſometimes concurrency with the *Coins* and *Moneys* of each *Kingdom*; yet in all places they are not found to have the like agreement together. Some Countries being obſerved to keep their *Accounts*, and the denomination thereof in *imaginary Coins*, ſuch as neither that Countrey nor place hath either proper *Coin* or *Money*, that hath any affinity therewith, as by daily practice is ſeen uſed in *Venice* by the *ducate* of *lire* 6 $\frac{1}{3}$; in *Florence* by the *Crown* of *Gold* of *lire* 7 $\frac{1}{2}$; and as in *England* it is uſed in thoſe antient *Accounts*, kept in ſome Offices for the Revenues of the *Crown* by the name of *Marks*, of which we find not at this day any proper *Coin* or *Money* in uſe. Again, it is ſeen by experience, that one and the ſelf ſame place affordeth ſeveral denominations in their *Accounts*, and divers ways are uſed in one and the ſelf ſame *City* and *Countrey* therein, as in ſome *Cities* of *Italy*, ſome are obſerved to keep their Accounts in *Lire*, *Soldi*, and *Denari*; and ſome again in the ſame place in *Crowns*, or *Scudi*, *Soldi* and *Denari*; as the like in *England* is noted, ſome as before obſerving their Rules of Accounts in *marks*, and *pence*, and ſome, and thoſe the moſt uſual and common, in *pounds*, *ſhillings*, and *pence*, *Sterling*; the which is neceſſary both duly to be learned, and truly to be known, and underſtood, by ſuch as ſhall have occaſion to make uſe of, and exerciſe the *Art* of *Merchandizing*, and this *Map of Commerce*.

Accounts kept diverſly in divers Cities and Countreys.

The method uſed in Accounts is divers.

The beſt is by way of *Debitor* and *Creditor*.

Now for the method uſed in keeping theſe *Accounts*, every Countrey and Nation are obſerved to frame to themſelves, ways, means and rules, whereby the *ſame* is performed and perfected, and have for the moſt part every Countrey a peculiar form by themſelves. The general known method and beſt form is by the laudable and excellent way of *Debitor* and *Creditor*, firſt invented in *Italy*, and now generally practiſed by moſt part of the *eminent Merchants* of *Europe*, received for the moſt abſolute, beſt, and trueſt method of *Accounts* that hitherto hath been found out and invented, which here to ſet down would challenge a Volume by it ſelf; yet ſuch is the neceſſity of this knowledg, that every *Merchant* ſhould by the Rules of his Profeſſion, be well verſed and ſeen therein; the grounds whereof being univerſally known and daily taught, I refer to my good friends, Maſter *Ralph Handſon*, and Maſter *Valentine Markham*, who are both excellent, and excellently learned therein; concluding this place with four principal Rules required, and not to be omitted by ſuch as have to do, and practiſe *Accounts* in *Merchandizing*.

Four rules required in an Accountant.

1. To write all, and all circumſtances.

Firſt, It is required that in his *Account*-keeping, he write *all* and ſingular the paſſages *thereof*, and thereto belonging, with all circumſtances of time, price, and other conditions, in every bargain, contract, adventure, receipt of Goods, ſales, *&c.* in which though there ſhould afterward appear an errour, either by diſorderly *charging*, or by over or under-*charging*, yet it will eaſily at a ſecond view be both corrected and amended.

2. Not to ſuffer his Accounts to out-run him.

Secondly, It is required that he never come behind-hand with his *accounts*, by letting the *ſame* run over-long, for being daily finiſhed, the trouble will be nothing; but being a while neglected, a man is ſtill found to be the lother and lother to go in hand therewith, and thus growing more loth every day than other, when neceſſity conſtraineth him, either he is inforced to mumble *them* up to his own prejudice, or to caſt *them* off, and to neglect *them* altogether to his own ſhame and undoing.

3. To keep them true and perfect.

Thirdly, It is required, that he keep *them*, *juſt*, *true*, and *perfect*, and not to falſifie any parcel, matter, or thing, nor yet interline or ſhuffle one matter with another, but to ſet every thing (either appertaining to himſelf, or to any other) plainly, directly, and orderly down.

That he be a good Arithmetician.

Laſtly, It is required, that he be well skill'd in the *Art* of *Arithmetick* and *Numbering*, which indeed is the principal ſtep to this *Art* of *Accounting*, and the firſt degree of this *Map of Commerce*, without which knowledg, let none dare to intitle himſelf a *Merchant*, nor expect a benefit from *this Work*. For the skill whereof I refer the learner, to the judicious and excellent *Arithmeticians* of this *City*, and ſo proceed to the next general point of *Commerce*, which is *Meaſure*.

CHAP. VIII.

Of Measures in general used in Merchandizing, *and comprehended in this* MAP of COMMERCE.

Of Measures in general.

THE next material point here handled, is the *Measures* in general, used in all Kingdoms and known Cities of *Trade*, by means whereof a certain way and method was found out and invented to distinguish and order by rule the length and bredth of all commodities *measurable*, especially accustomed in all manner of fabricks, either *Linen*, *Woollen*, *Silks*, or other *Stuffs*; and this is observed also (as in *weights*,) to have a special prerogative in many *Bargains* and *Contracts*, where either *buying* or *selling* of things *measurable* is subsistent and in use; being granted to be a fundamental point of all the *Traffique* and *Commerce* of the Universe; for thereby as by *weights* many *commutations* are regulated, many *Accounts* are framed, and *profit* and *loss* is also thereby found out and distinguished: It is also estimated to be one of the *Standards* of Kingdoms and Cities; and therefore (as well as *weights*) carrieth with it the approbation and authority of the Soveraign Magistrate; and therefore to add or detract therefrom, is ever in all Countries held punishable, and accounted a capital crime.

False measures punishable by the Magistrate.

Divers Countrys have divers Measures.

The *measures* of length are found so diversly to vary, that every City and Province is noted almost to have as well a distinct *measure* as a distinct *weight*, which in themselves oftentimes are found much to differ; and some particular Cities are observed by custom to have divers *measures*, for divers sorts of commodities, as it is seen practised by example in the City of *London*, where the *Yard* is accounted the common *measure* for *Cloth* of *Woollen*, and *Silk*, &c. the *Ell* accounted the common *measure* for *Linen*, and the *Goad* for *Frizes*, *Cottons*, and the like, which in many other Countries is also observable. And as for *measures* in the general, It is a received opinion, that the first *measure* that was to this end invented was the *Cubit*, agreeing as some imagine with the *half Ell*, the which was divided into four parts or quarters, and every quarter into four inches; peradventure this was in those times a general rule to all Nations: but time and *Traffick* have since given to every Countrey a particular *measure*, and therewith a peculiar Law of *measuring*, which contains a succinct length by it self; which at this day we see practised through most parts of the known World in several ways: and thus diversity of places gave also diversity of names to their *measures*, such as are the *Ell*, *Yard*, *Goad*, *Fathom*, *Cane*, *Aulne*, *Brace*, *Pico*, *Stick*, *Palm*, *Vare*, *Covado*, and the like.

Cain the first inventor of Weights and Measures, *Josephus*.

Measures of solid bodies.

But Invention by the help and assistance of time, growing more perfect and absolute, and finding that neither *weight* nor yet this *measure* could extend it self to all commodities used in and by the way of *Merchandize*; the *Art* of *measuring* of solid bodies became to be hence produced, as we see it in use in the *measuring* of *Timber*, *Stones*, and such like commodities: neither yet was *Commerce* satisfied herewith; for the ingenious *Merchant* found it still defective, and therefore to have it yet more perfect, invented the *Art* of *Concave measures*, that should serve as well for *dry* as for *liquid* Commodities, as it is seen practised at this day for *Grain*, *Rice* and such like commodities; and for *Oils*, *Wines*, *Waters*, *Liquors*, and such like commodities, setting by this way by art and invention, in most of these commodities, a Concordance of *measure* with *weight*, as in other commodities was set a Concordance of *weight* with *measure*: but forasmuch as this knowledge in the general is of it self too capacious and large to be particularly handled, as the subject requireth, I have been therefore constrained to confine my self to *measures* of length only, as being the most necessary part of this MAP of COMMERCE, yet so as I have not omitted the rest, where they have fallen within the compass of my observation; and if I have therein been found defective, the vastness of the subject may plead my excuse.

Measures of dry and liquid commodities.

All measures to the *Merchants* must be as one Measure.

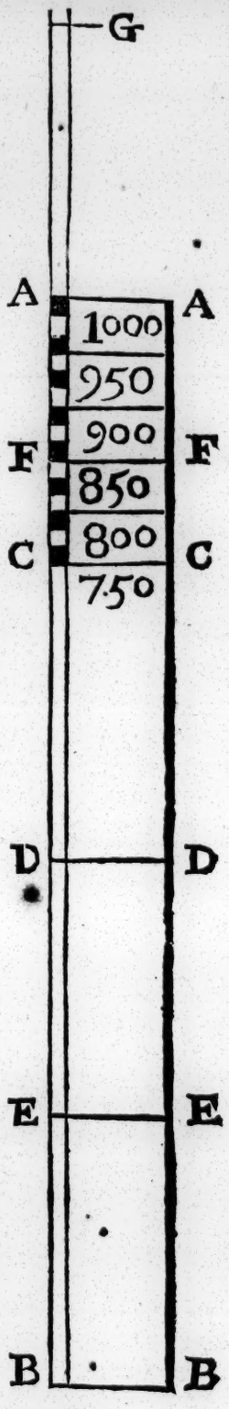
He then that intendeth by way of *Traffique* to make use of *this Tract*, must as well be skill'd in *measures*, (as I have observed) as he ought to be in *weights*; for he must not only readily know his own *measure* as it stands, and is found to be in it self in use, but also the *measure* of that place whereto he bendeth his *Trade* and Negotiation, allowing or deducting by Addition or Subtraction where the overplus or want doth challenge a part, to make a due proportion of both, and be so well versed therein, as that all *measures* may be to him as one *measure*, by a true calculation of the length or the shortness thereof.

All Cities of trade have sworn and publique Measurers.

Again, It is found by the observation of *Merchants*, that in all Countries and well governed Cities, there is for the reiglement of things *measurable*, instituted a publick *measurer*, authorized by the Sovereign Magistrate, who is sworn to decide all Controversies that happen in and about the Art of *measuring*; to whose honesty and faith is intrusted this publick *measure*, and to which all *Merchants* and *Traders* may in time of need and difference repair and

have recourse unto, and by which in many places it is seen that Princes do receive their duty of *Customs* upon commodities *measurable*; and by this common, known and received publick *measure*, I have made my Observation in all places, and as neer as I could, not only rectified the same in the agreement thereof with other neighbouring places and Countreys, but also with our own use in *England*: and therefore to conclude this point, I have here inserted the form of an Instrument, easie to be made, and purposely invented to accord the *measures* of any two known places or Countreys, whether they be *Ells*, *Vares*, *Yards*, *Canes*, or any other *measure* what soever.

An Instrument to find out the agreement of Measures in any two Cities.



First then, Learn the order and custom of *measuring* of all those sorts of commodities in both places which you would inquire after, then prepare a smooth straight *Board*, *Plate*, or such like, and draw upon the same a straight *line* of the length of the *measure* in one of the places with his allowance of *measuring*, either an *inch* or *shaftnet*, or such like; which for example, I will demonstrate in this Figure, A B. First then, Divide the *line* A B into four equal parts, which is C D E, and divide the quarter of A C into 250 equal parts, and number them from 10 to 10 upwards, making the print C the 750. part; for the number of parts contained in the other three empty quarters.

Then mark upon the *line* A B the length of the *measure* of the other place, with his allowance, which is for example from B to F, being just in the 900 parts; therefore 900 of those *measures* in the first place, make just 1000 of those *measures* in the other place: but if the *measure* of the other place be longer than the *measure* of the first place; as for example; If it were from B to G, then take the distance of A G with a Compass, and set one foot in C, and extend the other towards A, which for example doth come to rest in F, being 150 parts from C; therefore then 1150 *measures* of the one place makes just 1000 of the other, by which you may calculate to a lesser proportion; and this is as much as I conceive needful to insert concerning the knowledg of *measures* in general, and proceed to the next, which is the knowledg in general of commodities used by the way of *Merchandizing*.

Chap. IX.

Of Commodities *in general used by the way of* Merchandize, *and of the knowledg thereof.*

Commodities in general used in *Merchandizing*, and the knowledg thereof.

HAving spoken of *Cities* of *Trade* in general, as they are distinguished in these days; and of the *Customs* more or less, that are imposed (by *Princes* in all *Cities* where *Trade* is practis'd) upon all *commodities* used as *Merchandize*, by such as negotiate and use *Traffique*, and of the *Moneys* and *current Coins* whereby this *Trade* is driven, with the *Weights* and *Measures* whereby the same is distinguished and regulated: the next thing to be handled in order, is the *Commodities* and *Wares* themselves, wherewith this *Commerce* is maintained and practised in every *City* and *Countrey* comprised in this MAP; which is the proper thing upon which the said *Duties* are paid, and for which the said *Moneys* are seen to be given in *Exchange*, by the way of *buying* and *selling*.

All commodities are either natural or artificial.

Natural commodities.

Artificial commodities.

All *Commodities* then that are used as *Merchandizes* by *Traders* and *Merchants*, may properly be distinguished into two kinds; and are either *Natural* or *Artificial Commodities*; *Natural Commodities* I call such as the Earth or Creatures, either with or without the labour and industry of man doth *naturally* produce of themselves: of which kinds are *Wines*, *Oils*, *Cottons*, *Wools*, *Fruit*, *Grain*, *raw Silk*, *Spices*, *Drugs*, *Gems*, *Gold*, *Silver*, and the like.

Artificial Commodities I call such as are either wrought or perfected by *Art* or *Mystery*, of which kind are all *fabriques* of either *Woollen*, *Linnen*, *Silk*, and also the *Commodities* of all manual Crafts, this day seen practised through the *World* in sundry Countries, within the compass of which *two* sorts may all *Wares* and all things used as *Commodities* be comprised.

Again, both the *Natural* and *Artificial Commodities* may be distinguished into *two* other sorts and

and kinds, which are either ſuch as are *ſtaple* and *laſting Commodities*, or *impairing* and *decaying Commodities*.

The *ſtaple* and *laſting Commodities* I call ſuch as indure at all times, and continue for ever in their true eſtate and firſt condition of goodneſs, never decaying, nor never loſing their vertue and quality: and of this kind are *Gems*, *Gold*, *Silver*, *Copper*, *Braſs*, *Lead*, *Iron*, *Steel*, and the like. Staple commodities.

The *impairing* and *decaying Commodities* I call ſuch as are either ſubject to corruption, or to leakage, and do loſe and decay either by long lying, or by keeping, as are the fruits of the Earth, *Corn*, *Wines*, *Oils*, *Currants*, *Figs*, *Fiſh*, and the like. Decaying commodities.

The infinite variety of which paſſeth any one mans judgment perfectly to know and diſtinguiſh, becauſe that *Nature* and *Art* in all Countries and places brings into the *world* ſuch change and diverſity, in place, time, uſe and quality in all Profeſſions, that it were a *work* endleſs to ſet down the natures, conditions and properties thereof; therefore it hath contented me in all *Countries* and *Cities* here collected, to nominate only the *Commodities* that the places are obſerved to afford, either *natural* or *artificial*, either *ſtaple* or *periſhable*, wherewith *Merchants* are found to negotiate, and upon which it is found that a *cuſtom* is impoſed by *Princes*, and by them ſatisfied accordingly.

And yet foraſmuch as many of theſe *Commodities* herein named and found throughout the *World*, may ſeem ſtrange to ſome not well verſed in the general knowledg thereof; and yet this knowledg ſo neceſſary to all that profeſs *Merchandizing*; I hold it not improper here, not only to add a word or two, conducing to this ſo needful a skill, but alſo to the preſervation and true keeping thereof in their prime goodneſs and beauty.

He that intendeth then by his Pen to teach the *Theorique* of this *myſterious* part of *Commerce*, muſt needs come ſhort of his aim: I hope I may therefore be well excuſed if I appear defective herein; for I know it is practice and daily uſe that maketh a man skill'd in this *Art*; and many lets and impediments appear daily in many men, that hinder the true attainment thereof; for it muſt needs be granted, that he that is imperfect in any one natural *ſenſe*, or wants thoſe helps that Nature affords to perfect minds, muſt neither be a *Merchant*, nor yet addict himſelf to this knowledg: for any one *ſenſe* being either depraved or defective in part or in whole, will inforce him to commit (againſt his will and mind) many Errors, and conſtrain him to take the bad for good, or (at leaſtwiſe) the bad as ſoon as the good; and ſometimes (as we ſay) *Chalk* for *Cheeſe*, or one thing for another: for experience tells us, that all *Commodities* are not learned by one *ſenſe* alone, though otherwiſe never ſo perfect; nor yet by two, but ſometimes by three, ſometimes by four, and ſometimes by all: and yet this *Art* is now adays come to that height, (I may ſay) to that height of cunning, that all theſe are little enough too. All commodities are known by the ſenſes.

But in the general it muſt be granted, that the *Eye* above all the reſt of the Senſes, ſtill claimeth an eſpecial intereſt and prerogative herein, and muſt ever be admitted as one of the chiefeſt that muſt ſtill accompany the reſt in this *diſtinction*, and therefore many things are oftentimes found *ſaleable* that are pleaſing thereto; and in ſome *Commodities* the ſame is noted to have the whole ſtroke, and only to give the judgment, as in all manner of *colours*, and ſuch like things depending thereupon.

Some are noted again to require the ſenſe of *feeling* to be aſſiſtful to the *Eye*, as where the *Hand* is of neceſſity to be imployed, as is ſeen in *Cloth* and ſuch *Commodities*. Some require the *ſenſe* of *hearing*, as where the *Ear* giveth a help to the *Eye*, as is ſeen in ſome *Metals*, *Minerals*, and ſuch like: and ſome again require the *ſenſe* of *ſmelling*, as where the *Noſe* helpeth the *Eye*, as is ſeen in ſome *Drugs*, *Perfumes*, and the like; and laſtly, ſome require the *ſenſe* of *taſting*, as where the *Palate* giveth the help, as is ſeen in *Spices*, *Wines*, *Oils*, and many ſuch *Commodities*, where it is to be noted, that in this knowledg doth conſiſt much of the Art of *Merchandizing*, a principal part of which *Profeſſion* is properly to know and learn the ſame; and therefore a *Merchants* judgment muſt not be limited within the compaſs of any one particular *Trade* or Vocation: for herein muſt his *Myſtery*, *Skill* and *Art* exceed all other, as requiring by neceſſity a more general knowledg than any other *Tradeſman*; from whom there can be expected no more, then a skill in thoſe *Commodities* they challenge a property or right by *Trade* unto, or as appertaining particularly to their peculiar *Profeſſion* and Calling. A principal part of Merchandiſe conſiſts in the knowledg of commodities.

This is manifeſt in many *Tradeſmen*, as in the *Goldſmith*, whoſe knowledg is confined in *Silver*, and *Gold*, and in the *goodneſs*, *fineneſs* and *quality* thereof: In the *Jeweller*, whoſe knowledg is confined in *Gems* and *Precious Stones*; in the *Clothiers* to their *Clothing*, in the *Druggſters* to their *Drugs*, in the *Grocer* to his *Spices*; and ſo generally in all others: But the *Merchant*, whoſe judgment muſt be larger, muſt have skill in all, and have a general inſpection in every part and member or each of them, as being only branches of his unlimited knowledg; which is not confineable to *Commodities* and *Wares* of value and conſequence only, but alſo A Merchant muſt be ſeen in all commodities.

also to the *Wares* of the meaneſt *Artificer*; ſo that in this point his *Art* may be compared to the Poets, whoſe excellency muſt conſiſt in a curſory judgment in all Sciences, and to be learned in all Profeſſions, the difference being, that the *Merchants* skill muſt be *real*, *ſolid* and *ſubſtantial*, and the Poets may be *feigned* and Poetical.

And in all Trades.

Therefore both the *natural* and *artificial Commodities* muſt be comprehended within the circuit of his judgment, and into all *Trades* he ought to have a general inſight, as with the *Fiſherman*, he muſt dive into the deep, and know all ſorts of *Merchantable Fiſh*, as *Ling*, *Cod*, *Haberdine*, *Herrings*, *Pilchards*, *Salmon*, *Eels*, how caught, and how preſerved, and the proper ſeaſon for the ſame.

With the *Husbandman* and *Labourer*, he muſt have inſight in the Harveſt of the Earth, and know all *Commodities* that the ſame is found naturally to afford for *Merchandize*, as all manner of *Corn*, *Grain*, or *Pulſe*; the *Vintages* for all manner of *Wines*, the *Recoltoes* for all manner of *Oyls*, *Cottons*, *Currants*, *Figs*, *Raiſins*, and other fruit of the Earth, how and when the ſame is gathered, and how and by what means the ſame is kept and preſerved: with the *Shepherd*, to know all manner of *Wools*; with the *Woodman* to know all manner of *Timber*, and all circumſtances thereto belonging; and to conclude, his skill and inſpection muſt be ſuch, that it extend it ſelf from the *Commodities* belonging to the meaneſt *Artificer*, to the *Commodities* belonging to the moſt eminent *Shop-keeper*, which I neither know, nor yet am able in all neceſſary points to learn; but ſpecially ſo much of this knowledg muſt not be omitted as cometh within the compaſs of that place, wherein and whereunto the *Merchant* reſideth or bendeth his *Trade* and *Adventures*.

A Merchant muſt know the value of all commodities, and all other circumſtances thereof.

Neither yet muſt his knowledg reſt it ſelf here upon the conſideration of the meer goodneſs of *Commodities*, but muſt alſo extend it ſelf to the conſideration of the true worth and value thereof, both in the price and in the eſteem; and alſo know how the ſame is both requeſted and ſpent, and how Imported, and how Exported, either for uſe or for ornament, from one Countrey and place to another; together with the due circumſtances of times and ſeaſons, when this vent or ſale preſenteth, and when the ſame is out of uſe and not demanded: alſo when ſign of plenty doth offer it ſelf, and when of ſcarcity, when of riſing and when of falling; what *Commodities* in themſelves naturally are friends, and ſympathize in the Shipping, and will indure packing, binding, and ſtowage together; and which again have a ſecret antipathy, and will periſh and conſume each other; all which circumſtances I have at large handled in a *Tract*, which I have called *The Merchants Magazine*, which I may hereafter publiſh, if I find this my *labour* prove acceptable to *Merchants*.

Merchants ſhould reduce this knowledg of commodities to profit.

Moreover, all *Merchants* endeavouring to obtain this *exquiſiteneſs*, ſhould not be ſatisfied with a naked skill and *knowledg* in theſe *Commodities* thus belonging to other mens *Profeſſions*; but their main ſcope and aim ſhould be to make this *knowledg* and skill profitable and beneficial unto them, as by Exporting the ſuperfluous Commodities of one Countrey at the plentiful ſeaſon of either *Harveſt*, *Recolto* or *Vintage* to another *place* or Kingdom, where either *nature*, *ſcarcity*, the *curioſity*, *pride*, *ſloth* or *neceſſity* of the Inhabitants challengeth a ſupply or ſtand in need of, which muſt be done with many adviſed circumſtances. *Firſt*, In that conſideration muſt be had as well to the *place* as to the *time*, as well in the Importation as in the Exportation; and to the property and fitneſs of both the *place* and *time*; for all *Commodities* are not tranſportable at all ſeaſons, nor yet every ſeaſon fit for every *Commodity*; ſome *Commodities* require *Winter* and cold Seaſons for Tranſportations, and ſome again require *Summer* and warmer weather; and in the fitneſs of the *place*, a judicious *Eye* is to be had, and the ſame to be done with a great deal of providence and circumſpection, obſerving well the nature and property of the place, whither the ſame is to be Imported, and whence Exported, and not as that *Dutch Merchant* is ſaid unfitly to have done, that carried *Fiſh* to *Rome* at Eaſter, or *ſhoo-horns* and *Hats* to *Conſtantinople*, or as we commonly ſay, *Coals* to *New-Caſtle*, where great quantities are daily digged up and vented thence to all parts of the World.

Merchants ſhould know how to preſerve all commodities.

And forasmuch as *Merchants* find not at all times, a preſent *vent* and ſale for their *Commodities*, according to their mind, and to a contented profit, therefore their *knowledg* muſt yet extend it ſelf ſo far, as that they know how the ſame is both to be preſerved and kept, from either ſpoiling or periſhing; for experience ſhews, that almoſt every ſeveral *Commodity* doth demand almoſt a ſeveral and different way of preſervation and keeping, that the ſame may continue and hold its prime vertue, worth, and goodneſs, both in *colour*, *ſubſtance*, and *beauty*; and alſo know what may be oppoſite thereto, and incident either to ſpoil, hurt, harm, or prejudice it: for *firſt* ſome *Commodities* are obſerved to be beſt preſerved *dry*, as is ſeen in ſome ſorts of *Spices*, *Drugs*, *Sugars*, *raw Silk*, and ſuch like, and theſe require a *dry*, *cloſe Ware-houſe* or *Magazine* for ſtowage thereof; *ſome* are found to be beſt preſerved by lying cloſe without *air* or *vent*, as ſome *Wines*, ſome *Fruits*, and ſuch like; and ſome are obſerved to be beſt preſerved by *moiſture* and no *air*, as *Tobacco*, *Civet*, *Muſk*, *Verdigreeſe*, and ſuch like; and ſo in ſome other *Commodities*, which do alſo differ in reſpect of the *place*; ſome *Commodi-*

ties

ties requiring low and close *Cellerage*, and some *high* and *airy Ware-houses*, &c. all which things are considerable in the housing and keeping of *Wares*, and *Commodities*, and necessary to be known, lest that by ignorance a damage be sustained in staying for a *Market*, or a fit or more proper season for the sale and *vent* thereof.

Merchants should know how to better their Commodities.

Neither is it sufficient that a *Merchant* do know how to preserve his *Wares* and *Commodities* in their first *splendor*, *goodness*, and *virtue*, but their skill must extend, if possible, to give *it new vigour*, *life*, *strength* and *beauty*, being either by casualty or time, *dead* or *faded*, *dying* or *perishing*, which though in some *Commodities* it may (in some sort) be performed, yet in all *Commodities* it is a matter not only unprobable, but utterly impossible to be in any manner of ways effected; for this only *secret*, if any where it were to be learned, would prove a most profitable *knowledg*, and worth the learning, and a *mystery* that would too soon enrich *Tradesmen* and *Merchants*. Yet *some* such there be their *Arts-Masters*, who before they will throw away their *Goods*, when either they are in part decaying, or totally perishing, will try many ways and conclusions to rectifie the default and defects thereof; sometimes by *Commixtures*, *Compositions* and *helps*, adding excellent good to the very worst, or sweet to sowre, or one colour to another; as is imagined is too oftentimes practised by the *Art* of the *Vintner*, in his old perished or *pallid* Wines. *Others* again by changing the *Objects*, turning one *Die* into another, as it is conceived is dayly practised by *Mercers*, and others, by new *dying* of spotted *Stuffs* and *Silks*: many such ways being practised, which the ingenious head and hand of the *Artsman* hath found out, and invented, to *save*, *preserve*, *maintain*, and sometimes to *restore* a *Commodity* that is wasting and perishing, which I refer to those that are more skilful therein.

How a Merchant may have knowledg in all Commodities.

Now the last point resting to conclude this *Chapter*, is to shew briefly how this *knowledg* first spoken of in *Commodities* may be gained and acquired, which doubtless is best done by *Experience*, *the true Mother of Knowledg*; and this *experience* is best gotten by often viewing the same, and heedfully marking the qualities and properties thereof; and especially the best and principal of each sort, that a man would be expert in; to which end, it is ever good to procure and keep *patterns*, and *samples*, and thereby so to imprint the very *Idea* thereof in a mans mind, that at sight of the like or equal, the same may instantly be known and discerned; and the sooner to obtain this *knowledg*, a man that would learn must be very inquisitive of men of *experience* that are able to instruct in the *Commodities* required, and learn from such what is the principal *notes* requisite thereunto, either in their *colours*, *goodness*, *substance*, *virtue*, *taste*, *seeing*, or *feeling*; and what he hath thus learned and gained, to take order never to forget, by committing the same to writing, and therewith to *note* the *signs* and *marks* of the goodness and badness of all those *Commodities* that a man doth either deal in, or would learn to know; and to make this *knowledg* the more compleat, to *note* down therewith all manner of *charges* incident thereto, and that grow in that place upon the same, with the ordinary *price* which there it doth commonly bear and hold; and though these *notes* should either by hast or mis-information be at the first *rude*, and *undigested*, or though many should prove *frivolous*, and to little purpose, it matters not much; the one sort may soon be better ordered, and the other may as easily be rejected; his better *knowledg* and a little consideration may amend both these defects, *my reason for the same* is, that the use and custom of *noting* in this manner, will make a man (especially *young beginners*) more skilful and ready in this *knowledg* in a *year*, than he that taketh only a *bare*, *idle*, and *superficial view*, shall be in his *whole life time*; for it must needs be granted, that it both perfecteth skill, and helpeth memory, which is the only means hereto, and by graving deeper impressions in a mans mind, inforce him, will he, nill he, to a more considerate and judicious observation, and marking thereof; when as he hath thus absolutely tyed himself to a necessity of *setting down* every *Commodity*, and each particular circumstance in this manner thereto belonging. And this being as much as I think needful to insert, concerning this *point* in general; I will proceed to the next and last, which is of *Exchanges* practised amongst *Merchants* in the Art of *Merchandizing*.

Merchants to write down their Observations upon Commodities.

Chap. X.

Of Exchanges in general, used by Merchants *in this* MAP of COMMERCE.

Exchanges in general practised by Merchants in the *Map of Commerce.*

The next and last general point handled in this *Map of Commerce*, is *Exchanges*, which is observed to be the most *mysterious* part of the *Art* of *Merchandizing* and *Traffique*, being not only necessary for the knowledg of all *Merchants*, but also fit and useful for such as negotiate the publick affairs of *Princes*, and for such as sit at the *Stern* and Government of the *Commonwealth*.

The

The neceſſity and commodiouſneſs of Exchanges.

The neceſſity and commodiouſneſs of theſe *Exchanges* in all *Traffique* is doubtleſs very great, it having found in all Countreys hitherto, ſuch a general allowance and approbation, and having for ſo many years ſtood uncontrouled, and is ſtill preſerved in its priſtine ſplendor and integrity, ſhews evidently that at firſt the ſame was invented, and deviſed to a moſt excellent uſe and end, it being obſerved, that as *Money* was deviſed, and firſt invented of the beſt and pureſt *Metals*, to avoid the chargeable and troubleſome carriage of *Commodities* in *Trade*, from one place to another; ſo was *Exchange of Moneys*, firſt alſo deviſed and found out, to avoid the danger and adventure thereof, and the chargeable and troubleſome carriage of the ſame from one *City* or *Country*, to another.

The excellency, &c. of a Bill of Exchange.

I conceive it will not be material for me in this place to reckon up the divers manner of *Exchanges*, that have been of old in uſe, and as yet are practiſed amongſt *Traders* and *Merchants*, throughout the *World*, nor yet here inſert the form of a *Bill of Exchange*, which in it ſelf is accounted ſo *noble* and *excellent a ſpecialty*, that it carries with it not only a kind of *commanding* power to pay, but is accordingly obſerved, ſatisfied, and diſcharged; though directed from the *Servant* to the *Maſter*. Such a high eſteem being ever had to the quality *thereof*, that the proceedings and ceremonies uſed therein, are both ſingular and extraordinary, and are not ſubject to any preſcription by Law or otherwiſe, but ſubſiſting meerly of a reverend cuſtom, uſed and ſolemnized in and about the ſame. Neither yet will I here mention the formalities and peculiar rites and cuſtoms that are only found to appertain *thereunto*, either in the punctual *Preſentment*, *Intimation*, *Acceptation*, *Proteſt* and *Return*, that is requiſite, and neceſſary, and *thereto* belonging; for it is to be underſtood, that he that doth take upon him the Title of a *Merchant*, and intendeth to make uſe of this *Map*, ought not to be ignorant in all the particular circumſtances of place and time, either of *Preſentment*, of *Payment*, of *due Proteſts in Default*, and therewith know the common *Rates governing*, *the Cauſes of riſing*, *the Signs of falling of the ſaid Prices*, which I here willingly omit, reſerving the ſame to a more fit occaſion in the end of this *Tract*.

The myſtery of Exchanges reduced to profitable principles.

I have noted then the firſt uſe of this *Exchanging*, and the excellency *thereof*, being preſerved in times paſt in its true integrity and reality; but thoſe honeſt and innocent ends are vaniſhed with thoſe innocent and honeſt days of our fore-fathers; for ſince *Trade* by a more general and univerſal *Commerce* and concurrency of *Nations*, being grown to that height and perfection that now it is, this fair and candid manner and uſe of *Exchanging*, and the moſt excellent *Commodities thereof*, is in part given over; for the *ſubtilty* of theſe times hath made an *Art* and *Myſtery* thereof, which being reduced into heads and principles, hath proved in many places ſo profitable and beneficial to the ſtudious *therein*, that it is now a received opinion, that the excellency *thereof* exceeds the *Art* of *Merchandizing* it ſelf, and what inventions and ſleights to inrich themſelves, their policies have brought to the view of the World, I leave to the cenſure of *Malines* and others, that have at large diſcourſed *thereof*, and deſcribed the *ſame*.

But where the antient cuſtom of *Exchanges* is ſtill preſerved and maintained in *its* true and moderate uſe, and the crafts and abuſes *thereof* taken away and purged, it then appears to be moſt *excellent*, *uſeful*, *commodious*, and *beneficial*, as well to *Kingdoms* and *Cities* in general, as to private *Traders* and *Merchants* in particular.

All Coins brought into one by Exchanges.

I have obſerved before, that all *weights* and *meaſures* ſhould be to the *Merchant* as one and the ſelf ſame *weight* and *meaſure*, abating or allowing, as the difference of the place requireth. So by this *knowledg* of *Exchanging* ſhould all *Princes Coins* be brought into one and the ſelf ſame quality, and *parity*, and be to him as one and the ſelf ſame *Coin*; for if the allay or *Standard* of one *Princes Moneys*, be *finer* or *better*, than the *Coins* and *Moneys* uſed in that place where the *Merchant* reſideth, and his conſequently *courſer* or *baſer*, the allowance given by *exchange* either in *time*, in *price*, or in both, makes up that *diſparity*, and ſetles thus a *parity* between them, in *drawing* down the one, which is the *finer*, or *raiſing* up the other, which is the *baſer*, to an even ſcantling, time and price giving the allowance to rectifie both the one and the other, in equality and true value.

But ſo far forth is this to be underſtood, that this is truly ſeen practiſed where a courſe of quiet *Traffique* is ſetled between two *Kingdoms* and *Nations*, continuing in amity and firm peace together: But where *Princes* either by the neceſſity of Wars, or accidental great diſburſements, have occaſion, or do uſe to inhanſe the *current Rates* of their *Moneys* in their Payments, or decrying them in the Receipts, and that *Moneys* by that either caſual or conſtant courſe, become either more plentiful or more ſcarce than ordinary, then theſe rules of *parity* hold not ſo juſtly; yet ever ſo as having in it's ſelf a predominant power over the ſudden affairs of *Princes* in matters of *Moneys*, and with all expedition poſſible, rectifying by a common *knowledg* and *conſent* of *Exchangers* and *Bankers*, the error or neceſſity of *Princes* and their *Mints* (who indeed are the *Sovereigns* of all *Coins* and *Moneys*) ſo that though the *Exchanger* be not called to the *Princes Counſel*, nor yet admitted to give his opinion and verdict, either in his

The Exchanger rectifieth the diſorders of Mints, and the neceſſity of Princes.

Mint,

Mint, or in the *allay* of his *current Moneys*; nor yet to his *Proclamations* and *Decrees* in the ſetling or rectifying of the goodneſs or current value *thereof*; yet the over-ruling part or *Ballance* is in his hand, and he orders (by an inviſible *myſtery* of a viſible *Exchange*) the *allay*, *value*, *debaſement* or *inhancement thereof*, with due *allowances*, *circumſtances*, *places* and *times* being rightly conſidered, ſuch as the neceſſity of the Countrey, the plenty or ſcarcity of *Moneys*, or other ſuch like accidents may admit; regulating by this means *tacitely* in his Cloſet, the diſorders committed by *Mints*, and the over-ſights which the great affairs of *Princes* neceſſities plunge them in: and thus erecting to himſelf and others of his *Profeſſion* a certain Rule and publick *Ballance*, that ſhall ſerve as an equal *Parr* and *Standard* of all *Princes Coins* whatſoever; thereby (as with a Touch-ſtone) taking the true valuation *thereof*; diſtinguiſhing ſtill the *fineneſs* and *courſeneſs* according to the true worth and real goodneſs, altering and *changing* the price and rate thereof, as time, place and occaſion may admit and give conſent thereunto.

How to find out the *Parr* of *Exchanges*.

It now remaineth that I ſhould ſhew this true *Parr* of *Exchanges*, and how it may be found out and diſcerned in all *Exchanges*; experience hath made it evident to all the learned in this *Art*, that the true *Royal Exchange* for *Moneys* by *Bills of Exchanges*, is fairly and ſubſtantially grounded upon the *weight*, *fineneſs*, and *valuation* of the *Moneys* of each ſeveral *Countrey*, according to the *Parr* which by *Bankers* is underſtood to be *value for value*, as the truth *thereof* is ſeen in our *Exchanges* in *England*, which hath its ground upon the *weights* and *fineneſs* of our *Sterling Engliſh Moneys*, the *weight* and *fineneſs* of each other Countrey according to their ſeveral *Standards*, proportionable in the *valuation*, being truly and juſtly made, giving alſo thereby the price of the *Exchange*, in and for every *place* according to the denomination of the *Money*, and by which all *Exchanges* are or ſhould be in themſelves framed, caſt up, and calculated; but beſides this *real Parr of Exchange*, there is alſo a *Merchants Parr*, which in due place I ſhall declare.

Theſe *Exchanges* then in the general property *thereof*, do much differ both in the name and in the proportion between the *Gold* and the *Silver* obſerved in moſt Countries; and that to ſet down the *Parr of Exchanges* exactly, we are to examine and compare, not only our own *weight* (as is aforeſaid) with the *weight* of other Countreys; but alſo the *fineneſs* of our *Sterling Standards* with the *fineneſs* of the ſeveral *Standards* of the *Coins* of other Countreys; and if we be found not to differ with them in the proportion between the *Gold* and *Silver*, then may our *Exchanges* run at one and the ſame *price and rate*, both for *Gold* and *Silver*, taking the *denomination* according to the valuation of the *Moneys* of each Countrey; and hereby ſhall we find how much *fine Silver* or *Gold* our own *pound Sterling* containeth, and what quantity of other *Moneys* either of *France*, *Italy*, *Germany*, *Low Countreys*, *Eaſtland* and elſewhere, we are to have in *exchange* to countervail the ſame, in the like *weight* and *fineneſs* anſwerable to ours, be it by the *Pound*, *Doller*, *Ducate*, *Crown*, or any other *imaginary* or *real Coin*, giving always a *value for value*, and receiving the like, which is called by *Exchangers* (as I ſaid before) the *Parr*; the which ſhould in all *Exchanges* be ſo particularly known and conſidered, that as *Money* is *publica menſura*, or the *publick meaſure* within the *Realm* between man and man, ſo ſhould *Exchanges* thus made for theſe *Moneys*, be the *publick meaſure* between us and forein Countreys, for all *Commodities* either bought or ſold, which therefore neceſſarily requireth a certainty in the calculation of this *Parr* aforeſaid, admitting nevertheleſs (as I ſaid before) an advantage upon the ſame upon good ground and juſt occaſion on either ſide.

The price of the *Exchanges* at the diſpoſal of the *Exchanger*.

But as the *price* of *Exchanges* is at this day ſeen to be at the only and ſole diſpoſal of the *Exchanger* and *Merchant*, and that the ſame carrieth with it a predominancy in the buying and ſelling of their *Commodities*, as is obſerved eſpecially *beyond the Seas*, ſo ought they carefully and circumſpectly to conſider the true nature *thereof*, and not only look upon the preſent *object*, which is to know how the *price* of *Exchange* goeth at the time when they have occaſion to deal *therewith*, but alſo truly to conſider the *Reality* of this *Parr*, as is aforeſaid, and as *it* is in *it* ſelf really found to be, for it is obſerved both here in *England*, and abroad elſewhere *beyond Seas*, that thoſe who altogether do practiſe this *exchanging*, and deal for *Moneys* by *exchange*, have this obſervation therein; for they being *Exchangers* indeed, know perfectly the *weight* and *fineneſs* both of our *Engliſh* and of *forein Coins*, and comparing the *ſame* together, make thereby to themſelves the true calculation of the *Parr* aforeſaid, wherein they are not directed by the *current valuation* of *Coins*, which is often ſeen to be inconſtant and uncertain; nor by the toleration of *Moneys*, either here or beyond the Seas, going ſometimes, and in ſome places *current* above the ſaid *valuation*; and *this* indeed is one of the moſt *myſterious* parts that is included in this *Art* of *Exchanging*, which the *Merchant* ought conſiderately to learn and diſtinguiſh. And concluding here all further Obſervations and Circumſtances practiſed in the general *Exchanges* amongſt *Merchants*, I refer the *Reader*, for what is here purpoſely omitted, to the end of this *Tract*, where I have inſerted what I have conceived to be further needful hereunto.

The Office of Garbling.

That King *Henry* the Sixth did first give the Office of Garbling of all Spices, Drugs, and other Merchandizes in *London*, to the Lord Maior, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the same.

That the Merchants and Grocers did devise the Laws, how the same should be Garbled for ever.

That if the common breach of Laws and Decrees be permitted, then ensueth not only the contempt of the Magistrate, but also the very ruine of that for which cause such Acts and Ordinances were made and advanced; a thing suitable to the subject of this matter, namely, in the fact of Garbling of Spices, Drugs, and other Merchandizes, *&c.* the necessity of cleansing and purifying whereof, in the time of King *Henry* the sixth, was then debated; and the Office of Garbling was by the same King given to the Lord Maior and Commonalty of this famous City of *London*; but in such wise notwithstanding, that it is very apparent, that as well the Merchants, Owners of such Spices, as the Grocers retailers of the same City, were called to give advice for the conceiving and creating of such Acts and Ordinances therein, as might best tend to the benefit of the Merchant, the uttering and sale of the Grocer, and the goodness of the thing garbled, for the health of the People of this Realm; upon which Acts and Orders the Art of Garbling was pronounced and declared to consist; it being an habit of working according to right Reason, and Mechanical, or Handy-craft; the full knowledg thereof was partly gotten and attained by use at that time by *Richard Hackdy*, and *William Aunsell*, Citizens, and partly by Instruction and reason taught and shewed by the Merchants and Grocers then being, and was left to the execution of the said persons the Officers aforesaid; the which advice, as well of the Merchants, Grocers, and of the said Officers, are thus set forth.

By several Orders and Acts of Common-Council in *H.* 6. *H.* 7. *H.* 8. & Queen *Eliz.* 2.

Hackdy and *Aunsell* first Garblers after the said gift.

The Division of Spices, Drugs, *&c.* into sorts, according to the qualities of the several Commodities; but to set down particularly, how every of these Commodities in their kind, ought to be Garbled, were a thing too tedious; and that there is no better way then the antient manner of Garbling, and the just packing and putting up of the same, by men experienced and sworn for the due performance of that work and labour, as heretofore there were, but of a long time have been wholly omitted: And for the Garblers well ordering of his Work-men, and the skilful ruling of, and governing a Company, is to begin in himself.

What Garbling is.

It is a cleansing, severing, sorting and dividing of the good from the bad, and to separate each sort according to the qualities of the several Commodities, and afterward sealed by the Garbler, Deputy, Clerk, chief Servant thereunto appointed, according to the Statute in that case made and provided: it was by the wisdom of the Parliament *in Primo Jacobi*, Enacted, That no Spices, Drugs, *&c.* should be sold, or put to sale, before the same were searcht and Garbled, as by the Act more at large it doth appear.

Also it is the duty of the Garbler, or his Servants, to tare all such Cask, Hogsheads, Barrels, Bags, Serens, *&c.* wherein such Spices, Drugs and Merchandizes are brought in, truly, justly, and indifferently betwixt Buyer and Seller; and therefore in former times the Work-men Labourers were all sworn, as appears by several Acts and Orders of the Court of Aldermen and Common-Council.

Also all wet and defective Commodities ought to be kept apart, without any mixture of good and bad, and after they are sufficiently Garbled, to be sealed with a Cross-bar Seal, thereby to distinguish the good and Merchantable Commodities from such as are faulty and defective, which the buyer may easily observe by looking upon the Seal: but forasmuch as covetousness, wherein a man being surprized, shall want knowledg how to command himself, may entice him to fall from all antient Orders, and practise strange Divisions, as well of Justice as Profit and Honesty, which are never separate in matters of good quality; for nothing is just nor profitable, if not honest; and he that makes Division of them, by setting forth and separating his actions, saying, this Deed is honest, but that Deed is profitable for me, he cannot be without fraud, and rend asunder all equity ordained by publick Power and Authority.

Also to give License to any man to buy Spices Garbleable, and to License one and not another, and to carry the same from place to place Ungarbled, is unlawful; also to take money of Merchants before their Goods are Garbled, and to take more money of one than of another for Garbling, is injustice and partiality, and to take more money for his Fees than by the Acts of Common Council is limited, is unlawful. The Rates of the Office of Garbling were established by several Acts of Common-Council, at the first Institution and Ordination of the said Office, as in the reign *H.* 6. *H.* 7. *H.* 8. *Eliz.* and the Table of Fees appertaining to the

the ſaid Office, and hung up in *Guild-Hall, London*, in publick view, that all perſons concerned might take notice thereof; foraſmuch as it may be known to all perſons what the Garblers duty is, the ſame at large is expreſſed in an Act of Common-Council; but higher Rates were ſet by the Garbler about the end of Queen *Elizabeth*, which were complained of in Parliament, 1. *Jacobi*, by one *Collen*, and others; whereupon it was then provided, that for the fees uſually allowed in that behalf they be ſufficiently Garbled, *&c.* 4. *H.* 8. 18 *H.* 8. 2. *Eliz.*

The Interpretation of his name Garbler, ſhews the nature of his Office: In the beginning faults were but few, and eaſily ſuppreſt; but in time grew like *Hydra*'s head, cutting off one many ſprung in the ſtead. In corrupting times men are more apt in ſtooping to Vice than mounting to Virtue. The greedineſs of gain did infect ſome of this Fraternity with the practice of deceit.

The Oath of the Servants, or Work-men of the Garbler of Spices, Wares, and Merchandizes within the City of London.

You ſhall ſwear, that you ſhall truly, and faithfully ſerve your Maſter the Garbler of Spices, Drugs, and other Merchandizes within the City of *London*, and truly, and juſtly ſhall you deal with all perſons whoſe Spices, Drugs, Wares, or other Merchandizes, you Garble, or cleanſe, without ſtealing, imbezelling, or unlawfully, or unhoneſtly conveying away any part thereof, or otherwiſe miſ-behaving your ſelf.

II. You ſhall not conſent, or agree to the ſtealing, imbezelling, or unlawful, or unhoneſt conveying away of any ſuch Drugs, Spices, Wares, or Merchandizes: And if you ſhall know of any that ſhall ſo do, you ſhall with as much ſpeed, as you conveniently may, admoniſh your Maſter of it.

III. You ſhall truly, faithfully, and indiffe[illegible]ly, without reſpect of any perſon, or any cauſe whatſoever, Garble, and cleanſe ſuch Spices, Drugs, Wares, and Merchandizes, you ſhall take in hand, or be appointed to Garble, or cleanſe: And as much as ſhall in you lie, you ſhall procure your fellows, and other work-men to do the like.

IV. You ſhall neither buy nor ſell any Garble duſt, light Pepper, or other unlawful thing which ſhall be taken out of any Spices, Drugs, Wares, or other Merchandizes, ſo long as you ſhall continue in ſervice, or work with your Maſter that now is, or with any other who ſhall hereafter uſe, or occupy the Office of Garbler; neither ſhall you cauſe or procure any other to buy any part thereof: And if you ſhall know any perſon that ſhall buy, ſell, put to ſale, or convey out of the City, or Liberties thereof, any Spices, Drugs, Wares, or Merchandizes Ungarbled, which ought to be Garbled: Or which ſhall buy, or ſell any Garble duſt, powder, light Pepper, or any other thing within the ſaid City, or Liberties thereof, you ſhall with as much ſpeed, as conveniently you may, inform your Maſter thereof.

V. You ſhall not at any time hereafter, ſo much as in you ſhall lie, ſuffer to be delivered, or conſent to the delivery of any Spices, Drugs, or other Merchandizes which ſhall be garbled, before the ſame ſhall be ſealed with the uſual Seal of the Garbler accuſtomed for the ſame.

VI. You ſhall know no perſon to mix any Garble duſt, light Pepper, or powder with clean Spices, Drugs, or Merchandizes, but you ſhall with convenient ſpeed inform your Maſter thereof.

VII. You ſhall not enter into any work, or labour, touching the Office of your Maſter the Garbler, until your ſaid Maſter, or in his abſence his chief Clerk, or chief Servant by him appointed, or to be appointed in that behalf, ſhall have knowledge thereof, and give order touching the ſame: And all other things appertaining to the due execution of the Office of Garbler, to be performed by you as a ſervant, or work-man, you ſhall truly, honeſtly, dutifully, and faithfully perform, and execute without partiality, or favour, malice, or evil will to any party. So God you help.

The accuſtomed and uſual Rates of all Spices and Drugs Garbleable.

Pepper by the bag not exceeding 200 three quarters.	ij s.—00	Anniſeeeds the 100 weight	00—viij d.
Pepper exceeding 300 by the bag	ij s.—vj d.	Cumminſeeds the 100 weight	00—viij d.
Cloves by the pound	00—ij d.	Coriander ſeeds the 100 weight	00—viij d.
Wormſeeds by the pound	00—ij d.	Carroway ſeeds the 100 weight	00—viij d.
Maces the 100 weight	iv s.—00	Fennelſeeds the 100 weight	00—viij d.
Nutmegs the 100 weight	iij s.—vi d.	Almonds the 100 weight	00—viij d.
Cinnamon the 100 weight	ij s.—viij d.	Rice the 100 weight	00—viij d.
Ginger the 100 weight	00—xij d.	Dates the 100 weight	00—viij d.
		Onion-ſeeds the 110 weight	00—viij d.

French-Barley the 100 weight—oo—viij d.
Galls the 100 weight ——oo—viij d.
Cochineel the pound weight—oo——ob.
Indico the 100 weight——oo——iv d.
Argal the 100 weight——oo——vi d.
Licorice the 100 weight——oo——iij d.
Saunders the 100 weight——oo——iij d.
Long-pepper the 100 weight—ij s.—viij d.
Spignal the 100 weight——ij s.——oo
Gallingal the 100 weight——oo——viij d.
Turmerick the 100 weight——oo——xvi d.
Setwell the 100 weight——oo——xij d.
Caſſia-fiſtula the 100 weight—ij s.——viij d.
Guiney-pepper the 100 weight iv s.——oo
Senna the 100 weight——iv s.——oo
Bayberries the 100 weight——oo——viij d.
Erius the 100 weight——oo——xij d.
Staveſacre the 100 weight——oo——viij d.
Calamus the 100 weight——oo——xviij d.
Fenugreek the 100 weight——oo——viij d.
Caſſia-lignum the 100 weight-ij s.——viij d.
Grains the 100 weight——oo——viij d.
Maſtick the 100 weight——oo——xviij d.
Frankincenſe the 100 weight—oo——xij d.
Gum Arabick the 100 weight—oo——xij d.
Rhubarb the 100 weight——oo——xij d.
Scamony the 100 weight——oo——xij d.
Olibanum the 100 weight——oo——xij d.
Hermidacles the 100 weight—oo——xviij d.
Gum-lack the 100 weight——oo——xij d.
Tobacco the pound weight——oo——iv d.
Sal-Armoniack the 100 weight oo——xviij d.

The Uſe of the Alnegers Office.

The Antiquity of Wool within this Kingdom hath been beyond the memory of Man, that accuſtomed uſe hath always been obſerved to make it the Seat of our wiſe and learned Judges, in the ſight of our Noble Peers, within the place where all wholſom Laws are eſtabliſhed for the good Government of this Kingdom; ſo that no Kingdom whatſoever can ſpeak ſo happily of this benefit as this Realm; who findeth it the rich mans Increaſe, and the poor mans Comfort; who in former times ſuffered the Tranſportation thereof unto a more ingenious Nation, which made far greater benefit by their labour than thoſe whom God had freely ſent it unto: That it is this time the glory of our Traffick, and maintenance of our poor, many hundred Thouſands depend wholly on the ſame, whoſe bread is gained by theſe imployments; it affords Rayment, nay, rich Robes for the greateſt Princes, and alſo warm clothing for the meaneſt perſonages, and no part unprofitable or deceitful in it, but often abuſed by the wicked practices of deceitful people.

The Antiquity of the Alneger.

Before the making of Cloth within this Land, the Alneger was ordained, who exerciſed that Office upon all Cloths coming from forein parts, to meaſure and try them where they were put on Land, as only meaſurer appointed for a long time; his Authority was carried by Proclamation before any Parliament was holden; his Fee was not then given him, but allowance from the Lord Treaſurer and Barons of Exchequer according to his pains and care; his charge was to ſee all Cloths of aſſiſe marked, and thoſe not of aſſize, and defective, to be taken into his hands for the King, although in the preſence of any Maior, Bailiff, or other Magiſtrate, wherein his credit and truſt repoſed by the King was explained.

2 Edw. 3. 14.

Whilſt true making of Cloth endured in reaſonable manner, it was moſt credible in all parts, and ſo much deſired, that forein Merchants did uſually come into this Realm to fetch them away; but ſince deceit crept in, hath grown greater and encreaſed every day, the Trade ſtill declining from bad to worſe, and now to worſt of all. What maketh thoſe now to refuſe our Cloths, being brought to their own doors, which before time earneſtly ſought it at ours? Falſhood. The Clothier complains of his dead ſales, the Merchant complains of his loſſes, all but falſhood. Bad Wares are the breeders of bad Debts, and deſperate hazards, wherewith both Merchants and makers are extreamly puniſhed; when defective Cloth is made, the owner is often enforced to barter for as bad a commodity, a Hilding for a Jade; or to deliver out that ſweet herb Thyme, but receive a back burden of the bitter Herb Rue: ſo here is an adventure encreaſed. The Law was effectually provided for the ſearch in all points, that in every place where Cloth is made and ſold, perſons appointed for the ſearch thereof, that it be according to the Law; and thoſe Searchers to be able and ſufficient men in knowledg and skill, and to be ſworn to do uprightly. By which may appear, that the original and proper Office of the Alneger was to view and prevent the falſe making of all ſorts of Woollen Clothes, *&c.* and not retail his Seals to Clothiers to be put upon what he pleaſeth.

When the uſe of Clothing was planted here, ſome in all parts of the Realm undertook the Profeſſion; the number was but ſmall for a long time, but found ſuch good ſucceſs on their labours, as they mightily increaſed in fame and riches; chief comforters to the aged, and trainers up of youth; their Houſes frequented, their Tables repleniſhed, their Hoſpitality bountiful, and in their carriage plain and honeſt, yet with plenty and content; Noble perſons

ſons have been highly pleaſed with their entertainment; then was true dealing held in great eſtimation, and deceit hatefully loathed: theſe men commonly made their recourſe to *London* weekly, who might have been ſtrangers one to another in regard of their diſtance in dwelling, yet proved Brethren by reaſon of their Profeſſion; their conference of meeting was to uphold their credit by truth, and their care how to ſuppreſs falſhood, leſt it ſhould ſteal into their Trades; happieſt was he that could win moſt commendation by deſert; ſo that their works made their markets, and their Merchants their Suiters to hold on their cuſtom; whilſt this courſe continued, the Trade flouriſhed, and Gods bleſſing abounded on all Dealers therein, we have preſident within this Realm to lead us to a true courſe from that Nation which were our firſt Tutors to the Trade, who now make a commodity among us of Wooll; which by reaſon of their ſlightneſs and ſmall value, might be eſteemed unworthy of wearing; yet by their good obſervation in making, ſearching, and ſealing, it is ſo upheld and maintained, that it is more vended than any Cloth we make, and ſo far void of deceit, that any man though unskilful may buy it without prejudice or loſs; look into their lives and conditions, and you ſhall find them loving one towards another, and harmleſs to all men; they keep together, and diſperſe not in many places, to the end one Government ſhall rule them, but in two places, *Colcheſter*, or there do they make their Congregation; where it were a wonder to behold ſo many to *Sandwich*, a maintain themſelves on ſo ſlight a Trade, yet never a beggar amongſt them; they have no Statute *Canterbury*. Law to bind them, but orders amongſt themſelves, which are ſo duly executed without partiality, that the rich are not favoured, nor their poor oppreſſed; their ſearch in the commodity is threefold, one from the Loom, one from the milling, or thickning, and one from the dreſſing; and where offence is made, there puniſhment is ſure: what would theſe people do if they had the making and ordering of our rich Cloths, of great value, that can bring ſuch ſlight ware in that eſtimation?

A Statute was made concerning the abuſes of Clothes, wherein orders were provided, that 39 *Eliz.* 20. all ſorts of Cloths ſhould be truly ſearched, and their juſt contents of length and weight ſet 43 *Eliz.* 10. upon every piece with the word *ſearched*, upon forfeiture: This Law intended the general good and Reformation of all; yet in regard there was but two Counties nominated, or a certain Circuit expreſſed, which did before time moſt offend in thoſe points: all offenders in other places would ſtop that Law from going any farther; wherefore the next Parliament following, underſtanding that Law to concern the general good, as well as unto the former limitation, did make the ſame Act reſpectively extend unto all and ſingular Woollen Broad-Cloths, half-Cloths, Kerſies, Cottons, Dozens, Peniſtones, Frizes, Rugs, and all other Woollen Cloths of what nature, kind or name ſoever they be, or ſhall be made, and to be made within this Realm, to be viewed, ſealed and ſearched, and ſubjected to penalties, in ſuch like manner and form, and to ſuch purpoſes and intents reſpectively was limited to thoſe Cloths provided for in the former Laws. Now whether can theſe new Draperies fly to ſhrowd themſelves from the reach of the Law? their new names cannot help them; if they be called by any name, the Law takes hold of them, they can then plead no priviledg to free them from this Law and order, but in yielding obedience.

Grains, Roman Foot and Denarius.

The *Engliſh* foot taken from the Iron Standard at *Guild-Hall, London*, and compared with the Standards for meaſures of divers Nations.

Such parts as the *Engliſh* foot contains 1000 parts 12 Inches.
The *Roman* foot, or that on the Monument of *Coſſutius* in *Rome* contains 967.
The foot on the Monument of *Statilius* in *Rome*, contains 972.
The foot of *Villalpandus*, deduced from the *Congius* of *Veſpaſian*, contains 987.
The *Greek* foot 1007 $\frac{29}{100}$.
The *Paris* foot 1068.
The *Venetian* foot 1162.
The *Rhineland* foot, or that of *Snellius* 1033.
The Derah or Cubit, at *Cairo* in *Egypt*, 1824.
The *Perſian* Ariſh 3197.
The greater *Turkiſh* Pike at *Conſtantinople* 2200.
The leſſer *Turkiſh* Pike at *Conſtantinople*, is in proportion to the greater, as 31 to 32.
The Braccio at *Florence* 1913.
The Braccio for Woollen at *Siena* 1242.
The Braccio for Linnen at *Siena* 1974.
The Braccio at *Naples* 2100.
The Canna at *Naples* 6880.
The Vara at *Almaria*, and at *Gibralter* in *Spain* 2760.
Il palmo di Architetti at *Rome*, where of ten makes the *Canna di Architti* 732.

Il Palmo del Braccio di Mercantia, & di Teſſito, di Tela at *Rome*: this and the former are both engraven in a white Marble Stone in the Capitol with this inſcription, *Curante Lu. Pato* 695 $\frac{1}{5}$:

The *Genoa* Palm 815.
The *Antwerp* Ell 2283. 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{7}$.
The *Amſterdam* Ell 2268. 27 $\frac{1}{4}$.
The *Leyden* Ell 2260. 27 $\frac{1}{7}$.

The particulars obſerved in this *Map of Commerce.*

Having then thus briefly run over the *general Heads* upon which I have grounded this MAP of COMMERCE *and Trade*, and noted *firſt* the *diviſion of the world*, according to the received opinion of *modern Authors*, and ſhewed how the *ſame* is generally bounded, and how diſtinguiſhed into *Empires*, *Kingdoms*, *Provinces* and *Iſlands*, and how again theſe *Countreys* contain certain eminent and principal *Cities* and *Towns*, both *Maritime* and *Inland*, which for their ſituation, opulence and concourſe of *Merchants*, do merit the name of the great and famous places of *Commerce* and *Traffique* in the *World*: And having therein obſerved the *Commodities* either *naturally* there growing, or *artificially* there produced, whereby *Trade* is in the ſaid places both maintained and preſerved, and therewithal noted the *general Duty of Cuſtoms and Impoſts* levied upon the ſaid *Commodities* by the authority of *Princes*, and ſetled in all the ſaid *Traffiquing Cities*, and collected in certain publick places, from thence termed *Cuſtom-houſes*; and then ſhewed the *Coins current* in thoſe ſeveral *Cities* and *Kingdoms*, with the original and preſent kinds thereof in ſundry Countreys, and then the *real* and *imaginary denomination of ſpecies*, wherein *Merchants* are obſerved to keep their Accompts in all the ſaid places, with the *weights* and *meaſures* there extant and in uſe: and laſtly, the manner how the *Par* and *Prices* of all *Exchanges* in the ſaid places are ſetled, ordered, continued and maintained.

I will now proceed to the *particulars* thereof, making my entrance into *AMERICA*, as furtheſt from us, and as leaſt known to us, and firſt ſurvey the *Trade* thereof, according to my propoſed Method in this univerſal MAP of COMMERCE: And from *thence* coaſting through *Africa*, *Aſia* and *Europe*, conclude my *Pilgrimage*, and finiſh my MAP in the deſired *Port* of the *City* of *London*.

AMERICA

AMERICA

AND THE

PROVINCES

THEREOF.

HAVANA a comodious haven in Cuba

the Christopher discovered

New World Columbus

MEXICO City

AVIRGINIAN

AMAGELLANIC

ABRASILIAN

210 220 230 240 250 260 270 280

30 20 10 10

Tropicke of Cancer

Tropicke of Capricorne

Aequator or the Aequinoctial Line

THE WEST OCEAN

MAR DEL ZUR

THE SOVTH

An: D: 1492: America was first discovered by Christopher Columbus in y name of y King of Castile and from Americus Vesputus tooke its name who after Columbus made a farther discovery thearc of

This California Was in times past thought to beene a part of y Continent and so made in all mays but by furthur discoveries Was found to be an Iland long 1700 leguas

NORTH AMERIC

New North Wales

Hope advanced

C Plulips

Hope Check

Buttons Bay

Briggs his Bay

Port Nelson

New Severne

C Henrietta Maria

Hudson

The Bay of deliverance

This lake as thereabouts it reached in length that is to

C Blanco

C desSebastian

ILAND of CALIFORNIA

C Mendocino

P S Francesco Drake

Ponta de los Regis

P de Monte Rey

Canal de S Barbara

P de S Diego

Punta de al Coception

IS Catharin

S Clement

Baia de Los dos Simos

IS. Martin

I de Parraras

B de Francisco

IS Marco

I de Cein tas

I de la Carre

B de S Quintin

B de las Virgines

Punta de S Ayalmar

P de S Martin

P de al nagalenes

Rey Coromedo

Lago de Ora

P de Iaguas

P de Icon

P de Coral

Pueblos de Maqui

Las Playas

P de S Chia

Rio de Norte

S Francisco

Astablan

Petarlan

P de Sinaloa

R Qualinmanco

R de Nayarit

R de Pascua

R de Iuche

NEW Topia

NEW BISCAY

S Iuan

S Barbara

Costa de Leda

Costa de Arabia

Desarty

Cde S Lucas

Las tres Marias

I de S Andreas

I Lanublado

Roca Partida

C de Corrientes

NEW SPAIN

Mexico

Tescuco

Tacuba

Tlascala

Acapulco

Tucatan

Gulfe

Chiapa

Tucutlan

L Amatitlan

R Olalle

Guevetlan

R Ayutlan

B de Guatimala

La Trinidad

Xeres

L Paßos

Golfe de Salinas

I de Cocos

I de los Lobos

I de los Lobos

I de los Loyegos

NEW GRANADA

Nagatin

Tali

Chiatha

Costa

Nisoqua

Chaque

Lacanco

FLORI

THE MEXICAN SEA

CUSCO a Citty in Peru

POMEIOOC a Cyty in Virginia

Americus Vesputius Florentine discovered Brasilia

THE DEUCALEDONIA SEA

DAVIS HIS STRAIGHTS

Hudsons Streights

NEW BRITANNY

NEW FRANCE

NEW LAND

NEWNETHERLAND

THE VIRGINIAN SEA

THE ATLANTICKE SEA

NORTH OCEAN

Bermudas

Canaries Ilands

Ilands of Cabo Verde

Asores

Genehoa Pr:

Zanhaga

Mandinga

SOUTH AMERICA

GUIANA

PARIA

CARIBES

Epuremei

Canela

PAOAMORES

XARAYES

MOIAS

Marquires

Cheriabones

MOXOS

BRASILIA

ÆTHIOPIAN OCEAN

S. Paulo

Vegia

Abrolhos

Baixas de Sant Anne

Barbada

Trinidad

Tobago

Rio de la Plata

Rio de los Amazones

Lago de los Xarayes

Puerto de los Reyes

Fortes

Guayra

Paraguay

Guaxarapas

Tapuyes

Tupinambas

Ce de Paraiba

Cap de Pernambuco

C de Rio

C de Baiador

C de Non

C Blanco

C Bojador

C Verde

Senega

Argvin

Mahedefer

Koden

Tripoli

Tunis

Algier

Tangier

Streights of Gebralter

Barroco

Sofia

Morroco

Lisbon

Tagus

Cadiz

Seville

Granada

Cartagena

Valentia

Barcelona

Tarragona

Pamplona

Bilbao

Bordeaux

Baiona

Corunna

C Finis Terræ

C Ortegal

Brasil

Bus

Terceira

Graciosa

Corvo

Flores

Fayal

Pico

S Michael

S Maria

Porto Santo

Madera

Palma

Gomera

Ferro

Canaria

Graciosa

Lanzarote

Fuerteventura

Ilands of Cabo Verde

S Antonio

S Vincent

S Lucia

S Nicholas

Bo Vista

de May

de Fogo

de Sal

Rio Grande

Rio de la Conception

Les Isles a Cheoanix

Groin Blanche

Cde Gate

Fichal

Cde Raz

Cape Breton

Cape Sable

Cape Cod

Cape Fear

Cape Florida

Cape Charles

Queene Anns Portland

Sabbatus

Resolution

Dartmouth Ile

Cardinalls Hatt

Saddle Ilands

Anthonys Nock

Claymutts Bay

Hollands Bay

Sanway Bay

Hope advance

Amsterdam

Portland

Shuttle

Penbrock

Mansfield

Hudsons Bay

Bay of Gods Mercy

Lake as the people reaboute doe report it hath in length about 200 miles that is to say leagues

In this Hudsons Bay hath been observed by divers that at high water did not arise above 2 foot

Mexica Sea

Gulfe of Honduras

Honduras

Yucatan

Cuba

Hispaniola

Rico

Jamaica

Ranas

Pedro

Vulcan

Salinas

Cleara

Montuosa

Malpelo

Gorgona

Tauches

Roboarro

Surinama

Maracowkraw

Macurowkraw

Marowini

Arawaniny

Amamori

Arawiviya

Caripagari

Aramari

Marowini

Nord

Owen Il.

Maracary

Carmel

Los Patos

Ide de Pinos

Ide de Gallo

Cde Florida

Cde des Mariz

Rio Grande

Rio Bravo

Rio de Nicaragua

Rio de Minos

Rio de Nombre de Dios

Rio de Darien

Rio de Panama

Rio de Nata

Rio de Cartagena

Rio de Magdalena

Rio de Coquibacoa

Rio de Venezuela

Rio de Maracaibo

Rio de Coro

Rio de Curiana

Rio de Cumana

Rio de Paria

Rio de Orenoque

Rio de Amana

Rio de Baxos de Babaeca

Rio de Frances

Rio de Tamana

Rio de Caracas

Rio de Curaçao

Rio de Buenaire

Rio de Roces

Rio de Orchilla

Rio de Aruba

Rio de Tortuga

Rio de Margarita

Rio de Blanco

Rio de Cabello

Rio de Ranchos

Rio de Tucacas

Rio de Yaracuy

Rio de Coro

Rio de Curiana

Rio de Cumana

Rio de Paria

Rio de Orenoque

Rio de Amana

Rio de Baxos de Babaeca

Rio de Frances

Rio de Tamana

Rio de Caracas

Rio de Curaçao

Rio de Buenaire

Rio de Roces

Rio de Orchilla

Rio de Aruba

Rio de Tortuga

Rio de Margarita

Rio de Blanco

Rio de Cabello

Rio de Ranchos

Rio de Tucacas

Rio de Yaracuy

Columbus discovered the Christopher New World

a Comodious haven in Cuba

MEXICO Citty

Anno 1492 America was first discovered by Christopher Columbus in y name of y King of Castile and from Americus Vesputus tooke its name who after Columbus made a farther discovery thearof

This California Was in times past thought to beene a part of y Continent and so made in all mays but by furthur discoveries Was found to be an Iland long 1700 leagues

This lake as the people theareabouts doe report it reached in length 1800 leagues that is to say leagues

THE WEST OCEAN

NORTH AMERICA

THE VIRGINIA SEA

THE MEXICANE SEA

MAR DEL ZUR

THE SOVTH SEA

Tropicke of Cancer

Tropicke of Capricorne

Aequator or the Aequinoctial Line

New North Wales

Hope advanced

Hope Check

Buttons Bay

Bridges his Bay

Port Nelson

Hudsons Bay

New Severne

C Henrietta Maria

The Bay of Gods deliverance

C Blanco

C de Sebastian

ILAND of CALIFORNIA

C Mendocino

P S Francesco Draco

Ponta de los Regis

P de Monte Rey

Rey Coromedo

Lago de Ora

Las Playas

P de Chia

Pueblos de Maqui

NEW GRANADA

FLORIDA

VIRGINIA

Ulloa

I Lanublado

Roca Partida

NEW SPAIN

NEW BISCAY

NEW Topia

Gulfe of Honduras

Chiapa

HONDURAS

Golfe de Salinas

I de Cocos

I de Loba Lovegos

P de S Helena

Queene Anns Portland

New North Wales

FRANCE

NEWFOUNDLAND

Labrador

Hudsons Streights

Resolution

Hope advanced

Amsterdam

NEW TANNY

Hudsons Bay

Observed by high water

Claymuds

Canada

Iroquois

SOVTH VIRGINIA

HISPANIOLA

Mamapo

CUSCO a Citty in Peru

POMEIOOC a Cyty in Virginia

Americus discovered Brasilia Vesputius

CAROLINA a place of refuge for y French in Flor

AVIRGINIAN

A AMAGELLNIC

ABRASILIAN

AMAGELLANIC

THE DEUCALEDONIA SEA

DAVIS HIS STRAIGHTS

NEW Canada

THE ATLANTICKE SEA

NORTH OCEAN

EUROPE

SPAINE

PORTUGAL

CASTELLIA

PART OF THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA

BARBARY

Marroco

Fez

Asores

Canaries Ilands

Ilands of Cabo Verde

PART OF AFRICA

Zanhaga

Genehoa Pr:

Caragoles

part of GUINEA

ÆTHIOPIAN OCEAN

PARIA

Epuremei GVIANA

CARIBES

XARAYES

MOIAS

Marquires

Cheriabones

MOXOS

AMERICA

BRASILIA

Ce de Paraiba

de Tamaris

Cap de Fermoso

Abrolhos

I de Fernando de Iavenho

I de Trinidad

S Maria de Agasta

I de Martin Vaz

AMAGELLANIC

ABRASILIAN

AMAGELLANIC

THE WEST OCEAN

MAR DEL ZUR

THE SOUTH SEA

NORTH AMERICA

AMERIC

THE MEXICA NE SEA

Tropicke of Cancer

Tropicke of Capricorne

Aqvator or the Aquinoctial Line

Artick circle

Davis Straits

Straits of Anian

PART OF ASIA

CALIFOR NIA

NEW GRANADA

NEW SPAIN

NEW Topia

NEW Gallicia

Chiapa

Gulfe of

THE

SOVTH

long 1700 leagues

Ide Cocos

Ide Coiba 290 leagues

NORTH
OCEAN
THE VIRGI
NIAN SEA
FRANCE
Asores
Canaries
Ilands
Ilands of Cabo
Verde
Barmudas
Genehoa Pr:
Caragoles
part of
GUINEA
Zanhaga
Mandinga Pr:
Mandinga
Caragoles
Senega
Rio
Rico
HISPANIOLA
Barbada
Trinidad
PARIA
New Adalusia
Epuremi
CARIBES
Yaucres
HONDURA
Golfe de Honduras
SOVTH
AMERICA
GVIANA
Epuremei
XARAYES
MOIAS
Marquires
Cherabones
Xacoes
MOXOS
VIRACOCHAS
GVARAYES
Boyes
Puerto de los Reyes
Rio de la Plata or
the Silver River
Streights of Magelans
Staten Land
Maurtmans land
Drakes Ilands
Abrolhos
I de Fernando
de Ilavenho
PIAN
OCEAN
I de Trinidad
S Maria de Agosta
I de Martin Vaz
Cape Verd
S Paulo
Vegia
Redonda
Blanco
Desire
Tombotu
Koden
Robedefex
Argain
Arguin
Baixos de Begubes
Baixos S Anne
Cabo Frio
Cabo Blanco
Cabo de Lopo Gonsalvo
Cabo de Lopez
Cabo de Lopez Gonsalvo
Cabo de Lopez Gonsalvo
Cabo de Lopez Gonsalvo

THE WEST OCEAN

MAR DEL ZUR

SOUTH AMERICA

NORTH AMERICA

THE MEXICA NE SEA

NEW GRANADA

NEW SPAIN

PART OF ASIA

Tropicke of Cancer

Tropicke of Capricorne

Aequator or the Aequinoctial Line

Artick circle

Davis Straits

Straits of Anian

Anian

I Lanublado

Roca Partida

Villao

Rey Coromedo

The Bay of Gods deliverance

This lake as the people thereabouts doe report it reached in length 1800 leagues that is to say leagues

long 1700 leagues

Golfe de Salinas

Golfe de Honduras

Ferdinand Magellan a Portugall sayled about the world 1519

PHERNAMBUCO a Citty in Brasilia

Sr Francis Drake an English Kt sayled about the world 1580

POTOSVS mount a Citty in Peru

A New and most Exact map of AMERICA

Described by NI Vischer and don into English Enlarged and corrected acording to LBleau and Others with the Habits of ye people & ye manner of ye Cheife Sitties ye like never before

LONDON

Printed Colloured and are to be Sould by John Overton at ye White horse neere th. Fountaine Tavern Without New. 1 j 61 68

NORTH OCEAN

ÆTHIOPIAN OCEAN

Asores

Canaries Ilands

Ilands of Cabo Verde

Barmudas

Genehoa Pr:

Mandinga Pr:

Caragoles

part of GUINEA

Zanhaga

AMERICA

Epuremei GVIANA

XARAYES

MOXOS

IVCVMAN

Diaguitas

CHILE

PARIA

CARIBES

Rio de la Plata or the Silver River

Streights of Magellanes

Staten Land

CARTAGENA a Citty in Castilia del oro

Thomas Candish ... 1588

Oliver a Noort ... 1601

SIACOBSI

A AMAGELLNIC

ABRASILIAN

AMAGELLANIC

OF AMERICA AND THE PROVINCES THEREOF.

CHAP. XI.

THIS *Body* then contained in this *Universal Map*, or (as now I may term it) this World, is by *Geographers* divided (as I said before) into four parts, *Europe*, *Africa*, *Asia*, and *America*; which last was altogether unknown to the Ancients, and being of a large extent, the modern have divided it, some into two, some into three parts, *Mexicana*, *Peruana*, *Magellanica*, and each of these parts are found to contain several Provinces and Kingdoms, which I will only superficially look over, thereby the better to come to the Towns of *Traffique*, situated in those Provinces and Kingdoms; which my *method* and present intentions will inforce me the longer to insist upon: and because this *last* mentioned, parts *America* as last discovered, is least known unto us, and the least frequented by our Nation; I think it not improper there to begin to delineate my MAP of COMMERCE, borrowing herein the liberty of those *Navigators* that publish their *Cards*, leaving imperfect to the view of all men those *Places*, *Lands* and *Harbours*, which have not been fully discovered and found out; and thence sailing homewards by *Africa* and *Asia* into *Europe*, gathering in each Countrey as I pass more variety of colours to adorn and beautifie this Treatise, and so at last to close my whole labours, and finish my MAP within the circumference of *London*, as better known unto us, and as being better versed in their several manners of Negotiation. *America* and the Provinces thereof.

This *new World* then called by us *America*, and now adays passing by the name of the *West-Indies*; being West in respect of its Situation, and *India* in respect of its wealth, was at first discovered by *Christopher Columbus* a *Genoese*, at the charges of *Ferdinando*, and *Isabella* King and Queen of *Castilia*, after 63 days sail from *Sevil*. Then secondly, by *Americus Vesputius* a *Florentine*, at the charges of *Emmanuel* King of *Portugal*: And thirdly, by *John Cabot* a *Venetian*, at the charges of *Henry* the seventh, King of *England*, the first and last had their adventures of discovering some Islands only in this part; and *Americus* of the Main Continent, and thereby gained the honour of giving name to that vast circuit of Earth, which since by sundry others have been more exactly discovered, as by our Countrey-men *Drake*, *Candish*, *Frobisher*, *Davies*, *Willowby*, *Burrows*, and others as desiring to share with the first discoverers in the riches and wealth, which thence spread it self over all the other parts of the World.

This *America* then, or more properly in honour of the first discoverer *Columba*, bounded as I mentioned before, is found by the *Spaniard*, (who challengeth all this large Territory) for their own by Conquest, to be divided into two parts, *Mexicana*, and *Peruana*, of which briefly.

Chap. XII.

Of MEXICANA, *and the Provinces thereof.*

Mexicana and the Provinces thereof.

Mexicana containeth the Northern Tract of *America*, and comprehendeth these distinct Provinces.

1 *Mexico.*
2 *Quivira.*
3 *Nicaragua.*
4 *Jucutan.*
5 *Florida.*
6 *Virginia*, and *New-England.*
7 *Nurembega.*
8 *Nova Francia.*
9 *Corterialis.*
10 *Estotilandia.*

Mexico.

Mexico giveth name to half *America*, now known by the name of *Nova Hispania*, whence the Kings of *Spain* style themselves *Hispaniarum Reges*; it was very populous before the arrival of the *Spaniards*, who in 17 years slew six millions of the Inhabitants, rosting some, cutting off the members, and putting out the eyes of others, and casting them living to be devoured of wild Beasts; to which place now is found no *Trade* nor *Commerce* by any Nation, save only to the Subjects of this King, and to such only as are known for natural-born *Spaniards*, though at first the same was granted by *Isabella* to the natives of *Castile* only, and *Andalusia*; but now indifferently to all.

Commodities of *Mexico.*

The *Commodities* that this Countrey is found to afford for *Merchandise*, are principally *Gold* and *Silver Mines*, *Sugar*, *Tobacco*, *Ginger*, *Tallow*, *Hides*, and some *Spices*, not known to our Ancestors till the discovery thereof; and amongst others not to be forgotten, that admirable

Metle an admirable Tree.

Tree called *Metle*, which by them is planted and dressed as we do our Vines, having 40 kinds of leaves serving to several uses, for when they are tender they make of them *Conserves*, *Paper*, *Flax*, *Mantles*, *Mats*, *Shooes*, *Girdles* and *Cordage*: on these leaves grow certain hard prickles so strong and sharp, that they use them instead of *Saws*: from the *root* of this Tree cometh a *juyce*, like unto *Syrup*, which being sod, becometh *Honey*, if purified, becometh *Sugar*; or otherwise thereof is made both *Wine* and *Vinegar*: the *rind* rosted healeth *hurts* and *sores*, and from the *top-boughs* issueth a *Gum*, which is an excellent *Antidote* against Poyson.

St. *Michael.*

This Countrey is divided into four divisions, the first is *Nova Galicia*, the chief Town thereof is called Saint *Michael* a *Colony* of the *Spaniards*. The second is *Mechuacan*, one of the best Countreys of *New-Spain*, abounding in *Mulberry-Trees*, *Silk*, *Honey*, *Wax*, and

Sinsonso.

store of *Fish* of all kinds; the principal Town is *Sinsonso*, and the chief Havens are at Saint *Anthonies*, and at Saint *James*; or, as the *Spaniards* called it, Saint *Jago*. The third Province

Ilascalan.

is *Gustacan*, the chief City is *Ilascalan*, yielding for beauty and state precedency to *Mexico*, and none other in all these parts, the principal part is *Villarico*, a wealthy Town, as the

City of *Mexico.*

place through which all the *Traffique* of old and new *Spain* doth pass. The fourth is *Mexico*, wherein that famous City of *Mexico* is seated, now the Seat of the *Spanish Viceroy* and Archbishop of *New-Spain*; this City is said to be situated in a Lake upon certain Islands, as *Venice* doth, every where interlaced with the pleasant currents of fresh and Sea-waters, and carrieth a face of more civil Government then any other in *America*, though nothing, if compared with any in *Europe*: the Lake is said to be 50 miles in compass; on whose banks are found many pleasant Towns and Houses: also it is said that *fifty thousand* Wherries are seen here continually plying, and afford such quantity of *fish*, that the same is worth 20000 Crowns yearly. The City of *Mexico* it self is six miles in compass, containing 6000 *houses* of *Spaniards*, and 6000 of *Indians*: it hath also a *Printing-house*, a *Mint* and an *University*, and some *Churches* of note that beautifie the same: it was vanquished by *Fernando Cortes*, in *Anno* 1521. with an Army of 100000 *Americans*, only 900 *Spaniards*, 80 *Horse*, 17 pieces of small *Ordnance*; in 13 Brigantins and 6000 Wherries, most of the *Americans* were of *Ilascalan*, who were ever adversaries to the *Mexicans*; for which cause that City doth enjoy many *immunities* to this day; and to conclude, according to the opinion of an *English Traveller*, whose relation I herein follow; *Four* things are here remarkable for beauty, their *Apparel*, their *Women*, their *Horses*, and their *Sticats*: And thus much shall serve of *Mexico.*

Quivira 2.

The second Province is *Quivira*, seated on the most Western parts of *America*, in which are two Provinces, *Cibola* taking its name from the chief City subdued by *Francisco Vasques*, in *Anno* 1540. and *Nova Albion* discovered by that famous Sea-man Sir *Francis Drake*, *An.* 1585. and by him so called: the chief *Commodities* and riches of this Countrey are *Kine*, some men being owners of *forty thousand*, and these serve to the Inhabitants here, as we say of our *Ale*

to

to Drunkards in *England*, *meat*, *drink* and *cloth*, and more too; for first the *hides* yield them *houses*, or to say more properly, the covering of them; their *Bones*, *Bodkins*, their *Hair*, *Thred*, their *Sinews*, *Ropes*, their *Horns*, *Maws* and *Bladders*, *Vessels*, their *Dung*, *Fire*, their *Calf-skins*, *Budgets* to draw and keep water, their *blood* for *drink*; and lastly, their *flesh* for *meat*, &c.

The third is *Nicaragua*, being South-east from *Mexico*, with which it agreeth in nature both of Soil and Inhabitants, and accounted for its pleasantness, *Mahomets Paradise*, having *Trees* in great abundance, of that strange nature, that a *branch* touched by the hand of any man, withereth presently. The chief City is *Nova Grenada*, and *Lea a Bishops See*. The *Commodities* thereof are, *Honey*, *Wax*, *Cotton*, and *Balsams* in great abundance; it is extream hot, and therefore not to be travell'd by day, but by night: their *Winter* beginneth in *May*, and from thence raineth for six months; the other six very fair and dry; and the day and night being here of equal length. *Nicaragua* 3. An admirable Tree. *Nova Grenada.*

The fourth is *Jucatan*, and was discovered in *Anno* 1517. which in the language of the place, signifieth, *What say you?* which was the answer the Inhabitants gave the *Spaniards* that first demanded of them the name of their Countrey; and since by this means retains that name by the *Spaniards*. The chiefest City is *Campechio*, whence comes that *wood* so well known in *Europe*; also here is the *Island* called by the *Spaniard*, *Santo Crux*, wherein is a *City* of that name well fortified by them. *Jucatan* 4. *Campechio.*

The fifth is *Florida*, discovered by the *English*, under the conduct of *Sebastian Cabot*, *An.* 1467. then possessed by the *Spaniards* in *Anno* 1527. and called *Florida*; afterward the *French* got footing here in *Anno* 1562; but the *Spaniards* unwilling the *French* should be eye-witnesses of their rich booty, waged war with them so long, that there was not a man left on either side to maintain the quarrel; and then was *Florida* again in 1567 abandoned: The *Spaniards* now hold here three strong Forts, St. *James*, St. *Philip*, and St. *Augustin*; which last was taken and burnt by Sir *Francis Drake*, 1586. which since is repaired, and that is all the *Spaniards* hold here at this day; desiring (as it seems) neither to plant further himself, nor suffer others to do it. *Florida* 5.

The sixth is *Virginia*, which was discovered by Sir *Walter Raleigh*, *Anno* 1584, and in honour of our Queen called *Virginia*. It lies in the height of 35 degrees Northerly Latitude, extending to 38 degrees or thereabouts, being seated and planted from 37 to 38 by the *English* under the Supream Authority of the King of *England*, (having the great *Bay* of *Roanoke*, and *Cape Florida* to the Southward, and *Mariland* to the Northward) the main entrance into *Virginia* out of the Sea is about 10 leagues broad, between two Points of Low-land, that on the South being called *Cape Henry*, that on the North *Cape Charles*, by which they pass into a great River or Bay called the Bay of *Chesapiake*, which runs away Northerly about 100 leagues, into which River or Bay of *Chesapiake* many other great Rivers empty themselves, all running up West and Northwest into the Countrey 100, 120, and some 140 or 150 miles, being 3, 4, 5, and some of them 6 or 8 miles broad, all which (with some other smaller Rivers which fall into them) are Navigable for Shipping, having 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 fathoms, and in the shalloweſt parts not less then three fathoms depths of water: Ships that come out of the Sea are harboured so soon as they are within the aforesaid Capes, and may ride safely in any of those Rivers where they please, within a mile, half a mile, and in some places within a quarter of a mile of the shore, which also they do, Anchoring sometimes at one place, sometimes at another for the delivering out and taking of their Goods, in the several Plantations and the several Rivers, as stands best with their conveniency, after they have given the Governour an account of their arrival, and from whence they come. *Virginia* 6.

The first River, after they are within the Capes in the Bay of *Chesapiake*, is called *James* River, the next *Pamunkee* or *York River*, then *Payancatank*, *Rapahanock*, *Wiscomoco*, and some others upon the Western shore of that Bay, and some on the Eastern shore thereof: Most of which Rivers received their names from the *Indians*, who were the only Inhabitants and Possessors of that great Countrey, before the *English* came there, and who still some of them live round about our people, and in some places near unto them, within three or four miles of some of our Plantations; but are nothing so numerous as at the first, being very much lessened and destroyed by the quarrels and Wars among themselves and with the *English*; especially in and shortly after the years 1621. & 1644. at which times they treacherously fell upon our people, and massacred about four or five hundred persons each time in one hours space.

The chief Port is *James* City, a Town lying about 40 miles up in *James* River, which is commonly the place of the Governors Residence, and where the principal matters relating to Government, and the Administration of Justice for the whole Countrey are transacted, by the Governour and his Council, four times a year, called quarter Courts; and once a year by the General Assembly, who likewise meet there, being such Burgesses as are elected in the several Counties by the people, and sent thither to sit and act in the nature of our Parliaments here in

London. Matters of leſſer conſequence are heard and determined in the ſeveral Counties by Commiſſioners authorized for that purpoſe, called the County Courts, who ſit every month, or every two months; In which Courts and all others, their trials and proceedings are in all reſpects conformable, as near as may be, according to the Laws and practice of *England.*

The climate, weather and ſoil, are much what like ours in *England*; only the Summer about a month longer; ſomething hotter, and much more of Thunder and Lightning; the days about an hour and half ſhorter in Summer, and ſo much longer in Winter.

The Land fertile, plain, and ſo free from Rocks, Stones and Gravel, that their Horſes are never ſhod. *Engliſh* fruits proſper ſo well, that they have already attained to make ſtore of Cider and Perry. The Countrey in all parts woody; the Trees generally tall, and many of them very big, moſt of them Oaks of ſeveral ſorts, and black and white Walnuts; the reſt Poplar, Aſh, Pine, Cedar, Dogwood, Gum, Cheſtnut, Saxafras, Mulberry, Chinkapins, Perſimons, beſides Shoomack, Small-nuts, ſtore of wild Grape-Vine, and other ſmall ſhrubby trees and buſhes.

All ſorts of *Engliſh* Cattel prove well, and they are well ſtockt and ſtored with Horſes, Neat, Cattel of all ſorts, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, Turkies, Geeſe and Ducks, beſides that which the Countrey naturally produces of wild Beaſts in the Woods, *viz.* Deer, Turkies, Roacoons, Poſſums, Hares, Squirrels, wild-Cats, Foxes, Bears, Wolves, ſome few Lions, and in ſome part of the Countrey Elks: And in the Rivers (where the tide ſwells not above three or four foot, unleſs forced by an Eaſterly ſtorm concurring with the Spring-tide) there is in all places ſome; but in many places great plenty of Oyſters, Crabs, Sturgeon, and ſeveral ſorts of fiſh.

There is little or no money uſed among them, but what they have is the ſame with ours here, and paſſes at the ſame value; their general way of dealing being to barter or exchange one Commodity for another, both among themſelves, and with the Merchants who bring or ſend in Goods from hence, or from any other place: excepting in Trade with the Natives or *Indians*, there is *Roanoke* and *Wampampeak*, which is a ſhell cut like Beads put upon ſtrings, and paſſes among them for their Money at a certain rate by the arms length.

The Weights and Meaſures of all ſorts are in all reſpects the ſame for all ſorts of Goods with ours in *London*, excepting the *Indian* Corn or Maiz, which is commonly bought and ſold by the Barrel, the Barrel being five Buſhels *Wincheſter* meaſure. But the *Indians* among themſelves, and to us, do buy and ſell their Corn, Peaſe and Beans, by a Basket, of the bigneſs of half a Buſhel, or thereabouts.

The principal Commodities produced there, are Tobacco, Hides, Beaver, Otter, Musk-Rat, Bear, and Deer-skins, Saxafras, Black-Walnut-tree-plank, with which Goods there are about 40 Sail of Ships laden from thence yearly, moſt of them Ships of 300, and ſome of 400 Tun burthen; there hath been ſometimes Wheat, Flax and Silk ſent from thence; but hitherto not much of thoſe Commodities, there being as yet but few people, and they not ſo well fitted for, nor ſo well verſt in the ordering of them, eſpecially Flax and Silk; which proſper ſo well in thoſe parts, that in a few years, we may in all likelihood expect conſiderable quantities of thoſe Goods from thence.

There's nothing of any Cuſtom, or other Impoſition, upon any thing Imported there, or Exported from thence; their Trade being chiefly with *London* and *Briſtol:* Enough, if not a great deal too much, being laid upon the Goods here, *viz.* 2 *d.* for every pound of Tobacco Cuſtom and Exciſe; 12 *d.* for every skin of Beaver, and 5 *per cent.* for whatſoever is carried over thither.

The Inhabitants and Planters there, have large proportions of Land due to them, upon the Adventure of their Perſons, or Servants; that is to ſay, fifty Acres for every perſon tranſported, which is made choice of, and taken up by them, or their Aſſigns, in any place which they ſhall chuſe, not already poſſeſt, or taken up by another before; paying a quit-rent of 12 *d.* for every 50 Acres yearly, in Tobacco, Corn, or other Commodities, at the price current; upon which they live, and plant what they pleaſe, without any prohibition or reſtraint; there being no other Order, Government, or Regulation in matter of Trade, but what every man hath in his own breaſt.

Linen and Woollen Cloth of all ſorts, Nails, Iron-tools, Sope, Starch, Powder, Shot, Guns, Wine, Strong-waters, Sugar, Fruit, Spice; and generally all neceſſaries for Houſhold-ſtuff and Clothing, are vended and brought in by the Ships of our Nation, in ſuch proportion or quantity as is neceſſary for 16 or 18000 people, there being about that number of the *Engliſh* Planters, and ſome *Negroes* and others which are their Servants. No Prohibition of any Commodity to *Virginia*, but only Sheep, which by a politick Law of our Nation may not be carried out of *England*; yet nevertheleſs they are brought in now and then a few in a ſhip: and the ſevere penalty of that Act evaded, upon pretence of freſh Proviſion for themſelves at Sea.

The *Dutch* have had a great Trade in *Virginia* formerly, to the great advantage and support of that Plantation: But by an Act of the late Long Parliament, and the last Articles of Peace, that Nation is prohibited: so that now the Trade is not free to any but those of our own Nation, excepting what Trade they have with the Natives or *Indians* for Beaver-skins, four or 5000 yearly, also Otter, Deer, Bear, and some other skins of Foxes, Musk-Rats, *&c.* to the value of four thousand pounds Sterling, *per annum*, or thereabouts; all which are gotten by way of truck or barter, for a course sort of Woollen Cloth, known by the name of Duffel, used by them to make Mantles for their Clothing; as also Knives, Scissers, Beads, Hoes and Axes.

Rich. Bennet.

The manner of Planting Tobacco in *Virginia.*

The Seed of Tobacco is much smaller than Mustard-seed; it is sowed in *January* or *February*, in beds of rich and well-manured ground, where it springs up to Plants, commonly as thick as they can stand one by the other: the Plants being come to strength, and about the bigness of a Rose, which is usually in *May*, they are transplanted into the midst of little Hills, made in Fields for that purpose, about three foot asunder one from the other; so that there may be 4 or 5000 Hills in an Acre of ground. Sometimes if the Plants be weak, they set 2 or 3 in one Hill to make sure of one; but when once come to strength, they never suffer above one to grow in one Hill; if they should, they would but spoil one another. These Plants grow up into stalks, much like Coleworts, bearing leaves one above another about half a yard long, very thick and sappy, in shape much like Dock-leaves; they seldom let the stalk grow above two foot high, (except such as are preserved for Seed) the tops then being cut off, that the leaves thereon may be the better nourished. The ground, if well husbanded, is cleansed from weeds with Hoes, and the Earth kept about the Plants. It is ripe in *August*, then they cut up the Plants whilst the leaves grow on them, and hang them up in houses to dry from the heat of the Sun, which would else scorch it to powder; and in a months time, or longer, the leaves are stript from the stalk, which is done commonly in moist weather; and then fit to be pack't in Cask, or made up into Rolls. Those stalks which are let grow for Seed, the tops are not taken off, but let run to their full length, which is four or five foot, and is ripe also in *August*: The stalk of Tobacco is about the bigness of a childs arm; and in an Arce of ground may grow fifteen hundred weight of good Tobacco.

New-England.

The chief Town of *New England* for Trade, and every other respect, is *Boston*, of late very much enlarged; it hath two Meeting-houses, about a thousand Families; the building for the generality with Timber, a few with Brick; but most Brick Chimneys: a State-house newly erected in the middle of the great Street. *Charlestown* is not much increas'd in buildings, and hath but a small Trade; *Salem* much increas'd in buildings and Trade, by reason of the fish there, and at *Marblehead*, the next Neighbours: *Pescataqua* River affords Timber, Pipestave, Boards, Masts, as also Fish from *Isle-shoals*, thrive much, and begin to draw a Trade. These are all the most remarkable places, or Sea-Ports for Traffick at present: *Plymouth* Jurisdiction, *Connecticute* Jurisdiction, and all the Towns upon that River, as also *New-haven* Jurisdiction, and Towns there, afford little else but Provisions, with which they supply this Town of *Boston*, and the *Dutch* at *Manatos*; as indeed all other Island Plantations and Islands do, as *Martins* Vineyard, *Road* Island, *Long* Island, *Shelter* Island, *&c.* and so all other Parts and Islands to the Eastward, which are but so many scattered petty places, where people raise only Provisions; of which all that possibly they can spare, is brought by Trading Boats to *Boston*, which is the Center.

The Governour, as also all other Magistrates, and subordinate Officers, are all chosen by the major part of the Free men annually: but none is made free till first he is a member of some Congregational Church here: for their Religion is Protestantism, indifferent between Independent and Presbyterian: here is no Toleration for Anabaptists, Papists, nor Quakers; nor any such Sectaries that are apt to sow Sedition, or disturb the Peace. But such as will sit down and attend the ways of God, though they join not with them, may be quiet. But no Children are permitted Baptism, except either the Father, or Mother, or both, be a member of some Congregation: But now of late, if the Grandfather, *&c.* do present the Child, he being a member, though the Father and Mother be none, it is accepted.

The chief places for to Ride, Load, and Unload, are *Boston*, *Charlestown*, *Salem*, *Pescataqua*, where any Ship of any Burthen may come.

Here is a Mint set up a few years since, and coins only Silver, 12 *d.* 6 *d.* 3 *d.* which was occasioned by some, who brought many base new *Peru* pieces of Eight; which being discovered, an Act was made against them that they should not go for current payment: So the people into whose hands they were scattered, were hereby necessitated to have them refined, and so coined, which was according to the Standard; and though there was much loss, yet something was saved. *Mexico* and *Sevil* Rials of Eight pass for five shillings *per* piece, and

so

ſo the ſmaller proportionally; in Goinage they will yield 5 *s.* 3 *d.* if good, all charge deducted. Now to carry out above five pounds at a time for neceſſary expences; here is no riſing nor falling of Money: If Bullion were brought in and coined, it would turn to account, and purchaſe the Goods of the Countrey, ſooner then Goods, and cheaper.

Accounts are kept by Merchants; ſuch as can do it according to the *Italian* manner, and expreſs their moneys by pounds, ſhillings, pence.

Intereſt is ſet by Law, not to exceed Eight *per cent. per ann.*

Our Weight is according to the *Engliſh* 112 to the Hundred *Averdupois*, ſixteen ounces to the pound; Silk, Silver, *Troy* weight.

The dry meaſure for Corn, Salt, *&c.* is by the *Wincheſter* Buſhel ſtrik't; Coals, Apples, Onions, *&c.* heapt: A Boad and Shoes all one meaſure: Wine, Oil, and all liquid meaſure by the Gallon: The long meaſure is Ell of 45 inches, and Yard of 36 Inches, as in *England.*

They are not yet come ſo high as to tranſport Manufactures of their own, for they cannot ſupply themſelves. The Commodities Exported, are Fiſh, Beef, Pork, Bisket, Flour, ſome Corn ſometimes, Beaver, Musk-skins, Otter-skins, Pipeſtaves, Boards, Maſts.

All ſorts of Forein Commodities will vend here, if ſuch as the Countrey affords will purchaſe them with the Commodities above expreſt, and they are ſtill cloathed with *Engliſh* Drapery: for the colours, the neweſt are now beſt in requeſt: for the quantity, all ſorts of courſe and fine Linen and Woollen, Shoos, Stockins, Thread, Buttons, and Pedlery Ware; Silks, Ribonds, Lace, Pewter, Lead, Shot, Powder, ſmall Artillery; Mault, Wines, Strong-waters, Oils, Fruits, Salt, *&c.* for take notice, we as other Plantations, want almoſt every thing, but the particulars above expreſs'd: I think ſcarce a hundred thouſand pound do ſuffice *per annum* the *Engliſh* in theſe parts.

Here is as yet no Society begun to encourage Trade; and the Encouragement to Manufacture will be of neceſſity as people grow numerous. Monopoly here is none, only the Trade with the *Indians* for Poultry is committed to a few: Nothing prohibited but Proviſions, which is forfeited if it be landed without Licence.

For Cuſtom, *&c.* here is none upon any Commodity, from any parts brought in by Inhabitant or Stranger, either for Importation or Exportation of ought: only upon Wines, and Strong-waters, which pay Importation, Canary, Malago, and Sherry ten ſhillings *per* Butt: *Madera*, *Lisbon*, and *Greek* ſix ſhillings eight pence *per* Pipe, Fial five ſhillings *per* Pipe, all Strong-Waters forty ſhillings *per* Tun, to make Entry of them before Landing, or elſe forfeited.

Conſolage none; Factorage from five to ten *per cent.* for ſales and returns. No Rate ſet, but as the Principal and Factor agree; other charges are Boat-hire, Wharfage, Porterage and Ware-houſe room.

For Tret, allowance or overplus, *&c.* is none allowed here yet; only Cuſtom hath crept upon us in the ſale of Sugar to allow for Tare of the Cask, as it is in *London.*

The moſt of our Negotiation (for want of Money) is in a way of bartering, and do agree in what Commodities to pay, and at what rates and time.

Little Shipping here, but ſmall Croft, from twenty to eighty and hundred an Tuns; and moſt Catches imployed to the Weſtern Iſlands, *Madara*, *Virginia*, and *Caribbe* Iſlands; few or no Nation but our own frequent here.

The chief Fiſhing is made dry Dry Cod, or Poor Jack, which is taken by hook and line in Shallops; the ſeaſons the Spring and Fall; the time for lading the Spring Fiſh, which is the beſt, is in *June*; the Fall Fiſh in *October*, or thereabouts, a little more or leſs, ſold by the Quintal or Hundred weight price, ordinarily thirty two, thirty, and twenty eight Rials *per* Quintal. It is tranſported by Ships (that do come to buy it,) to *Bilboa*, when we had peace with *Spain*; the refuſe fiſh and Mayerils go to the Weſtern and *Caribbe* Iſlands; here is a beginning to make Barrel Cod and Corr-fiſh for *France.*

Fraight ordinarily, three pounds from *London*, back three pounds ten ſhillings, and ſome Goods four pounds *per* Tun, and 3 *l.* to 3 *l.* 10 *s.* to *Barbado's* and Weſtern Iſlands little or no Inland carriage.

Here is no diſcouragement given to any Foreiner to hinder Trade, but may freely come, and behaving themſelves civilly, and have as free liberty to ſell and buy as any Inhabitant; the more is the pity I think.

Here is no Office of Aſſurance, nor ſcarce any that make any private Contract in that reſpect. What is that way done, is done in *England* by advice.

Bank here is none, neither are here men capable of it: but were here thoſe of ability, and underſtood it, and reſolved upon it, it would draw all the profit of thoſe poor parts into it.

Maryland an *Engliſh* Colony upon the main Continent of *America*, beginning at the degree of 38, and ending in the Degree 40 Northerly Latitude, bounded on *Virginia* on the South,

South, *New-England* on the North, the great Ocean on the East, and the Meridian-line of the first Fountain of the great River of *Pattowmeck* on the West, begun to be planted in the year 1633.

The Religion is Christian, and a Law established there for Liberty of Conscience, to all that profess to believe in Jesus Christ.

The Countrey is under the right Honourable *Cæcilius* Lord *Baltemore*, as the absolute Lord and Proprietor of it, with all the Jurisdictions antiently belonging to the Count Palatine of *Durham*; which Lord *Baltemore* holds it to him and his heirs of the Crown of *England*, as of the Castle of *Windsor* in Free Soccage by the yearly rent of two *Indian* Arrows to be delivered at the said Castle on *Easter* Tuesday.

The place abounds with great Navigable Rivers, as *Pattowmeck*, *Pattuxent*, *Anne Arundel*, (by some called *Severn*) *Patapsco* River, *Bolus*, *Susquehannough* River, *Elk* River, *Choptanck*, *Nantocoke*, or *Bever* River, *Pokeomoke*, and divers others, in which are multitudes of convenient Ports, capable of great numbers of Ships of any burthen.

There is little Money, by reason Barter for Commodity is more profitable to the Merchant and Inhabitant. But generally all the dealing with the *English* one with another, is with Tobacco upon Accompt till the Crop.

They use generally the Weights and Measures of *England*, and without any Tret.

The Commodities of the Countrey for Trade to be Exported, are generally Tobacco, and Beaver, Otter, Martin, and several other Furs purchased from the *Indians*: but they are projecting to fall upon the making of Silk; and the Countrey naturally yields store of Mulberry-Trees to that end, and generally it hath all the Commodities that *Virginia* affords.

There are nine or ten Ships laden there yearly with Tobacco's for *Europe*.

Custom there is none, nor any Tax upon Commodities paid by the Subjects of *England*.

The abuses and defects are, if the Tobacco's be packed up too dry, or too wet, or not close pack'd, or that with good leaves be mixt ground-leaves or suckers. The way to discover them is, by knowledg of what is good and sound Tobacco, and good packing: a Hogshead well packed will hold 400 weight, or thereabouts, or not less than 300.

Of Forein Commodities, the place vents whatsoever is needful for Clothing or Housholdstuffe, Nails, and other Iron-ware for building, Wine and Hot-waters for the use of the *English*: the quantities, such as may be guessed at for the accommodation respectively of about four or five thousand Planters. And for the use of the *Indians*, a certain shagged course *Dutch* Cloth called *Duffeilds*, or an *English* Cloth called *Hogbays*, the colours of both which most vendible and in most esteem with the *Indians*, are bright red and dark blue.

Shipping pertaining to the Inhabitants there is none but small Vessels trading to and fro, to *Virginia*, or sometimes to *New-England*. There is no Prohibition of any Commodities to be Exported or Imported, and the Trade of the Plantation is free to all Subjects of *England*, and those only.

There is a *Dutch* Plantation in the Latitude of 41 Degrees, in a River called by the *English* *New-Netherland*. *Hudson's* River, by the *Indians* called *Monahaton*; and by the *Dutch* (who have intruded into that place, being within the *New-England* Patent) called *New-Netherland*; they have in this place divers Towns, *New-Amsterdam*, their chief Town *Grave-Saint*, *Flushing*, and *Middleborrough*; also *Fort-Orania*, situate 40 miles up *Hudson's* River.

Their Religion is like the Religion in *Old-Amsterdam* in *Holland*.

Their Government subjected to the *Holland West-India* Company.

They have usurped there a great Trade of Bever from the *English* Nation, notwithstanding the late King *Charles* in the year 1631. did declare to the States of *Holland* his discontents for such Intrusion, whereupon the States of *Holland* did disclaim the owning or countenancing of that Plantation, imputing it to the particular Acts of some private Merchants, and so left them to their own Protection, and to be ejected at the Kings pleasure.

They have also lately thrust the *English* out of a Plantation in *Delaware Bay*, called *New-Haven*, where they were seated within the bounds of *Maryland*, about the Degree of 40 North Latitude.

The Trade there with the *Indians* is like that of *New-Amsterdam* and *Fort-Orania*, for Bever-skins; And in all their said Plantations they seize the *English* and their Goods, if they take them Trading with the *Indians* for Bever-skins or other Furrs.

The yearly Trade that these *Dutch* hold with the Natives, is at the least 60000 Bever-skins, and as many more of Otter and Elk-skins; besides Bear and Dear-skins. They Barter with the natives for these Commodities, Axes, Hoes, and a shagged course Cloth called Duffeilds; the colours of the Cloth most esteemed by the *Indians* are bright red and dark blue; but the chief Commodity by which the *Dutch* engross and draw the said Trade from the neighbouring

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ing *English* Plantations, is Guns, Powder, Shot, and Rapier-blades, which Instruments of War have twice been fatal to themselves by two Massacres committed by the *Indians* upon them, with the help of those weapons, to the destruction of half their people at each time. And hath been also dangerous to the adjoyning Plantations of *Marlyand*, *Virginia*, and *New-England*.

There are good Navigable Ports at *New-Amsterdam*, and *New-Haven*, and no worm to eat the Ships.

Though they permit none of the *English* Nation to Trade with the *Indians*, yet they permit them to Trade with themselves, exacting a great Custom at pleasure for all Goods Imported and Exported, as a Recognition enforced from all Merchants to their *West-India* Company, and is never less than 15 in the Hundred.

The most vendible Commodities to be brought them, are Guns, Powder and Shot, the above mentioned shagged Cloth called Duffeilds, and Brandy-wine, Linnen Cloth, Shooes, Stockings, and other necessaries for clothing.

Their pollicy is to prohibit the Importation of Guns, Powder and Shot, so that all Foreiners are to beware how they come there with that commodity; for the Stranger shall be sure to have it seized, without some close contrivance in the landing of it; but once landed, and on the shore, they are sold there in their common Shops.

There are in *New-Amsterdam* 1000 people, and amongst all their other Towns about 1000 more, men, women and children, by which it may be estimated what quantity of Clothing may be vended there.

Corterialis 7. The seventh is *Terra Corterialis*; on the South whereof runs that famous River of *Caneda*, rising out of the Hill *Hombuedo*, running nine hundred *miles*, and found navigable for eight hundred thereof; this Countrey was discovered by *Gaspar Corteralis* a *Portugal*, in *Anno* 1500, and affords only some *rich Skins* and *Furrs* for *Commodities* and *Merchandize*. The chief Town thereof is *Brest*, *Cabomarso*, and others of little note.

Nurembega 8. The eighth is *Nurembega*, and the chief Town carrieth that name, in possession of the *French*; other things remarkable I find not observable therein.

Nova Francia 9. The ninth is *Nova Francia*, discovered by *Jaques Cartier*, a *French-man*, in *Anno* 1534. inhabited, besides the *Natives*, with some few *French-men*. The chief Towns are *Canada*, and next *Sanguinai*, seated both upon two Rivers so called, affording only some *Skins* and *Furs*, especially *Bevers*, which thence by the *French* are transported into *Europe*.

Estotiland 10. The last and tenth is *Estotiland*, called by us *New-found land*; by the *English* discovered in *Anno* 1527. who impose the names upon the *Capes* and *Rivers* which now they hold, where some have gone to plant, but the cold hath been found to be too extream for the *English* constitution; but in the Summer season the Seas here are found to abound with *Fish* in such abundance, that a man may take in an hours space a hundred *great Fishes*, which being *opened*, *salted* and *dried* upon the Rocks and Braches, are hence transported to all parts of *Europe*; and known in *England* by the name of *New-land-fish*; in *French* by the name of *Morleux*; in *Italy*, *Bacalio*; and in *Spain*, *Abadeses*: five hundred Sail great and small do from *England* yearly sail to this coast, and to a place called the *Bank*, a sand of 15 in 20 *fathom* deep, thirty *leagues* off of this Coast; and these depart from our Coast about the end of *February*, and arriving there about the middle of *April*, unrigge their Ships, set up Booths and Cabanets on the shore in divers Creeks and Harbours, and there with *fishing Provisions* and *Salt*, begin their *fishing* in *Shallops* and *Boats*, continue it till *September*, and at this time do not only catch as many *fish* as will lade their Ships, but also as many as will lade Vessels of greater burthens, that in the Summer come hither from *England* and other parts, to buy up the same, and purposely to transport it for *Spain*, *Italy*, and other Countreys: and this *fishing* ended and the cold beginning, they leave their Stations and Booths, and repairing, aboard their Ships, lade their *fish*, and rigging their Vessels, return to their native homes, where these *Fishermen* winter, and then become Husbandmen; so that their lives may be compared to the *Otter, which is spent half on Land, and half in Sea.*

Fishing in the New-found-land.

This *Fishing* is found to be wonderful beneficial to our Western parts of *England*, whose Inhabitants confiding upon the constancy of the yearly *fishing* upon this Coast, it is usual with them to sell the said *fish* either by *tale* or the *hundred weight* in *England* by *Contract*, before they either depart their homes, or before the said *Fish* be caught, at profitable rates; and when their Summer is once spent, and that the cold approacheth, and that the *Fish* begin to leave the Coast, they return contented to their Families; where oftentimes in Winter they merrily spend, what thus in Summer they have painfully fisht for.

Other notes of *Trading*, worthy observation, at my there-being in my younger days, I observed not. The *Weights* and *Coins* of *England* passing there current among the *English*, and the price of *fish* once generally cut at their *fishing Stales*, doth afterward in lieu of *Coin*, by

by way of *Commutation*, all that year pass current for all needful *Commodities*, and is esteemed as a *valuable consideration* amongst them from one man to another: and thus much for the Provinces and *Cities* of *Mexicana*.

Chap. XIII.

Of Peruana, *and the Provinces thereof.*

Peruana and the Provinces thereof.

PERUANA contains the Southern part of *America*, and is tied to *Mexicana* by the Straight of *Darien*, being ten miles broad; some hold the *Spaniards* did once intend to cut this Straight through, and make it navigable, and thereby shorten the way to the South Sea, *China*, *Molluccos*, but hitherto we hear not that the same is any way attempted; this *Part* doth comprehend by the computation of the *Spaniards*, whose relation in this *vast Countrey* I must follow, five distinct *Provinces*.

1 *Castella Aurea.*
2 *Guiana.*
3 *Peru.*
4 *Brasilia.*
5 *Chile*; of each briefly.

Castella Aurea, is the first, and was so termed by the *Spaniards* at its discovery, for the abundance of *Gold* found therein, besides which it is admirably stored with *Silver*, *Spices*, and some *Drugs*; it is divided into four *Provinces*, which are first *Castella del Oro*, situated in the very *Isthmus*, and is not populous, by reason of unhealthfulness of the air, proceeding from the many standing Pools found therein: the chief Cities are *Nombre de Dios*, and now *Porta Bella*, the chief Port at which the Fleet unlade on the East, and *Panama* on the West side thereof, both built by *Didacus Niquesa* the discoverer; which since for their unhealthful situation, were removed by the *King* of *Spains* command, by *Petro Aria*, then *Viceroy*; through which two Towns cometh all the rich *traffique* that is betwixt *Spain* and *Peru*; for whatsoever *Commodity* comes out of *Peru*, is unladen at *Panama*, carried by land to *Porta Bella*, and thence shipped for *Spain*, and what *commodity* cometh from *Spain* is landed at *Porta Bella*, and is carried by land to *Panama*, and so laden for *Peru*.

Castella Aurea.

Porta Bella.

Panama.

They are so called, being situated against *Cape Verd* in the Land of *Negroes*, and are 10 in number, *viz.* 1. St. *Antonio*, 2. St. *Vincent*, 3. The Isle of *Salt*, 4. *Boa Vesta*. 5. *Maio*, 6. *I. D. Fogo*, so named from the frequent flashing of fire. 7. St. *Lucia*, 8. St. *Nicholas*, 9. *Brano*, 10. St. *Jago*; they were discovered in the year 1440. by a *Genoese* for the *Portugals*, lying all between 13 and 18 Degrees North-latitude, and about the first Degree of Longitude, at present only three of them inhabited by the *Portugals*, and they but of little concernment to our business of Trade; St. *Jago* being the most considerable, though not the bigest, being not above 6 or 7 miles long, lying in 15 Degrees Latitude: it had once a fair Town called *Riblera*, but sackt and burnt by Sir *Francis Drake*, *Anno* 1585. and afterwards in *Anno* 1596. by Sir *Anthony Sherley* it run the same fate; it is at present pretty well inhabited, and hath a convenient Harbour called the *Pry*, secured by a Castle, where Ships may ride (with its leave) in safety: they have some quantity of Sugar, Sweet-meats, and Coco-nuts, being their chief Commodities which they exchange for such Commodities as they want for Cloathing, as Cloth, Stuffs of several sorts, linens, Hats, and the like. They have very large and good Cattel, which they sell at easie rates, about 25 *s.* apiece; also Horses of excellent shape and metal, but they are *Contrabando* Goods, and not to be dealt in without leave from the Governour, under no less penalty then forfeiture of Ship and Goods if he get you in his command; but by Gratuities and a particular Trade with him, small numbers are sometimes admitted to be carried from thence.

The Islands of *Cape Verd.*

If I should silently pass over the attempt of one *John Ocknam*, a follower of Sir *Francis Drake*, in his Worlds incompassement in this place, I should much wrong the honor due to so much worth: *this man*, as Mr. *Hackluit* hath it, with 70 Companions in a Creek a little above these Towns, drew on shore his Bark, covered the same with boughs and leaves, and so leaving it marched over with his Company, guided by some *Negroes*, until he came to a River which ran into the South Sea, which by the relation and *Mercator*'s *Maps*, may be *Tomobonda*, or the Creek *Ventura*, where he cut down Timber, built him a *Frigot*, entred the South Seas, went to the *Isle of Pearls*, lay there 10 days, and there intercepted in two *Spanish* Ships 60000 *pound weight of gold*, and 200000 *pound weight of silver in Ingots, with divers other rich Commodities*; and after that returned safely again to the main Land, where rowing up the same stream where his *Frigot* was built,

Ocknams brave attempt.

he was discovered by some feathers pluckt from certain fowl they had kill'd for their Provision, which swam upon the River down the current; and though by this means he was taken, and returned not into his Countrey, nor yet his hidden Vessel; yet it is an *adventure* that deserves a remembrance from all such as are lovers of their Countreys honour, and it is held in admiration by the *Spanish* Writers that have made mention thereof.

Andalusia Nova. *Andalusia Nova* is the second; the chief Cities are *Santa Margarita*, and *Santa Sperita*.

Nova Granada. *Nova Granada* is the third, the chief City is *Jungia*, a pleasant and strong Town directly seated under the *Æquator*; the next is St. *Foy*, an *Archbishops See* and *a Court of Justice*.

Cartagena. *Cartagena* is the fourth, accounted a fruitful soil; but therein is found a *Tree*, that whosoever toucheth doth hardly escape poysoning: the chief City is *Cartagena*; which our Countrey-man Sir *Francis Drake*, in *An.* 1585. surprised; where besides inestimable sums of moneys, he took with him from hence 240 *pieces of Ordnance*.

Guiana, second Province. *Guiana* is the second Province, directly situated under the *Equinoctial line*, and is the fruitfullest part of *Peruana*: the Inhabitants in Winter-time dwelling in *Trees*, for fear of Inundations, on which they built many pretty *Villages* and *artificial Mansions*: it is watered with two goodly Rivers; the one hath the name of *Orinoque* or rather *Raliana*, borrowing the same from Sir *Walter Rawleigh*, who first of all to any purpose, made a plenary survey of this Countrey, with the *Commodities* and situation thereof in *An.* 1595. and found this River navigable for great Ships of burthen 1000 miles, and for Boats and Pinnaces 2000 miles. The other River is called *Orellana*, or the *Amazons*, discovered 1543. the which is found navigable 6000 miles, and 200 miles broad at the entrance into the Sea.

Manoa the golden City. The chief City of this Countrey (and if *Spanish* Writers may herein be believed, the chiefest City of the World) is here found and called *Manoa*, or as *Diego Ordas* the discoverer calleth it, *el Dorado*, or the *golden*, from the abundance of *Gold*, both in *Coin*, *Plate*, *Armour*, and other *furniture*, which he there saw. This discoverer or traveller, (for by that name the truth of his wonderous relation may be the better considered) is said to have entered into the City at noon, and to have travelled all that day, and the next also until night through the streets hereof, before he came to the Kings Palace, which peradventure was the policy of those people; as I have seen it to be in *Constantinople* in *An.* 1621. when as the Duke of *Avarascah* coming with a great train in Embassie from the King of *Poland* to *Soltan Osman* the then great *Turk*, after his unfortunate expedition to *Poland*, caused him and his whole train to be led a whole afternoon through the most eminent Streets of that City, when he first entered the same, and so to his appointed lodging, whereas an hours easie walk to him that had known the direct way, would easily have served the turn; perchance imagining this a fit way to demonstrate to the Embassadour the beauty and vastness of that City, together with his own greatness in ostentation, and to recover that honour and repute which he had a little before lost by the insolency and cowardise of his Souldiers in his said expedition thither.

Peru the third Province. The third Province is *Peru*, which above all others in *America*, abounds in *Gold* and *Silver*, the *Mine* whereof in divers places is better stored with *metals* than with Earth: the chief City whereof is St. *Michael*, the first *Colony* the *Spaniards* placed here, and fortified by *Piscaro a famous Spanish Captain*, who subdued the Countrey, took the King thereof prisoner, and had for a ransom for his liberty and life *a house piled up on all sides with refined Gold and Silver*, in estimation about *ten millions*; which when he had received, *most perfidiously contrary to his oath and promise slew him*: by which appears the wonderful riches of this Countrey. Besides which the *soil is luxuriant in all manner of grain, fortunate in the civility of her Inhabitants, frequency of Cities, and salubrity of air*; and abundantly stored with that herb *Tobacco*, from hence brought first into *England* by Sir *Francis Drake*'s *Mariners* in *An.* 1585. In this *Rio de la Plata.* Countrey also is now found that famous River called of *Plate*, being 150 miles broad at the *Embosheur*, and above 2000 miles long: and on this stream is found certain Fig-trees; the part towards the River bearing fruit in Winter, and the other part thereof towards the Land bearing fruit in Summer.

Brasilia the 4. Province. *Brasilia* is the fourth, affording a *soil fat by nature, and always flourishing*, yielding great store of *Sugars*, and wonderful rich in *Mines*; and hence our *Red-wood* which is here used by *Dyers* called *Brasile* doth come: the *Trees* whereof are found of that *bigness*, that whole families live in an arm of one of them, every *Tree* being as populous as many of our Countrey Villages, which is the reason that few Cities are found in this Countrey, yet along the Sea-coast some Cities are of late built by the *Spaniards*, and by them fortified, where the *Dutch* have lately got some footing, and taken *Todos los santos*, and thence marched to *Fernand Buck*, whence that *Wood* comes so well known to *Diers* by that name, where report saith they are now setled and daily get ground in that *Continent*.

The

The fifth is *Chilo*, taking its name, as some would have it, from the exceeding cold there found, so that the Rivers are here observed to run in the day, but by night to stand still, or at leastwise to move very slowly; this Countrey boasteth of 5 or 6 Towns inhabited by *Spaniards*, the Town called the *Imperial*, being a *Colony of the Spaniards*, is found to be the principal. *Chilo* the 5. Province.

This Countrey bordereth upon the Straights of *Magellan*, through which Sir *Francis Drake* passed in his World Incompassment; many of the *Ports* and *Bays* herein owing him that honour due to this adventure, for the names they now are known by: which *voyage* finished by him in 2 ygars ½, as the relation of *Diego Nunio* his Pilot testifieth, made profit to himself and *Merchants* of *London* his partners and fellow adventurers, according to an account made up at his return, all charges paid and discharged, which I have seen subscribed under his own hand, 47 *l.* for one pound; so that he who adventur'd with him in this *voyage* 100 *l.* had 4700 *l.* for the same; by which may be gathered the benefit that redounded thereby, though accompanied with many rubs, delays and dangers. Having thus run over the main *Continent* of this Worlds Division, let us see what Islands of note belong thereunto.

First in the South Seas are found the Islands of *Solomon*, 18 in number, and imagined by the *discoverer* in *An.* 1567. to be the land of *Ophir*, to which *Solomon* sent for his *Gold*; but in this he was deceived: the next are the *Islands of Thieves*, of no account, therefore I pass over them, and in the next place peruse the Islands in the *Virginian* Ocean; the first worthy of mention is *Margarita*, deficient both in *Corn*, *Grass*, *Trees* and *Water*; yet the abundance of *precious Stones* here found makes some amends for these defects, from whence the name of *Margarita* is imposed on it. Isles of *Solomon*. *Margarita*.

The next is *Trinidado*, discovered by *Columbus* in *An.* 1497. being famoused for the best *Tobacco*, which by some Nations carrieth the name of this *Island*. *Trinidado*.

The next are the *Isles of Bacaloes* lying against the influx of *Caneda*, and owe the first discovery to *Sebastian Cabot* 1447. by some termed *Terra Nova*, well known for the great quantity of *fish* taken on this Coast, as I have noted in the passage of that part of *America*. *Bacaloes*.

The next is the *Island of Beriquen*, the North part affording plenty of *Gold*, and the South part of *vital Provisions*; the Cities here are St. *Johns*, built and inhabited by the *Spaniards* 1527. and *Porto Rico* ruin'd by *Henry* Earl of *Cumberland*, 1597. *and whose Walls were then first mounted by my deceased Uncle Captain* Tho. Roberts, *to whose worth and valour I owe here this remembrance.* *Beriquen*.

The next is *Jamaica*, once very populous, insomuch that the *Spaniards here slew 60000 living souls, and the women beholding their cruelty, did kill their Children before they had given them life, that the issues of their bodies might not serve so cruel a Nation.* The Towns of note are *Crestana* and *Sevil*, acknowledging *Columbus* for its first discoverer. *Jamaica*.

The next is *Cuba*, made known by *Columbus* his second Navigation, it aboundeth with *Ginger*, *Cassia*, *Mastick*, *Aloes*, *Cinnamon*, *Sugar*; the earth producing *Brass*, of excellent perfection, but the *Gold* somewhat drossie: here is the famous *Road Havana*, a staple of *Indian* and *Spanish Merchandize*, and where the King of *Spains* Navy rideth till the time of the year, and the convenience of the wind join together to waft them homeward. *Cuba*.

The next is the *Lucay* Islands 400 in number, who glory in the matchless beauty of their *Women, and mourn for the loss of a million of the Inhabitants murdered by the blood-thirsty Spaniards* at the first discovery thereof. *Luca*.

Hispaniola is the next, now *lamenting the loss of three millions of her Inhabitants, butchered by her new* Spanish *Masters*, enjoying *a temperate Air*, a *fertile Soil*, *rich Mines*, *Amber* and *Sugars*; it excelleth all other the *Islands* of these Seas, especially in three prerogatives: First, in the *fineness of the Gold*, which is here digged more pure and unmixed; Secondly, In the increase of the *Sugar-Cane*, which here is found oftentimes in one *Cane* to fill up twenty, and sometimes thirty measures of liquor; Thirdly, In the goodness of the *soil* for tillage, the Corn here yielding an hundred-fold; and in sixteen days, Herbs and Roots are found to ripen, and to be fit for meat: This fertility is ascribed to four *Rivers* running East, West, North, and South, and all four springing from one Mountain standing in the very *center* of this *Island*; the chief Town here is Saint *Dominico*, ransackt by Sir *Francis Drake*, 1585. Besides which *Islands* inhabited by *Spaniards*, there are belonging to this *division of the World*, some that are inhabited by the *English*, as the *Barbados*, *Barmudos*, and others, in which certain *Colonies* of *English* have planted themselves, which is found agreeable with the *English* constitution, and being well fortified and peopled, may in time prove main instruments of sharing with the *Spaniard* in his *American Dominions*. And thus briefly stands the present state of this new found climate, least acquainted *to our Nation*, and only subject to the will and power of the *Spanish Scepter*, who challengeth the sovereignty and rule of this vast Countrey, the Trade whereof is only permitted to his subjects, and debarred from all others; save what is *Hispaniola*. *Barbados*. *Barmudos*.

obtained by force or ſtrength, and purchaſed by *Colonies* planted where the *Spaniard* is neither known nor ſeated.

Barbados. The Iſland of *Barbados* containeth in length about 28 miles *Engliſh*, and 14 in breadth, the which being meaſured is found 126000 Acres, lying South-Eaſt and North-weſt, and is naturally fortified with Rocks and Sholes on the North and Eaſt-ſide, where no Ships may anchor nor come in, only in two or three places; ſmall Boats may go out and in, to fiſh, or the like. But for the South-Eaſt and Weſterly part of it; it is all along a Road, where Ships may Anchor and Ride; but more eſpecially, and with greater ſafety in four chief places, or Bays thereof.

The principle Road or Bay is called *Carlile* Bay, and lies near South-Weſt of the Iſland, neer the middle of it, and is a good Road for ſhipping, where 500 Ships of any burthen may ſafely Anchor from all but South and Weſterly winds, which very ſeldom in theſe parts happen; for the wind here generally blows from Eaſt Northerly and Southerly. Wherefore it is that we call the Eaſt-part of the Iſland, the Wind-ward, and the Weſt part the Lee-ward. Here lies alſo the chief Town for Trade, formerly called the *Bridge*, but now St. *Michaels*; and hath two Forts and a Plat-form beeween them, anſwering each to the other, for the preſervation and defence of the ſaid Town, and command of the Road.

The firſt and chiefeſt Fort is called *Charles* Fort, ſtanding on *Needham's* point, and lies out in the Sea, and to wind-ward of the Bay and Town; ſo that an Enemy keeping out of command of this Fort, cannot probably come in to do the ſhipping or Town any injury; for that they muſt come full in or againſt the wind. This Fort is built ſtrong with Stone and Lime, and hath 17 great Guns, and capable of more, being ſufficiently garriſoned and commanded by a Captain.

The Plat-form joyns to the wind-ward part of the Town; and is capable of 15 great Guns, and the other Fort lies and joins to the Leeward part of the Town, the which is capable of 25 great Guns.

The Town conſiſts of ſeveral Streets and Lanes, being about 30 chains in length, and 15 in breadth; and hath many fair and large Buildings, moſt of them are boarded on the out-ſide; ſome of them Plaiſtered, and many the faireſt and beſt are built with Stone, and with Brick.

The ſecond Road and Town, is lately called *Charles* Town, ſituate on *Oyſtens* Bay, and lies about two leagues to windward of St. *Michaels*; and hath alſo two Forts, and one Plat-form; the two Forts ſtand to Windward and Leeward of the Town and Road; and the Plat-form in the middle: And although this Town be not a place of much reſort for ſhipping, yet are there many conſiderable Store-houſes for Trade.

The third Road and Town is lately called St. *James*, but formerly the *Hole*, and is about two leagues to Leeward of St. *Michaels*; hath only one Plat-form, being otherwiſe well-fortified with Breſt-works. And although few Ships come to Ride here, yet in this Town is maintained a great Trade with the Inhabitants adjacent.

The fourth Road and Town was lately called *Spieghts* Bay; but now little *Briſtol*, which lies about four leagues to Leeward of St. *Michaels*, and hath two Forts. To this place come many Ships, eſpecially from the City of *Briſtol*, which here Ride, and Unload, and Reload, and is the ſecond and next greateſt place of Trade to St. *Michaels* in the whole Iſland.

There are ſeveral other Iſlands which lie to Leeward of this, known in general by the *Crely* Iſlands. They have alſo their particular names, *&c.* with which their Latitude and Longitude may be ſeen in the Map. Some whereof are inhabited by the *Engliſh*, as *Mevis*, *Monſerate*, *Antegna*, and St. *Chriſtophers*, and others by the *Dutch* and *French*, and ſome others of them by the native *Crely Indians*.

The main Land (or *Terra firma*) next to theſe Iſlands, is called *Guiana*, and lies Southerly about 100 leagues from hence. On which Continent the *Engliſh* have a Colony planted within the River of *Serenam*.

This Iſland is divided into 11 Pariſhes, and hath 14 Churches and Chappels, and is ſubdivided into divers Plantations, ſome ſmall, and others great; where are many fair and large Buildings made of Stone, and others boarded and plaiſtered, the which generally are pleaſant Habitations and delightfully ſituated; ſome having Proſpects into the Sea, and others on the Land.

The Inhabitants of this Iſland are *Engliſh*, *Scotch* and *Iriſh*, and ſome few of the *Dutch* and *French* Nation, who formerly lived here a time of ſervitude, and now dwell as Free-men, ſome by their Trade, and others on Plantations; and ſome few *Jews* live here and trade alſo as Merchants, they having obtained Licence from the King ſo to do. Beſides *Mallatoes* and *Negroes*, which are here kept and accounted for ſlaves; the number of which (ſome few years ſince, upon ſearch were found to be 60000 perſons, *viz.*) 40000 Whites, and 20000 Blacks.

The

The ſtanding Militia of this Iſland that are always ready on all occaſions to meet together, and which at other times are often, and well diſciplined; conſiſts of two Regiments of Horſe, and five Regiments of Foot, wherein ſeveral Companies have neer 200 in a Company, and more then 100 Horſe in a Troop.

The Government is not contrary, but agreeable to the Laws of *England*; only ſome particular Laws are made proper for this place by the Governour (or Deputy) and his Council; which uſually are ſeven in number, and an Aſſembly that conſiſts of 22 perſons, choſen by the Free-holders, two out of every Pariſh.

The Religion outwardly profeſſed, or that which hath the greateſt ſhow or appearance, is the Proteſtant Religion; yet without the exerciſe of any coercive power upon the Conſcience; for here is neither Biſhops Court, nor power given to Prieſt, or Prelate, whereby they may exerciſe authority over the Conſciences of others, though different in Opinion: So that the *Jews* and others of different Judgments (they yielding obedience to the Civil Laws) are protected, and live peaceably and quietly in this place.

Concerning Coins, all ſorts of Moneys of Gold and Silver do paſs here; but none coined. The value of forein Coins appears as followeth.

The *Spaniſh* Piſtol at twenty ſhillings *Sterling*.
The Double Piſtol at fourty ſhillings *Sterling*, and the leſſer proportionable.
The Pieces of Eight at ſix ſhillings, the half and quarter proportionable.
A *Dutch* Rider of Gold at eight and twenty ſhillings *Sterling*, the half proportionable.
The Rix Dollar at ſix ſhillings *Sterling*.
A Croſs Dollar at five ſhillings nine pence.
A Duccatoon of *Flanders* at ſeven ſhillings *Sterling*, the half and quarter proportionable.
A *French* Piſtol of Gold at twenty ſhillings *Sterling*, the half proportionable.
A *French* Crown of Gold at ten ſhillings *Sterling*.
A *French* Lewis of Silver at ſix ſhillings *Sterling*, the half and quarter proportionable.
A quarter Deſcue two ſhillings, the half one ſhilling.
The *Portugal* Cruſado of four hundred Rees at five ſhillings *Sterling*, the half and quarter proportionable.
The Old Teſtoon at one ſhilling ſix pence *Sterling*.
The Shilling, Six-pence and Three-pence of *New-England* Coin, to paſs here at that value.
Provided the ſaid ſeveral Coins have their juſt and due weight, pureneſs, allay and fineneſs.

But that which is moſt uſed in Payments are Pieces of Eight of *Peru*, which are as current, and go at the ſame value, as *Sevil*, or *Mexico*, which will produce this bad effect, That Money *Sterling*, and Coins of the better ſorts will not be imported; and theſe ſorts which are already here, will either be horded up, or tranſported, and that becauſe the baſe Money of *Peru* is here held in equal value with *Mexico*, &c. whoſe real value is from 4 *s.* 4 *d.* to 4 *s.* 8 *d.* and the *Peru* from 2 *s.* 6 *d.* to 3 *s.*

Concerning Accompts, they are kept in *Muſcovado* Sugar, according to which all the other Countrey Commodities are regulated.

Concerning Intereſt, ten in the Hundred is accounted reaſonable; but no Law being made, they take from 10 to 30 *per cent.* and ſome more.

Concerning Weights and Meaſures, they are according to the Standard of *England*, and only differ in that they buy and ſell by the ſingle 100 *l.* inſtead of the 112. And the meaſure for all ſorts of Commodities, Linen and Woollen, is the Yard: only in Salt they allow 84 pound to the buſhel, and for all ſorts of Grain 56 pound to the buſhel.

The growth of this Iſland and parts adjacent, as for Trade, is, Sugar, Ginger, Indico, Cotton Wool; alſo Tobacco, Logwood, Fuſtick, and *Lignum vitæ*; but of theſe four laſt no quantity now to be had here: but in the *Leeward* Iſlands greater ſtore. For the firſt four every one makes as they pleaſe; that is to ſay, few ſo good as they might (eſpecially if intended to pay away) here being no Law of compulſion in the caſe. In ſome places of this Iſland Sugars will require five weeks to Cure in, and in other places neer the Sea three weeks the ſooneſt; but ſome will make payment of it in three or four days Curing, *&c.* which if refuſed by the Merchant, he may ſtay one years time the longer, beſides the charge of a ſute in Law ere he get it. This cannot well be remedied, becauſe the Laws are made by Free-holders which are Planters, no Merchant being capable of being choſe into the Aſſembly, unleſs he have 10 Acres of Land, *&c.*

The firſt four mentioned Commodities receive prejudice in their product by abundance of Rain or Drought, when more then uſual happen in their proper ſeaſons. Alſo violent

lent winds lodg the Sugar Canes, whereby the quantity is leſſened, and the goodneſs abated.

The chief ſeaſon for Exportation is from *January* to *September*, or *October*, when comes in the wet ſeaſon, that makes the ways not Cartable, *&c.* and uſually puts an end both of making and tranſporting.

Wines of all ſorts are here Imported and vended, but of *French* and *Portugal* the greateſt quantities, *viz.* of *Madera* Wines come in about 1300 Tuns yearly, of *Spaniſh* about 300 Tuns, and of *French* Wines about 700 Tuns *per annum*, beſides Brandies and *Engliſh* Spirits; but of theſe now few quantities Imported, by reaſon of the general uſe, and vertue of the Spirit of Sugar-Canes called Rum, which by the meaner ſort, as ſervants, and ſlaves, is not only drunk in great abundance; but alſo much thereof is hence tranſported to *Virginia*, *Barmudos*, and *New-England*, &c.

Salted meats, as Beef, Pork, Fiſh, *&c.* from *Ireland*, *New-England*, *Virginia*, *Barmudos*, *New-Found-Land*, &c. Alſo Peaſe, Flower, Butter, Cheeſe, and Biſquet. Likewiſe Timber, Board, Pipe and Hogſhead Staves, *&c.* alſo *Negro* Slaves from *Guiny*, and live Cattel, as Bulls, Cows, Aſſenegoes, and Horſes from the *Cape de Verde* Iſlands, *New-England*, &c. And from *England* Servants, and all other Commodities fit for Plantations, and for Apparel, *&c.* of all which great quantities are hither brought and ſold.

Concerning Drapery, that is here chiefly in uſe and vendible, which is in *England*, and although by reaſon of a conſtant temperate warmth, Stuffs in great quantities are made uſe of, yet fine Broad Cloth is much worn here, and in good requeſt. And for Linens, *&c.* all ſorts are here worn, as in *England*, but more eſpecially of the fineſt. Together with Shoos, Stockings, Hats, and all other manner of Apparel is here uſed as in *England*.

Coppers, and Stills, for boiling of Sugar, and making of Rum, with all other neceſſaries belonging to Plantations, to Sugar-works, and Wind-mills; as all kind of Iron-work and Braſs is here vendible; alſo Fire-ſtones to ſet Coppers with, and *New-Caſtle* Coals for Smiths, *&c.*

Here is no Exciſe nor Cuſtom payable on any Commodities Imported or Exported, ſave only on Liquors, as Wines and Brandy, Beer and Cider; *Spaniſh* and *Portugal* Wines at preſent pay for Exciſe 270 pound of *Muſcovado* Sugar *per* Tun, and *French* 200 pound, Brandy 3 pound of Sugar *per* Gallon, Beer 54 pound *per* Tun, and Cider the like. And this Duty is ſometimes more, and ſometimes leſs: and all Ships which come to Trade here, pay half a pound of Powder for each Tun entred at.

Factorage, or Factory Proviſion is 10 *per cent.* 5 *per cent.* for Sails, and 5 for Returns, together with 3 *per cent.* for Store-houſe room; this is the ordinary rate; but ſome agree to have their buſineſs done cheaper.

No Prohibition for Exportation, or Importation of any Commodity, only the Governours conſent is to be asked, if any will Export Proviſions, as Corn, *&c.* that is the growth of the Iſland.

The ſhipping which comes and trades to this Iſland, belongs generally to *England*, ſome few ſmall Veſſels belong to this place, and paſs to and fro here, and to the *Leeward* Iſlands; and ſome belongs to *New-England*, *Barmudos*, &c. The number of Veſſels which come hither to Trade in one whole year (namely in 1660.) is found to be 201 Ships of all ſorts, as Ketches, Sloops, Barques, *&c.* and contain in burthen 15505. Tuns, according as they are here entred, which is at the leaſt 3 pound leſs then their true burthen. Great part of which Ships Reload for *England*, and many go for *New-England*, *Barmudos*, *Virginia*, *Guiny*, and other places almoſt empty, and with but little of this Country Growth.

No other fiſhing then for preſent ſpending, ſuch freſh fiſh is taken round the Iſland, of divers ſorts great quantities.

The uſual fraight, or Rate for Tunnage from hence to *London*, is about 4 & 5 *l.* *per* Tun, ſometimes when Ships are plentiful at 3 *l.* and when ſcarce, at 6 & 7 *l.* the Tun.

No publick Office of Aſſurance, and ſeldom any private Contracts.

Seldom any Exchange from hence to any other place, ſometimes Sugar is here received, and Bills given for *England* for Money.

Cracas. *Cracas* lieth four leagues from the Sea ſide, is pleaſantly ſituated, and inhabited by at leaſt 250 Families, beautified with a fair Church, three Convents, two of Friers, one of *Merſedes*, the other of Dominicans, and one of Conception Nuns; an Hoſpital and a Chappel dedicated to St *Maurice*; the Town accommodated with a freſh River, whoſe original is not above a furlong diſtant, which is divided into two little Rivulets entring the Town, and there ſo ſubdivided, that ſcarce a houſe but is ſupplied with a branch thereof.

The Inhabitants are ſome Gentlemen and Merchants, but for the moſt part ſuch as live upon their Cattel, or rather upon their Hides; and their Plantations of *Caquo*, which of late years are grown very conſiderable; the paſſage to this place from the Port or Sea-ſide is very difficult, by

by reaſon of the many ſteep Rocks (ſome as high as St. *Paul*'s-Steeple, *London*,) and narrow paſſages, where but one Horſe can go at atime, and often in great danger of tumbling from thoſe narrow paſſages down the ſteep deſcent, which often proves the loſs of thoſe that travel that way.

The Port belonging to this place is open, lying to the Northward, where Ships may Ride in 14 fathom water, within call of the ſhore, ſecured by two little Forts, in both are 14 or 15 Guns, two of Braſs, the reſt of Iron, and conſtantly guarded by 16 Souldiers apiece, who are paid by the King of *Spain*, beſides the Inhabitants adjacent, which are about ſixty Families, are ready in Arms upon beat of Drum to ſecure the place, who are uſually alarm'd upon the approach of any Ship. Within half a mile of this Port are ſeveral Plantations of *Caquo*, ſome belonging to the *Indians*, but moſt to the *Spaniards* their Maſters, for whom they work three days in the week, and the reſt of the time for themſelves.

Moneys. The Moneys is the piece of $\frac{8}{8}$, and parts thereof.

Weight. Their Weights is the Livre or Pound, which is divided into 16 ounces, of which Livre they make the Rove containing 25 Livres, 4 Roves make a Kintal, one Kintal is 106 pound Averdupoiſe.

Meaſures. Their long Meaſure for all Commodities is the Vara, which is 2 *per cent.* bigger then that of *Sevil* in *Spain*, 104 of theſe Varas make 100 Yards in *London*. The Meaſure for liquid Commodities is the Quartilia, containing one and a half of that of *Sevil*, called the old Quartilia, and is about the *Wincheſter* Quart. The meaſure for Corn, Salt, *&c.* is the Hanake, bigger then that of *Sevil*, as 100 to 170.

The Commodities for Exportation. The Commodities here for Merchandize are firſt Neat Hides dried, ſent from hence at leaſt 30000 Hides yearly, eſteemed the largeſt and beſt in all the *Weſt-Indies*, brought hither on Mules from the adjacent Countreys within 150 miles diſtant; are ſold here by the Hide, of which are three ſorts, Bull Hides being the largeſt and beſt, ſold from 14 to 20 Ryals the Hide; Oxe Hides ſold at 2 Ryals leſs, Cow Hides never ſold for above 8 Ryals a piece: all ſorts of theſe Hides are ſold very cheap up the Countrey, in many places not above 4 Ryals the Hide. Tallow ſhipt hence 1000 Roves yearly; they kill their Cattel for the skin and tallow, and the fat between the skin and the fleſh, of which they make a kind of Oil or Butter, which ſerve them in ſtead of Butter for many uſes, as frying fiſh, *&c.* the fleſh of the Beaſt (being of no value) is left for the Fowls of the Air and wild Beaſts to feed on. The next Commodity here in plenty is Coquo, ſent hence in ſeed, between twelve and ſixteen thouſand Hanakes yearly; ſold here ſometimes by meaſure, and other while by weight, 110 pound going to the Hanake, ſold from 10 to 15 pieces of Eight the Hanake. The manner of planting Coquo is as we plant fruit-trees, which bear in four years after planted; comes to be as large as our Apple-trees, and laſt as long; bears fruit all the year, is commonly gathered after every full Moon, but in greateſt plenty in *June*, *July*, *Auguſt*, and *January*: The Coquo groweth in a Cod, about the bigneſs of an indifferent Cucumber, in which is contained from 14 to 20 ſeeds of Coquo about the bigneſs of of an ordinary Bean. Here is tranſported of Tobacco 500 Potaco's yearly (the Potaco is 100 pound) called Governation Tobacco, becauſe growing within the government of this place; ſold for here about 6 pieces of Eight the Rove. Goat-skins 3 or 4000 yearly: Sarſaparilla, Wheat, Sugar, Indico, of which great quantities have and might be made, but at preſent neglected; for that of late years they find a greater benefit by their planting of Coquo.

Commodities Imported. The Commodities they ſtand in need of from other Nations, are all ſorts of Clothing, Wines, Strong-Waters, Oil, Almonds, Raiſins of the Sun, Olives, Capers, Eſtamenia's (a kind of Serge) of *Ampudia* and *Toledo*; Silk Stockings, Ribonds, Raxa's, a kind of Cloth of *Caſtile*; of *Engliſh* Commodities, Serges, all kinds of *Norwich* Stuffs; all ſorts of Stockings; and indeed no Stuffs in *England* wearable but are here ſaleable; alſo Saffron, Copperas, Allom, Brimſtone, all kinds of *French* and *Holland* Linen; all kinds of Silks.

Cuſtoms. The Cuſtom is 1 Ryal upon a Hide, 4 Ryals upon a Hanake of Coquo: for all Tobacco regiſtred 12 Ryals upon the Potaco, but uſually compounded for with the Governour for half, and other Commodities of ſmaller value they compound with the Governour, as well ſuch as are Tranſported as Imported, excepting ſuch as are Regiſtred, and then at the will of the Cuſtomer.

Their Trade. They prohibit Trade with all Nations but their own, upon the penalty of being Traytors, and loſs of Goods; yet the *Dutch* of late years do put in here, under pretence of want of Proviſions, and to water, which together with bribes procure a Trade with them. This place hath no ſhipping of their own, but viſited from the *Havana*, *Cartagena*, and St. *Domingo*, with about ſix Ships yearly, and many from *Spain*, which are loaden hence with the Commodities of this place, and in lieu thereof ſupply them with the Commodities of their own and Forein Nations.

The Trade of *America* by the *Spaniards*. To give here a ſmall touch of the *traffick* of this *new world*, is the principal ſcope of my intention, but being ſhut up from the eyes of all ſtrangers, we muſt be content till time produce it more apparently to live in ignorance: true it is, that the Countrey abounding in *Mines of Silver*

Silver and Gold, and the ſoil rich in bringing forth all fruits, that from *Spain* have been hither tranſplanted, adds every day an increaſe to their preſent *traffick*: the ſpecial matter here ſought out for is *Gold* and *Silver*, the *Loadſtone* that attracts all *Merchants* to adventure hither: and in their *Mines* the Inhabitants are ſet continually to work, living poorly, and undergoing thus the puniſhment of their *ignorance* and *puſillanimity*, in ſuffering themſelves to be ſo eaſily overcome, and ſo baſely ſubjected; out of which *Mines* the *King* hath the $\frac{1}{5}$ part of all extracted, which in *the Emperour Charles the fifths* time amounted but to *five hundred thouſand Crowns of Gold* yearly, but ſince it hath been found that the *Kings* of *Spain* have had thence ſometimes *ten*, ſometimes *fifteen*, and ſometimes *ſeventeen millions of Gold yearly*. The *Merchants* carry thither *Spaniſh Wines*, *Woollen* and *Linen Cloth*, and other *Merchandizes* of *Europe*, and (if report may gain credit) do make returns thence above one hundred profit for another, in *Spices*, *Sugars*, *ſome Drugs*, and in *Gold* and *Silver Ingots* in great abundance, as well for the accounts of *private Merchants*, as for the account of the *King* himſelf; ſo that it doth appear in the Records kept in the *Cuſtom-houſe* of *Sevil*, that in theſe ſeventy-four years laſt paſt, there hath come from this *India* into *Spain two hundred and ſixty millions of Gold*, which hath been the mover of all thoſe broils and wars that have been ſet afoot in *Europe* by the *Kings* of *Spain*, it being affirmed without contradiction, that by means thereof, *Philip the ſecond* during his reign, did ſpend more than all his predeceſſours, being in number ſixty-two, that have reigned before him in this Kingdom ſince they ſhook off the *Roman* yoke; for he alone ſpent more than *an hundred millions* that came out of this *India*.

This Countrey alſo giveth imployment to many Ships of great burthen, to carry their *Sugars*, *Ginger*, *Cottons*, *Fernandbuck*, and ſuch other *Commodities* that are here found daily to increaſe by the induſtry of the *Spaniard*, which by good government may come in time to a great height, and had not the Sword of theſe *Bloud-ſuckers* ended ſo many millions of lives in ſo ſhort a time, *Trade* might have ſeen a larger harveſt, and a more profitable crop by their induſtry and labour.

It will not be further uſeful for me to inſiſt upon other particulars of Traffick in this Continent in matter of *Coins*, of *Weights* and *Meaſures*; for in all theſe they follow the rules obſerved in *Sevil*, where the *rendezvous* of thoſe Ships are made, that go and come into theſe parts; and ſo leaving this new diſcovered Diviſion of the *World*, I will croſs the main Ocean, and with a ſomewhat better *Survey*, I will obſerve the needful occurrents of *Trade* in *AFRICA*, my ſecond part of this *Model*, and of the *World*.

AFRICA.

AFRICA,

AND THE

PROVINCES

AND

CITIES of TRADE

THEREOF.

MINA

KING OF ABISSINES

TANGER

TVNES

A WOMAN OF FEZ

THE ATLAN

Streits of Gibralter

Part of Spaine

part of Sardi nia

Sicily

Malta

Madera

Porto Santo

The Canaries

Palma

Ferro

Gomera

Tenariffa

Canaria

Salvages

TLCKE

Forteventura

TELESIN

Tremisen

BARB

A RY

Tunis

Algier

THE MEDI

TROPICE of CANCER

OCEAN

ZAN HAGA

Zanhaga

Azanhaga

Mount Atlas

Tarha Reg

Zuenziga

BILE

zuenziga Reg

Hair

DVL

GERID or

Delert

GVALATA Reg

Arguin

Gandia

Hebedessa

Fulli

Azohad desert

Ghir

AGADES

Hoden

GENEHOA

REGION

Canua reg

TOMBUTU reg

Negeer ful

Melli

Mandinga

Caragoles

Soulos

Lu Dayas

Zeozeo

NVMIDIA

Lempta

Agades

Berdoa Reg

GARMANTES

BORNO

YA called Sarra

Desert

Not farre from Guangara Towne is good store of Gold

GVANGARA

Defert of Zanfara

ZANFARA

Reg

Nigerriver

Nigernamed This River has the same propertie as Nilus

CAS SENA

Cano

Rice & such like Caffena

Tombuto

Lamboy

Lamta

Bithinger

Cabor Boyla

Tuat

Nerta

Tichort

Gadernes

Gnarzale

Elcama

Capfsa

Feffen

Gation

Lasditon

Naim

Lazadre

La Baida

Mosta

Tega

Mari

Tenego

Becolicke

Berdoa

Causdchebir

Lempta

Ighidi

Targa

Ghadamis

Tarbe

Reg

Tegorarin

Tegorarine here are Salt

Gualata

Delert

Azohad

Ghir

Agades

Delert

Godia

Guegeue

Catamba

Tarabn

Saluce

Punce

Bangama

Gano

Tuffra

Guarde

Punfe

Naima

Deghir

LI

B

non which figni fieth Defert

Zanfara

Zeggueg

Cano

Nigerriver

Agades

Digir

Reg AGADES

Azohad

Ghir

Hausfount

Agades

Delert

Fulli people

Azohad

Ghir

Hausfount

Agades

Delert

Fulli people

Arguin

Gandia

Hebedessa

Fulli

Hoden

Gades Anna

Tiuna

Pezzio

Raugna

Neda

CDarca

Rosuata do Cido

Amanante

Rasana

Cabeza

Cabeza

Camgoli

Arauan fountain

Toeuar

Canua reg

Canuig

TOMBUTU reg

Negeer ful

Cantaray

Rio

Tombotu

Lamboy

Lamta

Bithinger

Cabor Boyla

Tuat

Nerta

Tichort

Gadernes

Gnarzale

Elcama

Capfsa

Feffen

Gation

Lasditon

Naim

Lazadre

La Baida

Mosta

Tega

Mari

Tenego

Becolicke

Berdoa

Causdchebir

Lempta

Ighidi

Targa

Ghadamis

Tarbe

Reg

Tegorarin

Tegorarine here are Salt

Gualata

Delert

Azohad

Ghir

Agades

Delert

Godia

Guegeue

Catamba

Tarabn

Saluce

Punce

Bangama

Gano

Tuffra

Guarde

Punfe

Naima

Deghir

LI

B

non which figni fieth Defert

Zanfara

Zeggueg

Cano

Nigerriver

Agades

Digir

Reg AGADES

AMARA

KING FO CONGA

ALGAR

Part of Natolia

Rhodes

Candia

Cyprus

Alexandreta

PART OF MESOPOTAMIA

Ruins of Old Babylon

Cusistan

Lar

PART OF PERSIA

Chirman

Tripoli

SYRIA

Euphrates flu

Tyrus

Iassa

Jerusalem

Gaza

ARABIA

CHALDEA

Bassari

Tigris flu

Angiers

Ormus

THE DESERT

THE PERSIAN GVLFE

Coast of Persia

Ostium Damiatæ

Alexandria

Rosetta

Cairo

Suez

Tara

Tebes

Geubou

Beil

Cazar

Bubastes

Sitabo

BARCHA

Barca mount

Desert of Barcha

Augila

Ammon

Beraton

Liepme

Sabia

Ebaida

Sabia

Gotam

Baton

Lucho

Natrita

Cairo

Psolemais

Elbuchara

Palmet

EGYPTVS

Desert of Elbiham

Elbiham

Suguan

Azirut

Desert of Sahid

Cosiar

Ama retina

Gaeta

Rabon

ARABIA THE STONIE

C. de Ras Algate

Ormus

Soar

Mascate

ARABIA

ASIA

Alibinah

Amansarifdin

THE HAPPY

Gubelhama

Herit

Dofar

Caicern

Matarqua

C de Matcyn

ARABICKE and INDIAN SEA

Zocotora

I Zocotora heerin is the best Aloes

Duas Irmanas

Barbara

Adeni

Xael Aden

Dancar

Zabidmandel

Zeila

Mette

Aiavi

C dorfuy

Hecha

Theama

Iasif

THE RED SEA

Magera

Irmin

Zibit

Zebam

Comaran

Monaster

Dofatoa

Amamir

Giabd

Dagoada

Abarch

Mizuam

Costa de Suaquen

Suaquen

Aladu

Callotta

Zama

Bisabon

Fortuna

Lacca

Colbero

Dacona

Dangali

Enfiadad Pabna

Dangali P de Baffi

Estario

Dobas

Garman mount

Balli

Maga

doxo

Orgabita

Nugut

Baindel

Fatigar

Olabi

Fuligar

Aren

Magadoxo

Maurique

Barua

Brava

Iunga

Baranboa

Barrena

Fungi

Zingi people

Zingi

Doara

Badus

Fellesm

Asiem

Comizani

Mocovar

Cumaze

Bisamuque

Oden

Bazam

Valva

Os

Ilhas de Mascarenhas

Os trees Irmanas

I de Mauarate

Corpo Santo

Os sete Irmanas

Abrolho

I de S Francesco

Ilhas de Cosmoledo

Baixos de S Miguel

Juan de Nova

As dorie Ilhes

I de Gale

I d Requeiz

C de S Sebastian

MADAGASCAR calldt also S Lavrenees I

I de Maria

I de Xauar

Des Ganijos

S Brandon

Mozambique

Mozanbique

Mocanga

Mocmicato

Quilmanci

Gamba

Id Iuan de Nova

Id Don Iuan de Castro

Id de Comaro

Quiriba

I de Ivan Mir

Cd Gado

Quiquimba

Chistovan

S Spirito

Monbasa

Ancinhe

Pemba

Zanzibar

I do N

Monsia

C Falco

Quiloa

I de Arco

Baixos des Patram

Melinde

Ozabez

Genet

Magnoma

Quiloa

Sibit

Tirut

Galabe

Mubeya

Falacia

Zembre

Bagamedo

Mountaines of the Mcone

Camur

Agag

Zefala

Manicongo

Gebaghe

Maitachas

Buene

Barnagasse

Guere

Samhegsin

Coqudit

Cairo

Dafila

Gansila

Costa

Nubia

Himi

Saloua

Demba

Goram

Nubis flu

Sabaha

Dangala

Ernet

Naptata

Tiruti

Barua

Bata

Camarua

Cerut

Kasua

Angola

Zimotha

Bacin

Chuleut

Tenni

Aruco

Arco

Caccora

Virgi

Cafate

Sumate

Manadella

Caccora

Angote

Bugana

Bedeguance

Bagamidri

Bedeguanze

Ango te

S Pieto

S Maria Anoma

S Croce

Cabelle flu

Tigremahon

Agoas people

Soua

Machada

Tigrai

Ambian cantina

Maitagaze

Vangue

Goga

Ambian

Goiame

Agag

Quara

Cafates

Zaire lake

Amazones

Gavi

Nova

Fungi

Gorua

Lake

Quilo

Sibit

Zet

Galabe

Tirut

Camur

Agag

Zefala

Obian

Maitachas

Ambiani

Cemia

Syre

Ambianea

Indua

Ambadera

Nubia

Albaiad

Nubis flu

Lake

Barua

Labea

Mara

Geagan

Coale

Azar mount

Gaogara

Iadie

Zigide

Dauya

Ethiopia

Damut

Cotla

Ambian

Xoa

Cofia

Melinde

Ozabez

Genet

Magnoma

Quiloa

Sibit

Tirut

Galabe

Mubeya

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Ilhas de Mascarenhas

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I de S Francesco

Ilhas de Cosmoledo

Baixos de S Miguel

Juan de Nova

As dorie Ilhes

I de Gale

I d Requeiz

C de S Sebastian

MADAGASCAR calldt also S Lavrenees I

I de Maria

I de Xauar

Des Ganijos

S Brandon

Mozambique

Mozanbique

Mocanga

Mocmicato

Quilmanci

Gamba

Id Iuan de Nova

Id Don Iuan de Castro

Id de Comaro

Quiriba

I de Ivan Mir

Cd Gado

Quiquimba

Chistovan

S Spirito

Monbasa

Ancinhe

Pemba

Zanzibar

I do N

Monsia

C Falco

Quiloa

I de Arco

Baixos des Patram

Melinde

Ozabez

Genet

Magnoma

Quiloa

Sibit

Tirut

Galabe

Mubeya

Falacia

Zembre

Bagamedo

Mountaines of the Mcone

Camur

Agag

Zefala

Manicongo

Gebaghe

Maitachas

Buene

Damut

Ambian

Goiame

Agag

Quara

Cafates

Zaire lake

Amazones

Gavi

Nova

Fungi

Gorua

Lake

Quilo

Sibit

Zet

Galabe

Tirut

Camur

Agag

Zefala

Obian

Maitachas

Ambiani

Cemia

Syre

Ambianea

Indua

Ambadera

Nubia

Albaiad

Nubis flu

Lake

Barua

Labea

Mara

Geagan

Coale

Azar mount

Gaogara

Iadie

Zigide

Dauya

Ethiopia

Damut

Cotla

Ambian

Xoa

Cofia

MINA

KING OF ABISINES

TANGER

TVNES

THE ATLAN

TICKE

Streits of Gibralter

Part of Spaine

Madera

Porto Santo

The Canaries

Palma

Ferri

Salvages

Tenerissa

Gomera

Canaria

Fortaventura

Tremisen

TELESIN

BARB

ARY

Tunis

Malta

THE MEDIT

Zanto

Cefalonia

Sicily

Trapan

Tripoli Vecchio

Lampedusa

Cheremeric

Gerbi

Tegorarin

Nefta

Tegorarin

Tamat

Taut

Nefta

Tichort

Gadernes

Caphsa

Elcama

Gation

Laxadre

La Baida

Mesta

Tega

Mara

Texego

Gualata

Delert

GVALATA Reg

Tegaza

here are Salt mines

Arguin

Gandia

Fulli

Azohad Fountaine

Fulli people

Azohad desert

Ghir

Agades

Delert

AGADES

NVMIDIA

Lempta

Agades

Reg AGADES

Digir

Berdoa Reg

GARMANTES

Hoden

Hebedsea

Godia

Agades

LIBYA

Deghir

now which signifieth Desat

called Sarra

Zeozeo

Leggueg

Zanfara

ZANFARA Reg

BORNO

Not farr from Guangara Towne is good store of Gold

GVANGARA

Nigæ flio This River has the same propertie as Nilus

Nigæ riva

Defert of

Guangara

CASSENA

Caffena

Cano

Rice & such like

Content for Corne

Guardè

Naima

Guegeue

Catamba

Tanbn

Salvue

Punce

Bangama

Gago

Tuffia

LuDayas

Acanes Grande

Coyfseno

Mandinga

Mandinga

Caragoles

Melli

Sonlos

Malaguet

Baixas da Buguba

C Rozo

C Verga

C Serra Lioua

Baixas da S Anna

C de Baxo

Palmar

R Efrances

R Dalagoa

C das Palmas

GVINEA

Anguines

Agnes pequea

Agnes grande

Dauia

Downa

Labore

Ofanes

Catamanpit

Quinimbe rim

S Lorenzo

Labara

Caso

Aduri

Aldea

Pequarre

Bumas

Ashdi

Dary

Boro

Cabo Corso Castle

C das Pontas

C Corco

C Conmua

BENIN whose King is adored by the people for a God and will not bee perswaded otherwise then that he hath his being from heaven

Benin

Darcen

Villa longa

Biafara

BIAFARA

Borea

Lion

Elephant

Monkey

Ape

Camarons

Gallenas

Gabon

Rio Gabon

Rio del Campo

R del Infante

R del Bento

R de S Iohn de Caristo

C das Estrias

Madeira

I Fernande de Lp

Idd Primeira

I de S Thome

Line

ÆQUATOR or The Æquinoctia

I de Fernando de Lovenho

I de Ascencion

I de S Mathea

I de Kobon

C de Caterina

Magiendo

P des Barreaus

C de Palmar

P de Perafo

C Padrao

P Lelunde

Bramas people

Anzicana

CONGO

Issad Pedr

Loand

C Ledo

ANGOIA

Baia das Va

Gdes Maria

Angra Pray

Terra Bax

C Negro

Zihil m

Mbaldo

THE AETHIOPIAN

I de S Helena

A Trinitade

New and most Exact map of AFRICA

described by N. Visscher and dom

AMARA

KING FO CONGA

ALGAR

A MOROCCO

ABISSINE WOMAN

AZENGENSIAN

MOZAMBIQVE WOMAN

Part of Natolia

Rhodes

Candia

Cyprus

DITERRANEAN SEA

Alexandreta

PART OF MESOPOTAMIA

Ruins of Old Babylon

Tripoli

SYRIA

Euphrates flu

Tyrus

Iassa

ARABIA

Ierusalem

Gaza

Bagdat

Tigris flu

Angiera

CHALDEA

Balsari

THE DESERT OF ARABIA THE STONIE

Ormus

THE PERSIAN GVLFE

Coast of Persia

Ormus

Soar

Masoate

C. de Ras Algate

ARABIA ASIA

Amansirisdin

Alibinah

THE HAPPY

Gubelhama

Gubelhaman

Herit

Desar

Caisem

Aden

Xael Aden

Zocotora

I Zocotora here is the best Aloes

Duas Irmanas

Barbara

Barbalmandel

C. dorfuy

ARABICKE and INDIAN SEA

Estario

Dobas

Garman mount

Balli

Doara

Badus

Zingi people

Fellesm

Asem

Maga doxo

Fatigar

Olabi

Baru

Barzana

Iunga

Baranboa

Ilhas de Mascarenhas

Os tres Irmanas

I de Almuxate

Corpo Santo

Os sete Irmanas

Abrolho

I de S Francisco

Ilhas de Cosmoledo

Baixos de S. Miguel

Juan de Nova

I de Gale

I d Requeiri

C de S Sebastian

MADAGASCAR calldt also St Lavrenees I

I de Maria

I de Xanaar

Des Ganjos

Mecha

Theama

Iasif

Magora

Irmin

Zibit

Zibid

Colsir

Assuan

Geagan

Gaogaro

Lake Nubia

River Nuba

NVBIA

Albaiad

Dangala

Sabaha

Nubia

Himi

Salcut

Zigide

Nubus overflowing his Bankes Constantly every yeare mayntayneth the Country and maketh it exceeding fruitfull

Barnagasse

guere

Gansila

Dafila

Amamir

Lacca

Dacona

Dangali

Zaibam

Monasterio

Arquiquo

Ilda Pas

Coa

Fortuna

Bisalon

Colberia

Zama

Collotta

Costa de Suaquen

Debatoa

Giabd

I Dagoada

I das Rebius

Abarch

Suaquen

Aladu

Napata

Tiruti

Cmot

Dancalt

Barua

Camarua

Cerul

Masua

Angotha

Dobas

Balleta

Belindach

Cerrych

Sirri

Vague

Sarane

Bachla

Add

Angotina

Zaahd

Orgabita

Nugut

Bandd

Magadast

Marque

Macua

Bruva

Iungabolla

Aquala

Baru

Barzana

Tigremahon

Agoas people

Angote

Bugana

Belequence

Blagamidri

Beleguanze

Machada

Serua

Bonori

Ango te

Fatigar

Olabi

Vanque

Goga

Theuia

Tigrai

Ambian cantiua

Maitaggae

Ambiani

Ambianea

Ambadera

Syre

Camsia

Nubia Reg

these were once Christians but now almost of no Religion they aboundin Gold Ivory Corn and Sugar their houses of Chalke

Darga

Iadie

Zigide

Voon the mount Amaha are kept in Custody Athopian King Sonns till the time of Chessing one of thon

Damut

Ambian

Goame

Agag

Quara

Zaire lake

Amazones

Fungi

Nova

Gafates

Gavi

Xoa

Melinde

Gonera

Bibirano

Anda

Genen

Zafalan

Gorda

Quilo

Sibit

Galabe

Tirut

Zambre lake

zet

Mountaines of the Mcone

Camur

Agag

Obian

Maitachali

Zedala

Mombasa

Ancinhe

Pemba

Zanzibar

Monsia

Falco

Quiloa

I de Arco

I de Ivan Nuz

I d Don Iuanal de Comaro

Baixos des Patram

Mozambique

Sofala

Agoa

Zambre

Bagamatro

Lacma

Mocanga

Quilmanci

Gamba

Id Iuzi de Noua

Quiloa

Sofala

Mozambique

Agoa

Camur

Agag

Zedala

Maitachali

Obian

Mountaines of the Mcone

Zambre lake

Zambre

Bagamatro

Lacma

Mocanga

Quilmanci

Gamba

Id Iuzi de Noua

ACONGENSIAN

AMADAGASCAR WOMAN

AGVINEAN

TROPICE of CANCER

OCEAN

ACongensian

Ides of Cabo verde anciently Hesperide and Gorgades

Amadagascar Woman

Agvinean

Æthiopian Ocean

Æquinoctia Line

THE

AETHIOPIAN OCEAN

NEW AND MOST EXACT MAP OF AFRICA

Described by N. I. Visscher and done into English Enlarged and Corrected according to I. Blean and Others With the Habits of ye People & ye manner of ye Chiefe sitties & like naua[l] [illegible]

LONDON by ye White

Printed Coloured and are to be sould John Overton at ye horse neere ye Fountaine Tavern without Newgate

1668

CEVTA

KING OF GVINEA

TSAFFIN

KING OF MAROCCA

ARABIA THE STONIE

ARABIA

ASIA

THE HAPPY

ARABICKE and INDIAN SEA

THE RED SEA

Desert of Barcha

ÆGYPTVS

Desert of Elcheiam

Desert of Barnid

NVBIA

Nubia

Abex

Zocotora

Aden

Adem

Mecca

Theama

Iasuf

Irmin

Zibit

Herit

Dofar

Amansarisdin

Alibinah

Gubelhama

Matrrqua

C. de Ras Algate

C. de Matcyn

Ormus

Soar

Maſcate

Ilhas de Mascarenhas

Os tres Irmanas

I de Almaxate

Corpo Santo

Os sete Irmanos

Abrolho

I de S Francisco

Ilhas de Cosmoledo

Baixos de S Miguel

Juan de Nova

Adorie Ilhes

I de Gale

I de Requeixa

MADAGASCAR callat also S Lavrenees I

I de Maria

I de Nazare

Des Ganjos

S Brandaon

THE

TROPICE of CAPRICORNE

ORIENTAL

OCEAN

Baixos dos India

S Apolonia

I de Macarenhas

I de Diego Reis

Dos Romeyros

Dos Castellianos

Philip Holmes fecit

Tigremahon

Agoas people

Ambian cantiva

Tigrai

Vangue

Gogate

Ango te

Fatigar

Olabi

Baru

Maccia

Maga doxo

Doara

Zingi

Zingi people

Balli

Dobas

Dangali

Dacona

Barnagasse

Guiere

Dafila

Ganlila

Amamir

Theama

Zibit

Adel

Zocotora

Aloes

Ebaida

Sabia

Barca

Libia Deserta

Elbuchara

Palmet

Elbeit

Alguat

Elcheiam

Eleoc

Enet

Suquan

Tus

Dacati

Alquena

Cana

Dio

Cafiar

Ama

Gaogara

Geagan

Albaiad

Nubia

Himi

Dembea

Goram

Salaut

Dangala

Sabaha

Nilus flu

Dafila

Barnagasse

Guiere

Esere

Coqudtr

Bazua

Camarua

Angata

Bacin

Mayo

Ambiana

Cemma

Syre

Ambianea

Intiua

Ambadra

Tigrai

Ambian cantiva

Maitagare

Vangue

Gogate

Nilus flu

Bisagni flu

Machada

Soua

Belegunce

Blagamidri

Beleguanze

Upon the mount Amara are kept in Custody Athiopian King Sonns till the time of Chessing one of them

Angote

Bugana

S Maria Aneoma

S Cruz

Cabella flu

Fungi

Tugabella

Aruta

Baru

Barzene

Maccia

Bruva

Barauboa

Iunga

Angotina

Add

Zachd

Orgabra

Nugde

Bandel

Aren

Manque

Mantra

Balli

Dobas

Garman mount

Estario

Comizani

Hecever

Zingi

Zingi people

Arum

Fellesm

Doara

Badus

Cumaze

Byssemgule

Ogin

Os Baixos

Vilha

Ioun adas

Cafter

Zaila

Mette

Dacabar

R de Pedro

R de Guardafui

Aiavi

C. dorning

Barbara

Duas Irmanas

Ensiadad

Palma

Pdel

Dangali

Zumatha

S Spirito

Callotta

Zama

Bisalon

Fortuna

Lacca

Colbora

Dacona

Dangali

Monastr

Museum

Abarch

Ida Pai coa

Euscadel

Zaila

Zeila

Zebam

Comaran

Magora

Suaquen

Aladu

Costa de Suaquen

Amamir

Giabil

I Dageada

I das Rebius

Dobatoa

Debatoa

Abarch

Ida Pai coa

Euscadel

Fortuna

Bisalon

Zama

Callotta

Monastr

Museum

Arquiquo

Cristone

Zebam

Comaran

Magora

Irmin

Zibit

Herit

Dofar

Caicem

Adel

Kad

Aden

Dancar

Zocotora

Aloes

Barbara

Duas Irmanas

Ensiadad

Palma

Pdel

Dangali

Zaila

Mette

Dacabar

R de Pedro

R de Guardafui

Aiavi

C. dorning

Comizani

Hecever

Zingi

Zingi people

Arum

Fellesm

Doara

Badus

Cumaze

Byssemgule

Ogin

Os Baixos

Vilha

Ioun adas

Cafter

Estario

Dobas

Garman mount

Balli

Dobas

Maga doxo

Mantra

Manque

Bruva

Barauboa

Iunga

Baru

Maccia

Barzene

Aruta

Tugabella

Olabi

Fatigar

Angotina

Add

Zachd

Orgabra

Nugde

Bandel

Aren

Angote

Bugana

S Maria Aneoma

S Cruz

Cabella flu

Fungi

Belegunce

Blagamidri

Beleguanze

Upon the mount Amara are kept in Custody Athiopian King Sonns till the time of Chessing one of them

Machada

Soua

Bisagni flu

Nilus flu

Tigrai

Ambian cantiva

Maitagare

Vangue

Gogate

Ambiana

Cemma

Syre

Ambianea

Intiua

Ambadra

Amasen

Baza

Agoas people

Tigremahon

Benori

Caccera perua

Caccera

Angote

Bugana

S Maria Aneoma

S Cruz

Cabella flu

Fungi

Tugabella

Aruta

Baru

Barzene

Maccia

Bruva

Barauboa

Iunga

Angotina

Add

Zachd

Orgabra

Nugde

Bandel

Aren

Manque

Mantra

Balli

Dobas

Garman mount

Estario

Comizani

Hecever

Zingi

Zingi people

Arum

Fellesm

Doara

Badus

Cumaze

Byssemgule

Ogin

Os Baixos

Vilha

Ioun adas

Cafter

Zaila

Mette

Dacabar

R de Pedro

R de Guardafui

Aiavi

C. dorning

Barbara

Duas Irmanas

Ensiadad

Palma

Pdel

Dangali

Zumatha

S Spirito

Callotta

Zama

Bisalon

Fortuna

Lacca

Colbora

Dacona

Dangali

Monastr

Museum

Arquiquo

Cristone

Abarch

Ida Pai coa

Euscadel

Zebam

Comaran

Magora

Irmin

Zibit

Herit

Dofar

Caicem

Adel

Kad

Aden

Dancar

Zocotora

Aloes

Gubelhama

Matrrqua

Alibinah

Amansarisdin

Theama

Iasuf

C. de Ras Algate

C. de Matcyn

Ormus

Soar

Maſcate

Ilhas de Mascarenhas

Os tres Irmanas

I de Almaxate

Corpo Santo

Os sete Irmanos

Abrolho

I de S Francisco

Ilhas de Cosmoledo

Baixos de S Miguel

Juan de Nova

Adorie Ilhes

I de Gale

I de Requeixa

MADAGASCAR callat also S Lavrenees I

I de Maria

I de Nazare

Des Ganjos

S Brandaon

THE

TROPICE of CAPRICORNE

ORIENTAL

OCEAN

Baixos dos India

S Apolonia

I de Macarenhas

I de Diego Reis

Dos Romeyros

Dos Castellianos

Philip Holmes fecit

Damut

Agag

Quara

Casates

Zaire lake

Amazones

Fungi

Nova

Gavi

Gorova

Quilo

Sibit

Tirut

Galabe

Zet

Zembre lake

Matama

Mountaines of the Moone

Camur

Agag

Obian

Maitachali

Zefala

Coffala

Dege

Hagala

Mocaro

Manica

Boene

Butua

Monomtapa

Vallonta

Nilus flu

Zambre

Bagamedo

Lacuna

Mozambique

Mocanga

Quitimaine

Gamba

Inhaca

Bayo

Bruene

Sabia

Banga

Rumua

Iliera

Matua

Cuamastu

Ellengueua

Iotama

Ide Bacorete

C de Sofala

Mariano

Enaggi

Negar

Buze heere

Ide Bacorete

C de Sofala

Mariano

C das Correntes

Baapas

P d S Maria

C de S Augustino

P d Tobo baixo

Anambolo

Spunga

C de S Iulian

Ide S Clara

S Roman

S Sebastiano

C de S Maria

Dos Romeyros

Dos Castellianos

Philip Holmes fecit

KING OF MADAGASCAR

I. MOZAMBIQVE

KING OF MOZAMBIQVE

CANARIE

ABISSI

WOMA

MOZAMI

WOMA

AZENG

TROPICE of CANCER

OCEAN

ZAN HAGA Zanhaga Azenhaga

GVALATA Reg

Hoden

Arguin

Gandia Fulli

Hebedsea

Fulli purple

Azohad desert

Ghir

AGADES

Agades

Gadia

Tegaue here are Salt

Tarqa Reg

DVL

Gadenes

Gnargale

Elcasna Garion

Caphsa

Essen

Tezego

GERID or

NVMIDIA

Lempta

Berdoa

GARMANTES

BORNO

LIBYA called Sarra

Deghir now which signifieth Desert

Cano a plentifull Country for Corne Rice & such like

CASSENA

GVANGARA

Not farre from Guangara there is good store of Gold

Nigar flio This River hath the same propertie as Nilus

ZANFARA Reg

Defert of Zanfara

Zegzeg

Mandinga Mandingoes

Caragoles

Melli

Sonlos

Malaguet

Bamia Dounia

GVINEA

BENIN whose King is adored by the people for a God and will not be also beleeve that perswaded nor eat

BIAFARA

Boreo

Line

Æquinoctia

ÆQUATOR or The Æquinoctiall

Comania

Cabo Lopo Gonsalues

Bramas people

Anzicana

CONGO

ANGOLA

Zihil in

Mbaſede

Ilhas de S Thomas

Cayeo

Ilha do Principe

Ilha de Anno Bom

Ilha de Fernando Po

Ilha de Loando

Ilha de Mocambo

Ilha de Cabo Verde

Ilha de Sal

Ilha de Boa Vista

Ilha de Mayo

Ilha de Fogo

Ilha de Santiago

Ilha de Mayo

Ilha de Sal

Ilha de Boa Vista

Ilha de Fogo

Ilha de Santiago

Ilha de Fernando de Loronho

Ilha de Ascencion

Ilha de S Helena

Ilha de Tristan de Cunha

Ilha de Gonçalo Alcaves

Ilha de S Matthea

Ilha de Trinidade

Ilha de Santa Maria da gosta

Ilha de Martin Vaz

Ilhas dos Picos

AETHIOPIAN OCEAN

THE

New and most Exact map of AFRICA

Described by N. I. Visscher and done into English Enlarged and Corrected according to I. Blaeu and Others With the Habits of ye people & ye manner of ye Chiefe cities & Likenesses before

LONDON by ye White Printed Coloured and are to be sould by John Overton at ye Fountaine Tavern without Newgate 1668

KING OF GVINEA

TSAFFIN

KING OF MAROCCO

ARABIA THE STONIE

THE RED SEA

ARABIA ASIA

THE HAPPY

ARABICKE and INDIAN SEA

ABISSINE WOMAN

AZENGENSIAN

MOZAMBIQVE WOMAN

NVBIA

ÆGYPTVS

Tigremahon

Ango te

Fatigar

Baru

Dangali

Dobas

Balli

Doara

Zingi people

Amanlarisdin

Gubelhama

Herit

Irmin Zibit

Zocotora

Barbara

Ilhas de Mascarenhas

Os tres Irmanas

Os sete Irmanas

Abrolho

I de Francesco

I de Albuquerque

Corpo Santo

Juan de Nova

I de Gale

Baixos de S. Miguel

MADAGASCAR calldt also St Lavrenees I

THE TROPICE of CAPRICORNE

ORIENTAL OCEAN

Philip Holmes fecit

Damut

Ambian

Goiame

Agag

Quara

Nova Fungi

Zaire lake

Amazons

Gavi

Zet lake

Malemba lake

Matama

Mozambique

Mountaines of the Moone

Camur

Zelala

Ceffala

Sofala

Galabe

Tirut

Sibit

Quilo

Gorva

Melinde

Mombasa

Ancinhe

Pemba

Zanzibar

Monsia

Falco

Quiloa

I de Arco

Baixos dos Patarin

I de Ivan Mir

I d Don Iuan de Castro

C de S Sebastian

I d Requeri

S Apolonia

I de Maria

I de Xauar

Des Ganjos

S Brandaon

I de Diego Reis

Dos Remayros

Dos Castellianos

KING OF MADAGASCAR

I. MOZAMBIQVE

KING OF MOZAMBIQVE

CANARIE

OF AFRICA AND THE PROVINCES THEREOF.

CHAP. XIV.

AFRICA I make to be my second division of the *World*, which is found to be a *Peninsula*, almost incompassed round, having the *red* Sea on the East, the *Atlantique* Ocean on the West, the Southern Ocean on the South, and the *Mediterranean* on the North; and where the Sea is defective, to make it a compleat *Island*, there is a little *Isthmus* of twenty leagues that tyeth it to *Asia*, which sundry *Princes* in former ages intended to trench through, to have the benefit of both those Seas united, but have desisted as finding the Sea in the *red Sea-gulf* to be higher than the land of *Ægypt*, by nature all flat, level, and plain, and so might thereby over-flow and drown all *Ægypt*. *Africa* and the Provinces thereof.

Africa at this day usually divided into eight parts, which are Divided into eight parts.

1 *Barbary.*
2 *Numidia.*
3 *Lybia.*
4 *Negrita.*
5 *Æthiopia Interior.*
6 *Æthiopia Exterior.*
7 *Ægypt*, &
8 *The Islands thereof.*

And first *Barbary* is now divided into four *Kingdoms*, which are, first, *Tunis*; second, *Argier*; third, *Fesse*; and fourth, *Morocco*: the *Commodities* these Countreys send abroad, I shall speak of when I come to these particular places. *Barbary* 1.

CHAP. XV.

Of TUNIS *and the Trade thereof.*

THe Kingdom of *Tunis* contains sundry Cities of Trade, *viz. Bona, Biserta, Tripolis, Africa*, and (which is the principal) the City of *Tunis* it self: Which is situate neer unto a Lake, some seven miles in length (and not much less in breadth) extending almost to the Castles of *Goletta*, whereby this Port (commonly called the Port of *Goletta*) is strongly guarded, being about eight miles distant from the City. Neer unto which was seated that famous City of *Carthage*, who contended with *Rome* for the Mastery of all the world, and challenged the priority in *Africa*, as Queen and Supream Lady thereof; now only seen in her Ruines, and known by her vast extent: And from whose ashes sprung up *Tunis*; which is almost 4 *English* miles in circuit within the walls, and with the Suburbs will make in compass about 7 miles: The Streets being generally very narrow, it is exceeding populous; as appear'd by that terrible devastation in the year 1643, and part of 44, wherein there died of the Plague in the space of about 15 months (if *vox populi* may be credited) no less than one hundred thousand persons: Description of *Tunis*.

And yet ſo great a multitude in a year or two after were ſcarcely miſſed: The natives are for the greater part *Moors* and *Andaluzes* (which are of the Race of thoſe *Moors*, which by thouſands were baniſhed from *Spain*) who profeſs the *Mahometan* Religion.

Government. The great *Turk* is acknowledged for their Protector, who every three years, and ſometimes oftener, do ſend hither a Baſhaw, who repreſenting his perſon, is as it were as a Vice-Roy ſent by him to recover in his Tribute from the *Moors* of this Countrey, and to pay off his Janizaries, which are about 4000 in number: And theſe keep in ſubjection the whole City and ſome adjacent Towns; the Government chiefly appertaining to the *Dey* (or Captain General, for ſo the word doth import) who is choſen by the *Turks*: There is alſo a *Duan*, or Council of State, who conſult about the affairs of the whole Kingdom, yet have not abſolute power to determine of any thing, without the conſent and approbation of the *Dey*, who rules them as he pleaſes.

Buildings. Their Houſes (being built of Stone) are for the moſt part made after a ſquare form, and flat at the top, there being a Court-Yard in the midſt, for the conveying of light into the adjacent rooms: Some few of their Houſes are magnificent; and their Churches generally, though ſmall, are ſuperficially beautiful: which are held to be ſo ſacred, that none that are not *Muſſelman* (that is, true Believers according to the *Mahometan* account) are permitted to ſet foot therein; if they do, there is no remedy, but they muſt either turn from, or burn for their Religion.

This Kingdom is much bettered and inriched by the labour of the *Andaluzes*, who have here built many Cities and Temples according to their ſuperſtitious uſe, planted Vines, Oranges, Limons, Figs, Dates, Almonds and Olives; and thereby have much peopled and profited the whole Countrey.

Port. The Port is found to be very ſafe and ſecure (excepting only when a wind blows hard, which makes a great Sea) and withal ſo large, that many hundred Sail may ride at Anchor; the ground likewiſe being very good.

Coins. The Coins paſſable here are of three kinds of metal, *viz.* Gold, Silver and Copper. Thoſe of Gold are uſually but of three ſorts, namely the Sultany, which commonly paſſeth at 90 Aſpers, (52 whereof go to a *Spaniſh* Dollar or Ryal of $\frac{8}{8}$, the *Venice* Chickeen at two Ryals of $\frac{8}{8}$ of *Spain*; and the *Spaniſh* Piſtolet at $3\frac{1}{4}$ Ryals of $\frac{8}{8}$. But theſe Gold Coins do vary much in their value according to mens neceſſities, and the plenty and ſcarcity thereof. Sultanies have paſſed ſometimes at 100 Aſpers apiece for a long while together: Likewiſe the *Spaniſh* Piſtolet hath been at $3\frac{1}{2}$, and the *Venice* Chickeen at $2\frac{1}{4}$ Ryals of $\frac{8}{8}$. The reaſon why theſe do often riſe ſo high, is principally the *Mahometans* going to *Mecha*, (to viſit the Sepulchre of their falſe Prophet) who for their light carriage are very inquiſitive after Gold: But they chiefly deſire Sultanies, which in divers places go current for 2 Ryals of $\frac{8}{8}$ apiece: Sometimes alſo they enquire after *Spaniſh* Piſtolets, but ſeldom or never after *Venice* Chickeens, for they are not paſſable in thoſe parts: Yet this laſt ſort is much made uſe of for guilding, the old ones being accounted the beſt.

The Silver Coins are of two ſorts, *viz.* the *Spaniſh* Ryal of $\frac{8}{8}$, and the Aſper of this place; which latter notwithſtanding hath ſome mixture of Braſs in it; and of late years they have been ſo falſified by the *Jews*, that at preſent they are called in, which cannot but occaſion a great detriment to many.

Accounts. Their Accounts are commonly kept in Dollars (or Ryals of $\frac{8}{8}$) and Aſpers.

Exportation of Money. Exportation of Money is ſometimes limited (*viz.* ſuch a quantity at a ſhipping as the *Dey* pleaſes) and often prohibited; yet ſeldom is this Prohibition ſo ſtrict, but by means of a Preſent you may tranſport what you pleaſe: yet take this obſervation, that the Dollars here are generally lighter than in other parts, the reaſon ſuppoſed to be the *Jews* clipping of them.

Weights. Their common Weight is a Cantar, or 100 pound, being about two pounds bigger than our 112 pound of *England*. So that their pound weight hath been found to make near 16 ounces *Troy*, and produces in *Ligorn*, the common Scale of paſſage from Chriſtendom, 150 pound. This Cantar contains 100 pounds, each pound is divided into 16 ounces, and each ounce into 8 Tamins. And hereby is weighed all ſorts of Commodities, except Silver, Gold, Pearl, *&c.* which are weighed by a Carot Weight and Mitigals, as ſhall be ſhewed in another place more convenient.

In weighing of Cloves 5 pound *per* Cantar is uſually allowed for Tret; and for Nutmegs and Pepper 5 pound *per cent.* for Tret and Bag together.

Meaſures of length. Their Meaſure of length is the Pike: whereof there are three ſorts; the firſt being call'd the Cloth-Pike, that's $26\frac{1}{2}$ inches *Engliſh*, by which are meaſured all ſorts of Woollen Cloth, and Stuffs: By the ſecond (termed the Silk-Pike) which is a gray or $\frac{1}{18}$ part leſs than the Cloth-Pike, are meaſured Silks, Sattens, Velvets, and the like. By the third ſort, which is called the Linen-Pike, is meaſured only Linen and Dimity, *&c.* and is $\frac{1}{4}$ part leſs than the Silk-Pike.

Dry Meaſures. Their dry Meaſures are, 1. The Coffice, which contains about ten *Engliſh* buſhels, and doth

doth commonly hold out 5 Sacks of *Ligorn*, and ſomewhat better. Secondly, The Weab, 18 whereof make a Coffice. And thirdly, The Saw, 12 whereof make a Weab.

Their liquid meaſure is of two ſorts, *viz.* the Wine-Meetar, and the Oil-Meetar; the latter whereof being juſt twice as big as the former, contains neer five *Engliſh* Gallons. Liquid Meaſures.

The principal Commodities that this place doth afford are Hides, Wooll, Wax, Honey, Oil, Corn, Dates, Raiſins, Anniſeeds, Eſtrich Feathers, and Spunges, *&c.* Commodities.

The Commodities vended here, are *Engliſh* and *Venice* Cloth, Lead, Shot, Deal-boards, Perpetuanoes, Latten-Plates, Sea-horſe Teeth, Cloves, Pepper, Ginger, Saffron, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Tartar, Allum, *Spaniſh* Wool, Saſſaperilla, Cocheneel, Gold-thread *di Genoa*, Cotton Yarn and Wooll, *French* Canvas, Gumlack, Madder, Iron, Wire, Iron of *Bilbo*, *Genoa* and *Venice* Paper, Damask and Satten of *Luca*, &c.

The Cuſtom of this Countrey upon all Commodities Imported (excepting Lead, Shot and Iron, which pay no Cuſtom at all) is *9 per cent.* upon the real value ſold: whereof leſt the Merchant ſhould defraud the Cuſtomers, a Broker hath been formerly appointed continually to attend on the Merchants, to keep an exact account of what Goods they receive and ſell, and to what value: But of late years this hath been diſcontinued, confiding (as it ſhould ſeem) more in the *Engliſh*, than heretofore they were wont: Yet ſtill there are Officers appointed to take an Account of all Goods come aſhore in general; and before you can expoſe them to ſale, an exact account of every commodity in particular. Other charges of Goods Imported, beſides freight (of which there is no certain rate) are about 8 *per cent.* more, *viz.* 2 *per cent.* Conſolage, 5 *per cent.* Proviſion and Brokerage, and about 1 *per cent.* for petty charges. Cuſtoms.

Cuſtom on Goods Exported (excepting Hides, Wax, and Wools, which pay no Cuſtom, is 5 *per cent.*

All Edible things, as Corn, Peaſe, Beans, Oil, Butter, Honey, Dates, *&c.* and the like, are *Contra-banda* Commodities. Yet not ſeldom by the help of Preſents, Licenſe may be procured for Tranſportation thereof: Importation of all Goods is allowed of. *Contra-banda* Commodities.

To conclude, this place is of no great importance for Commerce, vending but a ſmall quantity of Goods; wherewith having for ſome years paſt been glutted, (this Market being ſoon over-cloyed) hath been found to yield little benefit to the late Traders; and leſs encouragement to the *Engliſh* Factory, whom (if more then one houſe be ſetled) this place will even ſtarve, if they be honeſt: for no great quantity of any commodity is to be provided.

CHAP. XVI.

Of ARGIER, *and the* Trade *thereof.*

ARGIER contains only two Towns of note, *Tremeſin* once the principal of a Kingdom, and *Argier* the principal now of this Countrey, not found to be very ſpacious in its ſelf, but ſtrong, and of late much fortified; inriched not only by the labour of the *Moors* baniſhed out of *Spain*, but alſo by the ſpoils of many *Merchants* of all Nations, brought thither as the retreat and receptacle of all *Turkiſh* and *Mooriſh Pirates*, which do much infeſt the *Mediterranean* Seas, and of late years have found the way out of the Straights of *Gibraltar* into the *Canary Iſlands*, and into ſundry other Countreys bordering upon the Ocean. In it are accounted eighty thouſand ſouls, the moſt part of them living by *Piracies*. *Merchandizing* is not much in uſe in this City; yet ſome of the Inhabitants are found to deteſt this common ill-gotten gain, by *piracy* and *theft*: and theſe are obſerved to maintain ſome *Trade* with other Nations alongſt the coaſt. What points neceſſary thereto, according as I noted there in 1619. I ſhall here ſet down: and firſt their *Commodities* vended thence to forein parts, are ſuch as followeth: *Argier* and the Trade thereof. *Tremeſin.*

The Commodities this Kingdom affords is, *Barbary Horſes*, *Eſtrich Feathers*, *Honey*, *Wax*, *Raiſins*, *Figs*, *Dates*, *Oils*, *Almonds*, *Caſtile Sope*, *Braſs*, *Copper*, and ſome *Drugs*: and laſtly, excellent *Piratical Raſcals*, in great quantity, and poor miſerable Chriſtian captives of all Nations too too many, *God give them comfort, patience, and releaſe in due time, if it be his bleſſed will.* Commodities of *Argier.*

Their *Coins* paſſing current here in *Trade* is the *Double*, which is accounted to hold correſpondence in value with the *Engliſh Shilling*, or rather two *Spaniſh Rials* ſingle. Coins of *Argier.*

Four *Doubles* is 1 Rx$\frac{8}{9}$, called there an *Oſian.*

Five *Doubles* and 35 *Aſpers* is a *Piſtolet* of *Spain.*

Seven *Doubles* is accounted a *Sultany* or *Chequeen*, the common piece of *Gold* found current in all *Barbary.*

Fifty *Aſpers* is accounted to make a *Double*; and theſe are the uſual *Coins* paſſable in all this Coaſt belonging to this Kingdom.

The

Weights of Argier. The 100 *l.* or *Rotolos* here is 120 *l. Engliſh*, ſo that their 84 *l.* makes 100 *l. Sutle*, and 94 *l.* or *Rotolos* is 112 *l. Engliſh*, according to the cuſtom of *Valentia* in *Spain*, from whence it is conceived they have drawn this original of *Weights*: they are obſerved to have two ſeveral *Weights*, the proportion being 10 *l.* of the ſmall making, 6 *l.* of the groſs.

But here ſundry *Commodities* are found to be *weighed* by ſundry *Cantars*, as *Iron*, *Lead*, *Tarn*, and all *Wools* are weighed by a *Cantar* of 150 *Rotolos* of the *Rotolos* above ſpecified.

Raiſins, *Figs*, *Butter*, *Honey*, *Dates*, *Oil*, *Soap* by the *Cantar* of 166 *Rotolos* aboveſaid.

Almonds, *Cheeſe*, *Cottons*, by the *Cantar* of 110 *Rotolos*.

Braſs, *Copper*, *Wax*, and all *Drugs* by the *Cantar* of 100 *Rotolos*.

And *Flax* is weighed by the *Cantar* to contain 200 *Rotolos*.

Gold, *Silver*, *Pearls* and *Gems* are weighed by the *mitigal*, which is worth there 9 *doubles*, and is 72 *gr. Engliſh*, and the *ſoltany*, *chequeen* or *hungar weighs* 52 *gr. Engliſh*, being accounted equal to *Angel Gold*, and worth in *England circa* 3 *l.* 11 *s. per ounce*, *Troy weight*, or thereabouts.

Meaſures of length. They uſe in *Argier* two *picos* or meaſures, the *Turkiſh* and *Moriſco*, the *Moriſco pico* being the meaſure of the Countrey, and is ¾ of the *Turkiſh*, by which is ſold all *linen* only.

The *Turkiſh pico* is divided into 16 parts, and every ⅛ part is called a *Robo*, and is $\frac{131}{1000}$ part of an *Engliſh-yard*, which with the allowance of an inch, according to our cuſtom in *England*, hath been found to make 1 ¼ *picos turkiſco*, and by which all *Silk Stuffs* and *Woollens* are ſold in this place.

Dry-meaſures. Their dry meaſure is called a *Tarrie*, which heaped up, as they uſe it, is 5 *gallons Engliſh*, and ſo hath it been found to produce in *Corn*, *Salt*, and ſome ſuch *Commodities*.

Accounts in Argier. They keep their accompt in *doubles* and *oſians*, and ſome in *ſoltanies* and *aſpers*, the *coins* of *Barbary*, 4 *doubles* making an *oſſian*, and 50 *aſpers* making a *double*.

Cuſtoms of Argier. **Clearing of a Ship in Argier.** Their *Cuſtoms* are here 10 *per cent.* as in *Tunis*, and paid upon the *commodity* according to the value ſold, and permiſſion given to land, and if not ſold, to be ſhipt again free of all duties (as I ſaid before) in the Kingdom of *Tunis*. And it is to be noted, a Ship entring here and Anchoring, muſt either land her *Sails* or her *Rudder* for prevention of running away without licence; which muſt be obtained in *Duano*, which is the common aſſembly of the *Baſhaw*, who is Commander for the *Grand Seignior*, and of the principal *Moors* of the *Kingdom* and *City*, and then paying theſe duties with licence ſhe is diſmiſſed, *viz.* to the *Kaiffa* 28 *doubles*, to the *Alamine* 31 *doubles*, to the *Captain Anchorage* 15 *doubles*, to the *Baſhaw* 8 *doubles*, to his *Chiouſe* 4 *doubles*, to his *Almin* 8 *doubles*, to his *Chouſe* 4 *doubles*, to the *Baſhaw Sorman* 2 *doubles*, to the *Druggerman* 8 *doubles*, to the *Sackagie* 8 *doubles*, to the *Conſuls* duty 42 *doubles*, which in all make 162 *doubles*. And ſo much ſhall ſerve for *Argier*; now I ſail along the Coaſt, and obſerve ſome *Maritime Towns* of note there ſeated.

Chap. XVII.

Of ORAN, *and the* Trade *thereof.*

Oran and the Trade thereof. ORAN is ſeated upon this Shore alſo, and of late in poſſeſſion of the *Spaniards*, whoſe immunities to ſuch as come hither to reſide have made the place noted for ſome *traffick*, eſpecially for the *Commodities* of this Countrey, which hence are tranſported into *Spain* and *Portugal*, ſuch as are *Horſes*, *Wax*, and ſome years *Corn* in a great meaſure, as I have noted before.

Coins of Oran. The *Coins current* of *Barbary*, and which paſs currently here, are thoſe indifferently named before, and the *Coins* of the oppoſite ſhores of *Spain*.

The Weights in uſe in Oran. It is found they have here four ſeveral *weights*: Firſt, A *quintar* of 5 *roves* of 20 *l.* to a *rove*, which is 100 *l.* or *rotolos*: Secondly, A *quintar* of *Spices* of 4 *roves* of 25 *l. per rove*, which is 100 *rotolos*: Thirdly, A *quintar* for *Corn*, every *quintar* being only 6 *rotolos*: And laſtly, A *quintar* for *Cotton-wool*, every *quintar* being 15 *rotolos*, the 100 *l.* of *London* makes in the firſt 90 *rotolos*; in the ſecond 133 *rotolos*; in the third for *corn* 48 *rotolos*; and in the laſt 58 ⅓ *rotolos*.

Meaſures of Oran. The Meaſures of ORAN are found to be principally two, the one being the *pico Moriſco*, the proper meaſure of the Countrey, agreeing with the meaſure of *Argier* before mentioned, and the other the *Vare of Spain* here uſed in *Cloth*, *Silk*, and ſuch like, by the *Spaniards*.

Chap. XVIII.

Of UNA *and the* Trade *thereof.*

UNA is alſo ſeated upon this Coaſt, and dependeth for the moſt part, in matter of *Trade*, upon the inland Inhabitants; affording for Tranſportation the common *Commodities* of *Barbary*; and by reaſon of the ſituation little known to our Nation, therefore I ſhall the more briefly paſs over the ſame. *una* and the Trade therof.

The *Coins* before mentioned are here *current*, only with little alteration, as alſo the ſame is found to be in *Bona* (anciently *Hippona*, the ſeat of St. *Auguſtine* that learned Father) in *Cola*, *Tabaracha*, *Bugia*, *Conſtantine*, and other *Towns* of *Trade* upon this Coaſt, therefore I will omit the repetition thereof, having all a reference in *Trade* one to the other. Coins of *una*.

But in *weights* they much differ; for here is found in uſe three ſeveral *Quintals* compoſed of one *l.* or *Rotolo*, one for *Cotton-wooll*, another for *Spices*, and the third for *Corn*; thus agreeing with *London*. Weights of *una*.

The 100 *l.* of *London* makes 63 *Rotolos* for *weight* of *Wooll*.

The 100 *l.* of *London* makes 72 *Rotolos* for *weight* of *Spices*.

The 100 *l.* of *London* makes 91 *Rotolos* in the *weight* of *Corn*.

All which is to be obſerved by him that *trades* into this Port, in the ſale of theſe and the like *Commodities*.

The *meaſure* of length is here the *pico Moriſco*, which generally is uſed in all *Commodities*, and contains 26 *inches Engliſh circa*. Meaſures of *una*.

Chap. XIX.

The Trade *in general of* ARGIER *and* TUNIS.

THough theſe two Kingdoms of *TUNIS* and *ARGIER* do afford many fair Towns according to the manner of this Countrey, yet it is not found that the ſame doth produce many *Merchants* of quality or of great conſideration. This tract of Land is found at preſent to belong to three ſeveral Inhabitants, the *Moors* as Proprietors enjoy the principal part; and theſe are found within themſelves to acknowledg ſeveral *Sovereigns*, which not ſeldom are at variance, ſometimes amongſt themſelves, ſometimes with their neighbours; and becauſe of the liberty given here for entertainment and protection to all Nations; not only theſe Towns do harbour *Levents*, which we call *Pirates*, and they call natural *Turks*, but alſo *Chriſtians* of all Countreys which hence with robberies infeſt theſe adjoyning *Mediterranean* Seas, and joyning themſelves with the aboveſaid *Levents*, make up a diſſolute and reſolute company of Sea-farers and *Pirates*; and becauſe theſe are not ſufficient to work any matters of moment alone to make their ſtrength the greater, and their force the ſtronger, there is of their own accord added thereto the *Tagarins*, a poor, deſperate and naked raſcality, and the *Spaniſh Moors*, or *Mooriſh Spaniards* of late years baniſhed from the *Kingdom* of *Spain*, who willingly, ſome in purſe, and ſome in perſon, undertake theſe deſigns to be revenged of their baniſhment from their native Countreys, their caſe herein being moſt miſerable; for whilſt they lived in *Spain* they were accounted for *Moors*, and now being amongſt the *Moors* are ſtill doubted as *Chriſtians*. The general Trade of *Argier* and *Tunis*.

Theſe laſt and ſome other Inhabitants of theſe Cities of *Tunis* and *Argier*, do ſtill profeſs more civility than the common ſort, and have ſome reliques of that honeſty left them, which peradventure they brought with them hither out of *Europe*; and theſe are only they that in theſe Cities profeſs *Merchandizing*, and are found to uſe ſome *trade* alongſt this Coaſt from one part to another, and ſo to *Marſelia* and *Ligorn*, Towns ſeated on the *Chriſtian* oppoſite ſhore, injoying many priviledges and immunities for *Merchants* of what Nation ſoever.

The *Spaniards* inhabiting in this Coaſt in ſundry good and well fortified Towns, are the ſecond that here bear ſway; the Countrey for ſome certain miles in circuit over-awed by their Garriſons pay them Contribution; and it is ſuppoſed that the charges in maintaining theſe exceeds the gain yielded thereby, and here is but little *trade* found.

The third ſort I account the *Genoeſe* and the *French* Nations, who upon this Coaſt by permiſſion of the *State*, do pay certain yearly Penſions, for admiſſion of *Trade*, and have built themſelves Fortreſſes and Caſtles for the defence of their Eſtates and Perſons, and Shipping; and theſe are now found the only *Merchants* inhabiting this Coaſt: here they have their ſcales for the *Coral fiſhing*; for *Honey*, *Wax*, *Corn*, *Hides*, *Horſes*, *Spunges*, and many other *Commodities*, which the Countrey-men willingly for love of their *Spaniſh Plate* do bring them in,

and

and here *traffick* is made upon good terms and ſure guard, buying and ſelling as they liſt to inhanſe or debaſe the *Commodities* they either buy or ſell: by which a great gain is yearly made unto them.

The piratical Trade of *Tunis* and *Argier*.

And this is as much as I conceive neceſſary in this point of *Mercantile Traffick* in theſe two Kingdoms and Cities of *Tunis* and *Argier*: but there is here a *Piratical Trade* alſo much practiſed by the people of theſe two places, who ſet out Veſſels in partnerſhips and ſhares, to take Prizes or *Gonimas*, as they term them, which is ever performed by all manner of advantages without faith or promiſe either kept or regarded, which ſpoils have been ſo great, and their booties ſo beneficial, that the deſperate ſpirits of many of ſundry Nations have come hither in hope to raiſe by rapine and theft, what elſe by honeſt courſes they could not elſewhere compaſs: their manner of ſetting forth theſe Ships is upon a ſmall coſt, and done with little charge, conſidering the frugality in diet uſed in theſe Countreys, and their diviſion at their return is commonly allotted, (as I obſerved in theſe parts when for ſome time I abode amongſt them, and is ſtill continued) $\frac{1}{3}$ for the body of the Veſſel, $\frac{1}{3}$ for the Victuallers and ſetters out, and $\frac{1}{3}$ for the Captain and his company; and this is truly and exactly made in *ſpecies* and kind, for they hardly admit a *Commodity* taken, or *Slaves* captivated to be ſold at the Market, and the dividend to be made in *Money*: but they (as I have often ſeen) will divide it in kind, as if a bag of *Pepper*, then by *diſhfuls*, or a piece of *Cloth* or *Linen*, then by proportional ſhares, according to their groſs capacity, which cuſtom I underſtand is ſince by their better judgment rectified, and *Merchants* Ships warned by their loſſes of latter days, go better arm'd, man'd and provided; and ſeeing their prizes come in thinner, they are more provident in their diviſion, though more venturous in their thefts. *Argier* in this kind hath been able to ſet out near 300 *ſail* little and great in thoſe times, now not a quarter ſo many: and *Tunis* then had 20 in 31 *good ſail*, now it hath not a *dozen*; ſo that I may conclude their Trade decreaſeth and daily diminiſheth, *which GOD of his goodneſs grant it may ſtill do*, to the *Merchants* comfort and the *Mariners* joy: and thus leaving theſe two *Piratical Kingdoms* and *Cities*, with this Maritime Coaſt.

Of *Sally* and the Trade thereof.

Sally is divided by a River into two Towns, called the *Old* and *New*; inhabited by the race of thoſe *Moors* which were baniſhed out of *Spain*, which profeſs the Mahometan Religion: It is commanded by a ſtrong Caſtle well fortified, which commands the Harbour; Ships may ride in the open road without command; in fine, to 30 fathom water good Anchoring, all Veſſels not drawing above 10 foot water may enter over the Bar into the Creek or Harbour, where they lie in ſafety faſtened aſhore: the Harbour will hold at leaſt 100 Sail. Merchants for the moſt part that trade to this place, will not venture to carry their Goods on ſhore without a Protection from the Governour, nor hardly then neither, becauſe of the perfidiouſneſs of the people; and therefore for the greater ſecurity trade on ſhip-board with the Merchants of the Town, which are for the moſt part *Jews*, of the worſt ſort.

Their Coin.

They Coin Money in the Town, of Gold, Silver and Copper; their Gold is the Ducate, worth about 8 *s. Sterling*; their Silver is the Blanckhil, worth about 2 *d.* being the 48. part of their Ducate; their Copper coin are Fluces, paſſing for the 20. part of the Blanckhil, or the 10. part of a peny *ſterling*. All Coins of *Spain*, the *French* Crown, the *Venice* Chequin are payable here; and indeed the coin of all Nations of Gold and Silver are here paſſable by weight for their value.

Weight.

Their weights are thoſe for the moſt as in *Spain*.

Meaſures.

Their Meaſure for Corn is an Armudo, about 5 to our Buſhel. Their long meaſure a Brace about 18 Inches.

Their Commodities are chiefly Cow-Hides, Goat-skins, Wax, Honey, Oil, Dates.

Commodities carried thither are ſeveral ſorts of Cloth, both Linen and Woollen; great quantities of Fire-lock Muskets, Piſtols, Knives, and Iron-work of all ſorts.

CHAP. XX.

Of the Kingdom of FESSE *and the Provinces thereof.*

Feſſe and the Provinces thereof.

FESSE is divided into 7 Provinces, which borroweth their names from the Towns ſeated therein; the firſt is *Hamliſnon*, ſeated in the mountainous part of this Kingdom; the ſecond is *Senta*, now in poſſeſſion of the *Spaniard*, having a Town of this name ſtrongly by them fortified; the third is *Tangier*, a City alſo fortified and belonging likewiſe to them; the fourth is *Mehenes*; the fifth *Arguer*; the ſixth is *Alcaſer*, (neer to which the three Kings, *Sebaſtian* of *Portugal*, *Mahomet* of *Feſſe*, and *Abdelmelech* of *Morocco*, competitors for this Kingdom, were *ſlain* in one day, together with many others of eminent quality; and *Stuckley* that *famous infamous Engliſh Rebel* in *An.* 1578.) and ſeventh *FESSE* the Metropolis, which for its greatneſs merits a more ſerious conſideration.

CHAP.

Chap. XXI.

Of the City FESSE, *and the* Trade *thereof.*

City of *Feſſe* and the Trade thereof.

THis City bears this name of *Feſſe* from the abundance of *Gold*, (as Writers record) that was found in digging the foundation thereof; it is beautified with many goodly buildings both publick and private; it is divided by the River *Sabu* into three parts, containing in all 82000 *houſholds*, having 700 *Moſchs* or *Temples*, 50 of them being adorned with *Pillars* of *Alabaſter* and *Jaſper*; and one ſeated in the heart of the City called *Carneen* is the moſt ſumptuous, containing a *mile* in compaſs, in breadth containing 17 *Arches*, in length 120, and born up by *two thouſand five hundred white Marble Pillars*, under the chiefeſt *arch* (where the *Tribunal* is kept) hangeth a moſt huge *Lamp* of *Silver*, incompaſſed with 110 leſſer; under every the other *Arches* hang alſo very great *Lamps*, in each of which burn 150 *Lights*: it hath 31 *Gates* great and high; the *Roof* is 150 yards long, and 80 yards broad, and round about are divers *Porches* containing 40 yards in length, and 30 in breadth, under which are the publick *Store-houſes* of the Town: about the walls are *Pulpits* of divers ſorts, wherein the Maſters of their Law read to the people ſuch things as they imagine appertain to their *ſalvation*: the Revenues thereof in *Anno* 1526. was 200 *Ducates* a day of old rent, accounted 100 *l. ſterling*; until the late Civil Wars it was a City of great *traffick*, and many *Merchants* of divers Nations reſorted hither, and were allowed a publick meeting place for their *Commerce*, and lodging for their reſidence, being in form of a Court or Exchange, incloſed with a ſtrong Wall, with 12 Gates, and limited with 15 Streets for ſeveral Nations to meet for their buſineſs, and for the laying up of their *Commodities*; and every night for ſecurity of their Goods and Perſons, the ſame was kept guarded at the Cities charge, reſembling the *Beſiſtens* or *Canes* now in uſe in *Turkey* and other Southern Countreys.

There is here alſo divers Colleges where the *Sciences* are taught, amongſt which *Madorac* is the chief, and accounted for one of the excelleneſt pieces for workmanſhip in all *Barbary*: it hath 3 *Cloiſters* of admirable beauty, ſupported with 8 ſquare Pillars of divers colours; the Roof curiouſly carved, and the Arches of *Moſaique* of *Gold* and *Azure*; the *Gates* are of *Braſs* fair wrought, and the Doors of the private Chambers of inlaid work: It is recorded that this College did coſt the *Founder* King *Abuchenen* 480 thouſand *Sultanies* in *Gold*, which is in *Engliſh Money* 192 thouſand pound; which would hardly in theſe days, were it now to be built, perform the twentieth part thereof, and this was not above 150 years paſt; and about that time *Henry* the *Seventh* King of *England* did build that *ſumptuous Chappel* in *Weſtminſter*; which as I have been informed, did in thoſe days coſt 7448 *l.* and let it be judged by *Artiſts* how much more would build the fellow of it in theſe our days.

They have alſo here for the commodity and pleaſure of the Citizens 600 Conduits, from whence almoſt every houſe is ſerved with water; beſides what goeth to their religious uſes, at the entries of their *Temples* and *Moſchs*: but I have dwelt too long in ſurveying this City, I will now ſee what *Commodities* and *Merchandize* this Kingdom affords.

Commodities in the Kingdom of *Feſſe*.

The *Commodities* found in general, as well in the Kingdom of *Feſſe* as of *Morocco*, and found tranſportable for *Merchandize*, is *fruits of all kinds*, ſuch as is principally of *Dates*, *Almonds*, *Figs*, *Raiſins*, *Olives*; alſo *Honey*, *Wax*, *Gold*, and ſundry ſorts of *Hides* and *Skins*, eſpecially that excellent ſort of *Cordovant* from this Kingdom of *Morocco* called *Maroquins*, famouſed throughout *Spain*, *France*, and *Italy*; alſo *Corn*, *Horſes*, *Woolls*, whereof the Inhabitants are obſerved of late days to make ſome *Cloth*: here is alſo found for *Merchandize* fabricated here ſome ſorts of Stuffs of Silks, as *Sattins*, *Taffetaes*, and ſome ſorts of *Linen*, much in uſe in this Countrey, made partly of Cotton, and partly of Flax, and divers other Commodities.

Moneys of *Feſſe* and *Morocco*.

The *Moneys* of this Kingdom, and generally of all the Kingdom of *Morocco* is the Xeriff or Ducate in *Gold*, deriving the name thereof from the Xeriffs, who within theſe few years made conqueſt of theſe Kingdoms, under pretext and colour of the Sanctity of their Religion, and is accounted to be about ten ſhillings *ſterling* Money, divided into 8 parts, and eſteemed ⅛ each part, which may be compared to be about 14 *d.* in 15 *d. ſterling*.

Accounts in *Feſſe* and *Morocco*.

They keep their accounts in theſe places by *Ducates*, or old Xeriffs, now almoſt out of uſe, divided into 8 parts, accounted in common value, but 12 *d.* every ⅛, though worth more, as above is declared.

Weights in *Feſſe*.

Their *weight* here is two, one uſed in all ordinary commodities, which is the *Rotolo*, containing ( ) *ounces* or *drams*, it having been found by obſervation that the 100 *l. Averdupois*, *London*, hath made here 64 *Rotolos*, and 100 *Rotolos* is here a *Cantar*. The ſecond weight is here the *Mitigal*, uſed in the weighing of *Silver*, *Gold*, *Pearl*, *Muſk*, and the like, agreeing with the *Mitigal* uſed in *Argier* and *Tunis* ſpoken of before.

Meaſures in *Feſſe.*

The common meaſure for length is here the *Covado*, 12 whereof is accounted to a *Cane*: and it hath been obſerved by *Barbary Merchants* hither trading, that the 100 *Yards* of *London* make here about 181 or 182 *Covadoes.*

Cuſtoms of *Feſſe* and *Morocco.*

The *Cuſtoms* of *Feſſe* and *Morocco* are paid at the entrance thereinto, as is likewiſe due at the entrance of any other the Cities of this Kingdom, and is by the ſubjects natives upon all *Commodities* paid two in the hundred, and by all ſtrangers ten in the hundred, collected for what is ſold or landed without leave, for Exportation again if once landed; which cauſeth divers of our *Merchants* bound for thoſe parts to make their Ships their Shops, and conſequently land ſo much of their *Commodities* as they imagine the Market will vend, and no more. But becauſe the Kingdom of *Morocco* obeyeth the ſame rules in matters of *Trade*, I will ſpeak a word of that place likewiſe, and then ſurvey the *Trade* of them both together as they are known now to us, to be as it were but one, though indeed different Kingdoms.

Chap. XXII.

Of the Kingdom of MOROCCO, *and the Provinces thereof.*

Morocco and the Provinces thereof.

THE Kingdom of *Morocco*, once of great ſplendor, is now divided into ſix Provinces, the firſt *Tangoviſta*, having a Town alſo of that name: *Fiſidet* is the ſecond, which giveth name likewiſe to a Province; the third is *Maſſa*, the principal of a Province abounding in *Amber*. *Alarach* is the fourth, fortified and kept by the only Garriſon of this Countrey. The fifth is *Taradant*, in times paſt the ſecond in this Kingdom, and the principal for *Traffick*, ruined by the late Wars, whereunto yet the reſort is commonly made by many *Engliſh* and *French* for *Commerce*. The ſixth and laſt is *Morocco* the Metropolis, of which a word according to my *intended method.*

Chap. XXIII.

Of the City MOROCCO, *and the Trade thereof.*

City of *Morocco* and the trade thereof.

MOROCCO is the chief City of this Kingdom, and in times paſt was accounted the Metropolis of all *Barbary*, as once containing one hundred thouſand houſholds, but now inferiour to *Feſſe* in beauty, *ſpaciouſneſs* and *populouſneſs*: it is ſtrongly walled about, and within adorned with many private and publick Edifices, the chief being the Caſtle or Arſenal, and the Churches, or Moſchs; one whereof is bigger, though not ſo beautiful as that of *Feſſe*, ſeated in the midſt of the City, and built by *Hali* their King, augmented 50 fathom in ſpaciouſneſs by *Abdulmumen* and *Manſor* his Son, with many exquiſite Pillars brought from *Spain*; he alſo covered the ſame with Lead, and made a Ciſtern of the ſame greatneſs, as this Temple was to receive the Rain-water that came therefrom; beſides which he made therein a Tower of Maſonry in form of the *Roman Coloſſus*, equal in height to the famous Tower in *Bolonia*, which being aſcended, the Hills of *Aſaffi*, being 130 miles diſtant, may be eaſily diſcerned. The Caſtle is alſo very large and ſtrong, of the bigneſs of a reaſonable Town, in the midſt whereof is a *Temple*, which hath a Tower, whereon is fixed a *Spindle* of Iron paſſing through three great round Globes made of pure *Gold*, and weighing 130 thouſand *Barbary Ducates*, which is 58500 *l. ſterling*, which divers Kings have gone about to take down and convert into *Money*; but have all deſiſted, by reaſon of ſome ſtrange miſ-fortune that hath been inflicted on them, ſo that the common people imagine they are kept by a *guard of ſpirits.*

They have here alſo a *Burſe* for *Merchants*, which is now taken up by *Artiſans*, the late Civil Wars having *eclipſed* the glory of the famous *Trade* that was ſeated in this Countrey, which in its former ſplendour was found to have ſeveral Streets for ſeveral *Artſmen*, and no one *Artſman* permitted to make his abiding but amongſt thoſe of his own Profeſſion.

Commodities of *Morocco.*

The *Commodities* of this Kingdom are the ſame as in the Kingdom of *Feſſe*, ſpoken of before, ſave that the ſame abounds more in *Sugars*, eſpecially in *Taradant*, where divers *Merchants* are found to reſide purpoſely for *that commodity*, from whence it is Exported into other Regions.

Coins of *Morocco.*

The *Coins* current is alſo the *Xeriff* common with *Feſſe*, and all theſe parts of *Barbary*, and by ſome called the *Ducate of Gold*, having eight diviſions or parts, eſteemed to be about nine ſhillings and four pence *ſterling*, each $\frac{1}{8}$ worth fourteen pence *ſterling.*

Weights of *Morocco.*

They are found here to have two ſeveral *Quintals*, one that doth accord with the *Quintal* of *Feſſe*, ſpecified formerly; and the other which doth agree with the *Quintal* of *Sevil*, which

may

may be seen there more at large in this ensuing *Tract*, and there it may be observed, how the same doth agree with the weight of *London*, and other places; besides which it is observable, that sundry commodities are weighed by this *Quintal*, yet comprehending more or less *Rotolos*, according to the custom in sale of that commodity, which the *Merchants* must learn to know.

The *Measure* of length here is also *Covado*, agreeing with that of *Fesse*, as you shall find in the Chapter before touched. Measure of *Morocco*.

The *Customs* of *Morocco* are the same as specified in the Kingdom of *Fesse*, at the entrado 2 *per cent.* by the subject, and 10 *per cent.* by the *Merchant stranger*: But the Civil Wars have given a period to that famous *traffick* here maintained by the *Barbary Merchants* of *London*, which from this Kingdom had its original, and which flourished in the days of Queen *Elizabeth*; the faction, dissention, and banding for this Kingdom and *Fesse*, overthrew that Company, from whose *ashes* and dissolution, arose the Society of *Merchants trading into the* Levant *Seas*, known by the name of the *Turkie Company*, which now we find to be grown to that height, that (without comparison) it is the most flourishing and most beneficial *Company* to the Common-wealth of any in *England* of all other whatsoever; into whose *Patent* was at first inserted the *Eastern Indies*, as only proper to their Navigation, which within few years after being by way of *Turkie* better discovered, and gathering thereby new strength, it was in the beginning of King *James* Reign incorporated a *Society* by it self, and for incouragement to Adventurers in consideration of the length of the Voyage, and of the great charges and dangers incident thereto, it was permitted that all men of what quality and profession soever, might be Adventurers therein, and be admitted thereunto, contrary to the Custom and Priviledg of the *Turkie*, and said *Barbary Company*, and of all other *Societies* of *Merchants*, who admit not any to be a member thereof, but such as are meer *Merchants*, and none others.

Customs of *Morocco*.

Barbary Merchants.

The original of the *Turkie* and *East-India* Company.

The *Trade* of these Countreys by reason of their discontent is almost come now to nothing, every Town and Province for the most part acknowledging a several *Sovereign*; *and where Peace and Unity is wanting, Trade must decay.* Some good *Ports* these two Kingdoms are found to enjoy for traffick, as *Tituan* within the *Straights*, *Tangier* and *Senta* at the *Straights mouth*, *Larache*, *Maxinara*, *Sali* the *old* and *new*, a second *Argier*, and sure receptacle for *Pirates*, *lately reduced to better conformity with the* English *subjects by the valour of some* English, *under the fortunate and happy conduct of Captain* William Rainsborough, *to whose worth I owe this particular remembrance*; *Assaffe*, *Mogador*, *and Santa Crux*, with some others; and lastly, *Taradant* the only Mart of all these Countreys, seated upon the *River* of *Seus*, in a spacious Plain between the Mountain *Atlas* and the Sea, abounding with *Sugar*, and all other kind of Provision; the good regard and continual abode that *Mahomet Xeriffe*, one of their late *Sovereigns* made in this place, hath greatly augmented and ennobled this Town; the observations upon the present *Trade* thereof, I am constrained by reason of my ignorance, to refer to another hand.

The Trade general of *Barbary*.

Taradant.

CHAP. XXIII.

Of Numidia *and* Lybia, *and the Provinces thereof.*

Numidia hath on the East *Ægypt*, on the West the *Atlantique* Ocean, on the North *Atlas*, on the South *Lybia*: It will not be material to relate the *Provinces*, for in them are found but few Towns, by reason of the yearly progress of the Inhabitants from place to place in *Families* and *Tribes*; the Countrey abounding in *Dates*, the food here of Man and Beast. *Of Numidia and Lybia.*

Lybia hath on the East *Nilus*, on the West the *Atlantique* Ocean, on the North *Numidia*, and on the South the Land of *Negroes*; the Countrey altogether sandy, barren, and a desert, the Inhabitants altogether Heathenish, and therefore not worthy the conversation of a civil *Merchant*, or the residence of any *Commerce*. *Lybia.*

CHAP. XXV.

Of NEGRITA, *or the Land of* Negroes, *and the* Trade *thereof.*

THis Land of *Blackmoors*, hath on the East *Æthiopia superior*, on the West the *Atlantique* Ocean, on the North *Lybia*, on the South *Manicongo*; in this tract of ground is accounted twenty five *Kingdoms* or *Provinces*, through which runneth the famous River of *Negrita* and the Trade thereof.

Niger or *Sanega*, in whose over-flowing consisteth the welfare of the Inhabitants; even as in *Ægypt* it doth by the inundation of *Nilus*, for this (as that) increaseth for forty days, and decreaseth for forty days more, during which time the Inhabitants sail over the whole Land in Boats and Barges.

This whole Tract principally now acknowledgeth three *Sovereigns*, which is the Kingdom of *Tombutu*, the Kingdom of *Borneo*, and the Kingdom of *Goaga*; each Kingdom giving name to a City the principal residence of the Kings. The City of *Tombutu* lieth beyond the River of *Sanega* or *Niger*, wherein is found a *Trade* driven by many *French*, *Dutch* and *English Merchants*; the manner thereof, and the matter wherewith I shall hereafter as well as I can particularize. Four hundred miles from *Tombutu* is the *City* of *Goaga*, wherein are found eminent *Merchants*, and *precious and sumptuous Merchandize* of all sorts. *Borneo* is the third, the Inhabitants whereof are better versed in breeding of *Cattel*, than in the *Art of Commerce*, and better read in *Mars* than *Mercury*.

Tombutu.

Goaga.

Borneo.

Commodities thereof.

The Commodities of these Countreys, are *Corn*, *Sugars*, *Cattel*, *Horses*, *Rice*, *Fruits*, *Gold in Sand*, which they term *Siga*, and we *Tibar*; and also in *Ingots* without Sovereign stamp or character, and is distinguished by its *fineness* and *goodness*, which the Inhabitants by way of *exchange* do *barter* with their neighbours and other forein Nations, against *Cloths*, *Linens*, *Callico's*, *Basons of Copper*, *Iron-work*, *Sword-blades*, *Hand-Guns*, *Glasses*, *Beads*, and such like, and principally against *Salt*, which of all other Commodities this Countrey is most defective in, and in some places affords not, and therefore pays for it at an excessive dear price to Strangers.

The Trade of *Guiney* and *Benin*, and the Golden Coast.

The *Trade* of all this Tract, such as it is now in these days known to our Nation, is comprised alongst the Sea-coast, which the *Portugals* by reason of their former Plantation here, and rich *Commerce*, have entitled the *Golden Coast*, and we in common appellation, term the Trade of the Coast of *Genin* and *Benin*, two of the principal *Provinces* maritime that are found included within the circuits of these three before-mentioned *Kingdoms*: which *Trade* that it may be a little the better understood, I shall more particularly survey, according to the Observations made by some hands thereon.

The *Portugals* the first Traders into *Guiney* and *Benin*.

In the beginning and discovery of this Maritime Coast, (for thereto I intend to apply the *Trade* of this Countrey) the *Portugals* were the first that ranged this shore, and had some small knowledg of their *Commodities* and of the manner of *trading* with them, who partly by fair means, and partly by constraint got footing in this Sea-coast, building Forts in some, and placing Garrisons and Factories in others, which then was found so Golden and beneficial to that Countrey, that it is conceived this only thing (*as what will not Gold attract*) drew them to search further the Maritime Coast of this *Tract* all along to *Cape bona esperansa*, and so consequently thereby into the *East-Indies*: fair quarter and courteous usage being then perceived in these Forts and Towns thus subjected to the *Portugals*, drew the Inhabitants and Countreymen to a fair and ordinary *commutation* and *exchanging* of *Commodities* with them, which according to the then custom of that Kingdom, was maintained by Factors appointed for the *Kings private account* in every Port and Town, as if he intended to make the profits of *Merchandizing* to defray the charges of his Conquest and Garrison, furnishing them with *Salt*, *Iron*, *Tin*, *Copper*, *Basons*, *Knives*, *Cloth*, *Linen*, and other *European Commodities*; receiving in *exchange* partly the Commodities proper for their nourishment, such as was *Cattel*, *Corn*, *Rice*, and the like; and principally Commodities beneficial, as *Gold* it self in great abundance both in *Sand* and *Ingots* melted, which gave a quickning and life to the further discoveries of those Countreys and continuance of the *Trade*, which is found there maintained to this day, though in far lesser manner.

Who shewed the way to the *English* and others,

The *English* and other Nations afterwards desirous to share in this rich *Trade*, sailed within a short time likewise hither; and because they had not such Places and Forts for their Warehouses, and the Protection of their Persons and Goods, therefore would not, or else might not with safety land their *Commodities* without danger of the falshood of the *Portugals*, or treachery of the Inhabitants: therefore at first sailing hither were compelled to Anchor along the Coast neerest to the best Towns, and of greatest concourse, and signifie to the Inhabitants the *Commodities* they had brought to utter, drew at length by their fair demeanour and courteous usage the *Moors* to come aboard their Ships, and bring their *Gold* with them; the manner of which *Trade* (as being different from any other Countrey) I shall briefly set down.

The manner of the usual Trade of *Guiney* and *Benin*.

In the morning betimes, having for the most part then the Wind of off the shore, and calm weather, the *Moors* come aboard in their *Conoes* and *Scuts* to traffique, some for themselves, and some which they call *Tolkens* or *Factors* for others, who carry at their *Girdles* a *Purse*, wherein small Clouts or Papers containing sometimes 10 several mens *Gold* are wrapped and laid laid up; which though it should be of one and the same *weight* and goodness, they notwithstanding readily distinguish, and having made their *barters* for *Cloth*, *Linens*, or the like, at noon return with the *Sea-turn*, or as they call it, the *brise*, again to the shore; and

besides

beſides their bargains covenanted, theſe *Factors* have ſome ſmall thing for themſelves as the reward of their pains by way of *Brokage* or *Factorage*, which they called by the name of *Dachio*.

But in proceſs of time the *Netherlanders* frequenting this Coaſt, and well acquainted with the manner of this *Engliſh Traffick*; and coming into the ſame *parts* where the *Engliſh* traded and were known, were the firſt that *ſpoiled this Golden Trade*, partly by their ſiniſter dealing, and partly by their undermining and fraudulent tricks; for they coming to Anchor together with the *Engliſh* to ſell their *Commodities*, and finding that the *Engliſh* vended more Wares, and had a larger traffick by the concourſe of the native *Merchants* from aſhore, with theſe *Tolkens* above-mentioned, than they had, hired theſe *Pilots*, *Boat-men* and *Tolkens* (that were thus imployed, to carry their Paſſengers and *Merchants* aboard) under-hand to carry them aboard their *Dutch* Ships, and not aboard the *Engliſh*, and ſo to *trade* with them only; which the *Engliſh* at laſt perceiving and ſmelling out their craft, were by the ſame craft compelled to prevent the ſame; ſo that by this means the one out-vying the other, *theſe fellows* for their good will and brokage have by this means drawn the *duty*, or rather *courteſie* of *Dachio*, to 6 in 7 *per cent.* to the prejudice of all *Traders* upon this Coaſt: but this reſted not here, for this dealing drew on a greater inconvenience in their *trade*, for when the *Flemmings* had firſt been the Authors of this ill cuſtom or courteſie of *Dachio* to theſe Boat-men and *Tolkens*, which neceſſarily were by all ſucceeding *European Merchants* to be imitated, or their Voyage loſt, and their *Commodities* remain unſold: It was found that many *Merchants Moors*, inland men, coming to the Sea-ſide to buy Wares of them, bringing great ſtore of *Gold* with them for *traffick*, and having divers ſlaves, ſome 20, ſome 30, and ſome more according to their means and *trade*, to carry back thoſe Wares that they thus bought on ſhipboard, and theſe *Mooriſh Merchants* taking their lodgings in the houſes of theſe *Tolkens*, and uſing to acquaint them with their full commiſſions and intents, and then receiving of them their *Gold*, repaired aboard the Ships to *trade* and *barter*; and if the *Mooriſh Merchants* were not skilled in the *Portugal* tongue; theſe *Tolkens* would preſently tell the *Flemmings*, and deſire them not to ſpeak *Moriſco* to them, becauſe their *Merchants* were ſuch as dwelt far within the Land; thereby giving them to underſtand that they meant by this watch-word to deceive him, and afterward to ſhare thoſe ſo ill-gotten purchaſes amongſt them: and it did, nor doth not ſeldom fall out, but that the *Merchant Moor*, not accuſtomed to the Sea, lies Sea-ſick aboard all the whilſt the knaviſh *Tolken* makes his bargain for him with the crafty *Dutch*, conniving at the *Flemmings* great inhanſed prices of his Commodities, to draw the greater gain and more *Gold* from the *Moor*; whom ſometimes he cozens by ſtealing ſome of his *Gold*, and putting it into his mouth, ears, or otherwiſe; which the *Moor* finding by the *ſcale* and *weight* to want, adds ſome more knavery thereto, by blowing into the *Chriſtians ſcale and ballance* to make it weight; and when all theſe his intended bargains are finiſhed, and the *Moor* again landed, the *Tolkens* and *Boatſ-men* return again aboard to divide the cozened profit and ill-gotten gain between them, wherein it may be imagined that the *Flemming* for his part of the knavery and connivance muſt have a ſhare of the gains; which hath proved ſuch a hinderance and detriment to the *Engliſh* and other Chriſtians that trade upon this Coaſt, that unleſs they alſo connive at the *Tolkens Villany* and deceit as the *Dutch* do, their Voyage will be loſt, and their *Commodities* to their prejudice remain unſold; this is in brief the manner of their *trade*, the means now follow.

The undermining tricks of *Guiney* & *Benin*.

As for their *Cuſtoms* due to the Kings and Sovereigns upon this Coaſt, it is found to vary in divers Ports and Havens, and only paid by Inhabitants in caſe the Chriſtian bring not his Goods aſhore to ſell, every Haven having a peculiar Officer, and every *Merchant* that cometh with an intent to buy Wares at a Port-Town, payeth a *Toll* or ſmall *Cuſtom* for his perſon, though he buy nothing; and that no deceit may be uſed in the *Collector*, there is ever a *Son* or ſome neer Kinſman of that Prince, joined in authority with the ſaid *Collector* or Cuſtomer; and if the *Merchant* buy any *Commodities* aboard a Ship for leſs than two *ounces of Gold* at a time, then he muſt compound with the *Cuſtomer* for the *Cuſtom* as he can at his pleaſure, as that which is the *Cuſtomers* own *profit*, *fee* and *wages*: but if he buy above two *ounces* of *Gold* which they call a *Benda*, then the *Cuſtom* is an *Angel* of *Gold* for every *Benda*, as I am given to underſtand.

Cuſtoms of the Golden Coaſt of *Guiney* and *Benin*.

I have ſhewed that *Coins* acknowledging any Sovereignty by ſtamp are not here in uſe, but *Gold* paſſable either in *Sands* or *Ingots*, according to the *fineneſs* and *goodneſs* is the current *Coin* paſſable, which our *Merchants* very well diſtinguiſh by 24 *artificial Needles* made by allay of *Metals*, from the loweſt ſort of *Gold* to the fineſt of 24 *Carots* fine, having exact rules for the valuation thereof, accordingly as the ſame is found either in fineneſs or courſeneſs: neither uſe they any *Money*, or any kind of *minted Coin* wherewith to pay each other; but when any *commodity* is bought, the payment thereof is made with *Gold*, and that likewiſe by *weight*; and it muſt be a very ſmall parcel that hath not ſome kind of weight to diſtinguiſh and weigh it withal,

The Coins current in *Guiney* and *Benin*.

withal, and they pay each other with four ſquare pieces of *Gold*, weighing ſome a grain, and
Kacorawns. ſome half a grain; and about *Mina* a Caſtle of the *Portugals*, they pay each other with *Kacorawns*, which is *Gold* drawn out into *Wire*, and cut afterward into ſmall pieces for all trivial commodities; and in other places with little pieces of *Iron* of a finger in length, with ſome Character ſtamped thereon; and in ſome places they have not the *art of melting their Gold*, but ſell it, or rather pay it one to another in *Sand* by weight, according as they ſhall agree both in the value and in the quantity.

The weights of *Guiney* and *Benin.* The *Weights* are made of Copper of divers ſorts, and have little round Copper Scales, like a hollow Orange Pill for *Gold*.

A *Benda* is the greateſt weight, which weighs 2 *ounces*.
A *Benda-offa* is half a *Benda*, and is an *ounce*.
Aſſeva is two *Peſos* and a half.
Egebba is two *Peſos*, and accounted half an *ounce*, or the fourth part of a *Benda*.
Seron is accounted for one *Peſo* and a half.
Euſanno is accounted a *Peſo*.
Quienta is three quarters of a *Peſo*.
Each *Peſo* is held a *Loot*.
Mediataba is a quarter of a *Peſo*.
Agiraque is half a *Peſo*, ſo that by thoſe that have made the trial of their *weights* with ours, they have found them to be in every *pound Troy* a *Peſo* and half in every *pound* heavier than our *Troy pound* uſed in *England*, and this weight is the rule for their *Gold* in paſſing for *Commodities*: where note that all Countreys have not in this and other theſe large Coaſts *Moneys current*
Coins of many parts of this Coaſt. of *Metal* as we have in *Chriſtendom*; for in ſome parts of *Æthiopia* their Money is *Pepper*, in *Tombutu* and about the River *Niger*, their Money is *Cockles* or *Shell-fiſh*, in *Azanah* their Money is *Porcellette*, in *Bengala Porceletta* and *Metal* together, as in *China* they uſe *Porcolette* for *Money*, and in ſome other places of *India*, *Paper* ſtamped with the *Kings Seal* paſſeth current for *Money*; and in ſome places the *Barks* of certain *Trees* called *Gelſamora*, and in *Congo* and many places of theſe Countreys *Lumach*, and in *Angela*, *Beads* of *Glaſs*, and ſuch like in many other places.

Meaſures of *Guiney* and *Benin.* Their *Meaſure* for length in Cloth or other *Commodities*, is a *Facham*, which is accounted with us 12 foot, or two fathom, which they cut the one from the other, and in that ſort ſell their Linen the one to the other; and thoſe two fathom by trial of the *Dutch* make a ſtork and three quarters, but in Woollen they never meaſure above pieces of one handful broad, which they ſo cut off and uſe for Girdles, which they wear about their middles, and ſell it among themſelves in this manner in theſe pieces aboveſaid, and uſe no other kind of meaſure ſave one which they call a *Paw*, which is ¾ 1 *d. Engliſh.*

The Inhabitants of this Coaſt at the firſt trading here of the *Portugals*, were very rude and ignorant, and were eaſily beguiled in all the *Commodities* which they ſold them; and not only took in good part the badneſs of the ware they received, but were alſo deceived in their meaſure; the *Portugals* by theſe means putting off their *rotten Linens*, *ruſty Knives*, *broken* and *patched Baſons*, *pieced Kettles*, and ſuch like, and theſe at what meaſure, value, weight and quantity they pleaſed for their Gold: but the times are now altered, and they by their uſual ſufferings in this kind by the *Portugals*, made the more wary, provident and circumſpect in their traffick with the *Engliſh*, *French* and *Dutch*: ſo that in thoſe *Commodities* which they buy or barter, either for their own uſe, or for *Merchandiſe*, they are found to have as good judgment in them as the ſellers themſelves.

Their manner of accounting. Their ignorance in *trade* may be judged by their ignorance in *accompting* and *reckoning*, for when they have paſt the number of *Ten*, they rehearſe ſo many words one after another for one number, that they are ſo puzzled and cumbred therewith, that they cannot tell how to get out, and ſo ſit buzzing ſo long, till at laſt they have loſt their tale, and forgot their number, and ſo are forced to begin to tell again: but ſince they began to trade with the *Engliſh*, and were to reckon above the number of *Ten*, for they uſe no more amongſt them, they reckon on till they come to *Ten*, and then take one of their fingers into their hands, and then tell to *Ten* again; and then take another finger into their hand, and ſo procced till they have both their hands full, which in all maketh one *hundred*; then they mark that up, and then begin again to tell as at the firſt, and uſe the ſame order as before.

To conclude this *traffick*, and to leave this Coaſt, I hear not that in theſe days the *Engliſh* frequenting that Coaſt, or that the *French* or *Dutch* make any great benefit thereby: for the preſent ſubtilty of the Inhabitants, perceiving how their Gold is ſought eagerly after by them and all Nations, can now adays ſet ſuch a rate *thereon* by this their manner of *Exchange* and *Barter*, and that by being ſo often beguiled by others, they are now grown more wary and circumſpect in their bargainings, and are as ready to beguile the beguilers as to be beguiled themſelves; for they look now narrowly both to their *meaſure* and the goodneſs of their *commodity*; and though at firſt they knew no diſtinction of Chriſtians, but took the *Portugals*

and

and all *white men* to be of one Nation; yet ſince they know each Nation, and are acquainted with their particular manners and manner of dealing, having ever hitherto from the beginning found the faireſt and ſquareſt Trade with the *Engliſh*, therefore when they come, they are the beſt welcome to them, and ſpeed beſt of any other Nations whatſoever with them.

I willingly omit here to ſpeak of the *Sugar Trade*, and of the plenty of *Sugar-Canes* growing upon this Coaſt; the *King* of *Portugal* here in certain places farming the ſole Trade thereof to certain his own Subjects, with a ſtrict proviſo, that the ſame be ſold to none other but to his own Subjects, and that Proviſion to be ſent only for *Lisbon*, to gain a great *Cuſtom* thereby impoſed thereon; therefore the *Portugal* being here the only buyer and ingroſſer, the Inhabitants muſt and are inforced to ſell only to them, and at what reaſonable rate they beſt can agree upon; and this reſtraint of this *commodity* hath drawn the *Dutch* to build and fortifie in ſome places upon this Coaſt, as now of late they have done at *Mina* oppoſite to the *Spaniard*, where they are at continual variance, the River only parting them. Sugar trade.

Chap. XXVI.

Æthiopia *Superiour and Inferiour, and the Provinces thereof.*

Æthiopia the Superiour is known to us by the name of *Abaſine*, and comprehendeth many large Provinces and Kingdoms, and contains the Springs of three famous Rivers *Abas*, *Totiaſis* and *Nilus* ariſing out of the Lake *Zembre*; being for the moſt part *Chriſtians*, and commanded by that ſo much renowned Emperour *Preſter John*; affording for *Commodities* to the neighbour Regions, *Rice*, *Barley*, *Peaſe*, *Sugars*, *Minerals* of all ſorts, *Goats*, *Sheep*, and *Oxen*: but becauſe theſe Towns of theſe Provinces are for the moſt part in Land, they afford no great matter of *Trade*, and as little known to our Nation, I willingly omit them. Æthiopia ſuperiour. Commodities of Æthiopia ſuperiour.

Chap. XXVII.

Of Æthiopia *Inferiour, and the Provinces thereof.*

Æthiopia Inferiour, hath the *Red-Sea* on the Eaſt, the *Æthiopian* Ocean on the Weſt, the Land of *Negro's* on the North, and the Southern Ocean on the South, commonly divided into theſe parts, *Aian*, *Zanbar*, *Monomotapa*, *Caffaria*, *Monicongo*. Æthiopia inferiour.

In *Aian*, are upon the Sea-coaſts theſe three Cities much frequented by Merchants, *Arar*, *Zeila*, *Barbera*, the ſecond of which was ſacked by the *Portugals* in *Anno* 1516. and is found to abound with *Fleſh*, *Honey*, *Wax*, *Corn*, *Gold*, *Ivory* and *Cattel*; eſpecially *Sheep* in plenty. Aian. Commodities of Aian.

Zanibar contains 15 Towns that give names to 15 ſeveral Kingdoms, the chief for Trade is *Quiloa*, where the *Portugals* have Forts built and fortified *Anno* 1509. *Moſambique* alſo fortified by them. *Suffola*, which for the abundance of *Ivory* and *Gold* is conceived to be the Land of *Ophir*, to which *Solomon* ſent by his three years Voyage. Zanibar. Quiloa. Moſambique. Suffola.

Monomotapa contains alſo ſundry Provinces invironed almoſt round with waters, and abounding with *Mines* of *Gold*, accounted to contain above 2000, the principal being three, *Monica*, *Boro* and *Quitiana*; which yields not any commodity elſe ſave *Elephants Teeth*, to procure which, it is ſuppoſed 5000 are yearly ſlain in theſe Kingdoms. Monomotapa. Manica. Boro. Quitiana. Elephants teeth.

Capharia hath nothing famous in it, ſave that famous and noted head-land *Cape bona ſperanza*, diſcovered by the *Portugals* in *Anno* 1497. Caffaria. Cape Bonæ Speï.

Manicongo was diſcovered by the *Portugals* 1486, and by them then converted to the *Popiſh Religion*, which the Inhabitants ſoon forſook, as peradventure ſeeing that that *Religion* was made the *Cloak of their Conqueſt*, yielding yearly 30000 Slaves in ſale to the *Portugals*, which they carry to *Braſile* to work in their *Silver Mines*; the *Trade* of the principal of theſe it is fit I ſhould in this place more particularly handle. Manicongo.

Chap. XXVIII.

Of Mosambique *and the* Trade *thereof.*

Mosambique and the Trade thereof.

THE Sea-coast affording the prime places of Traffick known to our Countrymen in this large tract of Land before-mentioned, and especially from *Cape-bona-esperanze*, to the entrance of the *Red-Sea*, which now cometh to be handled, it will not be fitting I should wholly omit the Trade thereof, before I have better surveyed the same, together with those Towns of Traffick as are found to be there most eminent, and therewith relate the manner how, and the matter whereof this *Trade* is here maintained and preserved; I will then include the *Trade* of this whole Coast under the title of *Mosambique*, as being the principal Town of Negotiation found alongst this shore, having *Soffola* on the one side thereof, and *Quiloa* on the other side: all which being fortified by the *Portugals*, the first *Christian* discoverers thereof, give yet that liberty and freedom to the Countrey Inhabitants and others to exercise the same that would, and considering their manner of traffick, it is seen plentifully stored both with the native Commodities of the Coast it self, and of the inland Countries; there are here found the Towns of *Cuama*, *Sena*, *Macava*, *Brava*, *Melinda*, and others along this shore, seated some on the Coast of *Abex*, and some on the Coast of *Melinda*, but *Quiloa* for the commodiousness of the River, and the passage into the main Continent, having but a short cut into the Lake of *Zaflan*, in which there ariseth a great River, that runneth into *Nilus*, and so to *Cairo*, and therefore the same is accounted the principal *City* for eminency and concourse of people, though for traffick this and the rest give place (if the *Spanish* Relations be true) to *Mosambique*, wherein is found the first Fortress that was built by the *Portugals* on this Coast and Seas.

Mosambique then is not only the name of an *Island*, but also of a *Kingdom*, seated between *Monomotapa* and *Quiloa*; the *Island* is found to have a pretty Town seated upon it, and together with the *Islands* of Saint *George*, and Saint *Jacob*, makes a large, fair, and secure Haven for Ships of the greatest burthen, fit to receive and harbour all Vessels, that come and go, both to and from *India* to *Christendom*; and although this *Island* nor *Kingdom* are not very great, yet they are very rich, and most abounding of all the Countreys of this Coast of *Mosambique*; the Island whereon the Town is situated, is inhabited now by two manner of people, *Christians* and *Mahometans*; the *Christians* account themselves *Portugals*, or of the *Portugal* race, who are the keepers of a strong *Castle* seated therein, from whence also all other their Castles and Forts seated in this Tract are supplied with their necessaries; especially *Soffola*, where the *richest Mine of Gold* of all this Coast lieth, and there the *Portugal* Ships do use to harbour in Winter time, when they are not able to sail either backward or forward otherwise to accomplish their desired Voyage; and there likewise the *Indian* Ships are accustomed to take in Victuals and fresh Water, and by the only discovery of this place, the *Portugals* first found out the way to *India*; for here they met with *Pilots* that were able to instruct them in the manner of the Navigation of these Seas, and were expert in the Maritime Coasts thereof; they have no sweet Water in the *Town*, nor in the *Castle*, though it be imagined to be the strongest in *India*, but have many Cisterns round about it, wherein a years Provision of Water is ever found, which they fetch from the Continent from a place called *Cabasar*. The *Captain* of this *Castle* is still found to be the greatest *Merchant* here, for he keeps a *Factor* in *Soffola*, and another in *Quiloa*, and yearly sendeth Barks for *trade* alongst the Coast, who commonly for some good service performed, hath this place and command assign'd him for three years, which is conceived to be worth 400 *thousand Ducates*, and afterward he is to go into *India*, and upon his own charge to serve there at the command of the *Viceroy* for the King of *Portugal* other three years, and then may depart for *Spain* if he please, besides whom none may hence trade for *India*, but the Inhabitants *Portugals*, and who are also enjoyned to be married men, for such as are unmarried may not stay here by special privileg from the King, granted to those that inhabit here, to the end, that the *Island* should be peopled, and thereby kept safeguarded and maintained, and for this immunity they are only bound in time of need to defend the Castle, and are accounted as the *Garrison* thereof, though it is found that the *Governour* and his family only lieth therein, and the Townsmen by turns, having the warding and watching thereof committed to their charge and trust.

Soffola.

The Captain of Mosambique the greatest Merchant.

Navigation of India.

Their *Navigation* is hence into *India* but once a year, which is in the month of *April*, and continueth till the midst of *September*, because that throughout the whole Countrey of *India*, they must sail with *Monsons*, which are certain current constant winds, which have a setled course of blowing throughout the year, whereby they make their account to go and come from the one place to the other, and in thirty days they may sail from *Mosambique* to *India*, and they are then forced to stay in *India* till the month of *August*, when as then the wind or *Monson* cometh again, to serve them for *Mosambique* and this Coast, in every which

which year the *Captain* aboveſaid hath ever a Ship for his own account going and coming into *India.*

As for the *Commodities* which this Countrey and Coaſt are found principally to afford to the *Merchant* for Tranſportation, it is chiefly *Gold*, for near *Soffalla* is a very *rich Mine*, and within the Land, the famous *Mine of Angola*, *the richeſt in the World*, is ſaid to be ſeated, beſides the *rich Mines* of *Monomotapa*, where in a River running thereby is found *Sand of Gold* in great plenty, which is accounted the fineſt and beſt, and called by the *Portugals*, *Botongorn Oroempo.* The *King* of *Portugal* having ever a ſpecial *Factor* reſident in *Moſambique*, trading for his account, keeping correſpondence with other his *Factors*, and ſending *Merchandize* from one place to another; for by this means the *Kings* of *Portugal*, the firſt Navigators into theſe parts, ſo far honoured *Merchandizing*, that they held it no diſparagement to raiſe thus ſome eſtate, the better to perform and accompliſh theſe long and chargeable Navigations, and hence it grew that they bringing theſe *Indian Commodities* into *Europe*, for their own account did by Commiſſioners contract with private *Merchants* for the ſame in *Lisbon*, and other places; which hence from this Authority were termed *Regal Contracts.* The other *Commodities* of this Countrey, beſides *Gold in Sand*, and *Ingots*, are, *Ambergreeſe*, *Ebony-wood*, *Ivory*, *Elephants teeth*, and many *ſlaves*, both men and women, which hence are carried principally to *India*, as being reputed the ſtrongeſt *Moors* in all the Eaſt Countreys, and are put throughout *India* to the hardeſt labour and loathſomeſt drudgery.

Commodities of the Coaſt of *Moſambique.*

The Kings of *Portugal* great Merchants.

Regal Contracts.

In order here, according to my intended *method*, for the Explanation of the *Trade* of this place and Countrey, I ſhould lay down the *Coins current* here, and their valuation, their *Meaſures* of length, and their *Weights* uſed in *Merchandizing*; but becauſe that by the Collection I have made, and the Obſervation that I have noted, the *Portugals* at their firſt Conqueſt here, brought with them their own *Species* and *Coins*, as alſo their own *Weights* and *Meaſures*, as a teſtimony of their *Regality* and *Sovereignty*, and that the particulars thereof ſhall be more at large ſhewed in its due place, when I come to handle the *Trade of Lisbon*, from whence the ſame had its original; I ſhall, to avoid needleſs repetition, deſire the Reader to be referred thereunto, and ſo leaving this large Coaſt with this ſlender Survey, I ſhall proceed to what doth reſt behind of *Africa*, which is better known unto us, and wherewith our Nation is more familiarly acquainted.

Coins, meaſures, and weights in *Moſambique* and the Coaſt.

CHAP. XXIX.

Of ÆGYPT, *and the* Provinces *thereof.*

ÆGYPT on the Eaſt is bounded with the *Red-Sea*, on the Weſt with *Cyrene*, on the North with the *Mediterranean* Sea, and on the South with *Habaſia*: This Countrey is watered by the fruitful River *Nilus*, which for the more benefit of the ſpreading Plains divides it ſelf into ſeven Channels, and begins about the fifteenth of *June* to riſe and ſwell above his banks, and for forty days doth ſo continue, and within forty days again collecteth it ſelf into its own limits: all the Towns here are ſeated on the tops of Hills, which during this flood appear to ſtrangers like *Iſlands*; Intercourſe and *Commerce* being all this time preſerved by *Boats*, *Skiffs*, and *Lighters*, inſtead of *Camels* and *Horſes*; this River is in length 3000 miles, and when it is found not to ſwell, it portendeth ſome fatal accident either to Countrey or *Sovereign.*

Ægypt and the trade thereof.

Nilus.

In this Countrey are found theſe famous Towns for traffick, *Alexandria*, built by *Alexander the Great*, the moſt eminent Sea-Port of all *Ægypt*, and whither before the diſcovery of the *Indies* was the *Scale* of thoſe *Commodities* which ſince we find to come thence, and then moſt frequented by the *Venetians*, who had almoſt the ſole Trade of the Commodities of *India* and *Ægypt* in their own hands, and from them diſperſed and tranſported through *Europe*, and who to this day yet keep a *Conſul* there for the Protection of their *Merchants.*

Alexandria.

The next is *Damiata*, ſeated at the entrance of one of the channels of *Nilus*, the command whereof coſt much blood in the days of thoſe Wars in the *Holy-Land* by the *Weſtern Chriſtians.*

Damiata.

The next is *Sues*, a Haven of conſequence ſtanding at the North end of the *Red-Sea*, wherein the great *Turk* keeps a Station for his *Gallies*, commonly built in *Cairo*, and afterward carried thither by *Camels* to command his Dominions in thoſe parts.

Sueſa.

The next is *Roſſetta*, ſeated on the principal Channel of *Nilus*, and in a triangle from the two above-named Cities of *Alexandria* and *Cairo*, ſerving for a Scale for both.

Roſſetta.

The laſt and moſt principal is *Cairo*, the chief of this Countrey, containing 18000 Streets, and each Street being every night locked up and barred, which makes the City impregnable,

Cairo.

of which more hereafter. I find ſome Authors to have left for a remembrance behind them, a touch of the *Trade* of this Countrey in times paſt practiſed by the commodiouſneſs of the *Red-Seas*, which entreth into the heart of this Countrey; and becauſe that *Galuano* relateth the beginning, continuance, and period of this *Trade*, I will briefly follow his words. *Ptol. Philadelphus* then 277 years before the *Incarnation*, was the firſt that gave beginning, and ſet afoot this Navigation, bringing the *Spices*, *Drugs*, and *Commodities* of *Arabia* and *India* through the *Red-Sea* into *Ægypt* to the Port of *Alexandria*, where the *Venetians* as then the only famous *Merchants* of *Chriſtendom*, brought up the ſame, and were the firſt that this way diſperſed it through *Europe*, *Africa* and *Aſia*. *Caſir* being then the principal *Haven Town* in the *Red-Sea*, whence their Voyage to *India* was ſet forth and begun, and where the ſame afterward was ended, and from thence by Land theſe Commodities were conveyed to *Coptus*, a Town now altogether inhabited by *Jacobite Chriſtians*, and ſo thence down the River *Nile* to *Alexandria* in the *Mediterranean Sea*, by which *traffick* this City became ſo rich and eminent, that the *Cuſtom-houſe* there yielded to *Ptol. Aalates* 7½ *millions of Gold*: and afterward when the *Romans* came to be Lords of *Ægypt*, they found it to yield them fifteen *millions*. Theſe laſt augmented this *Trade*, and ſent into *India* every year by the teſtimony of *Pliny* an hundred and twenty Sail of Ships, whoſe Lading was outward bound worth 120000 *Crowns*, and it produced in profit at the return homeward, for every *Crown*, a *hundred*. But when the *Vandals*, *Lombards*, *Goths* and *Moors* had rent aſunder the *Roman Empire*, all Commerce in theſe parts between theſe Nations began to ceaſe; but when the inconvenience and diſcommodity thereof was ſenſibly diſcerned and perceived, it was begun again and ſet afoot anew by other *Princes* that coveted this *rich Trade*, conveying the *Indian Commodities* afterward with great difficulty, partly by Land, and partly by Water to *Capha* in the *Black-Sea*, as then belonging to the *Genoeſe*; but this by reaſon of the long way and dangerous paſſage, being found too tedious and prejudicial, *Trade* (*which is ever found to have a ſecret Genius and hidden courſe of it ſelf*) was removed for theſe and other cauſes to *Trabeſond*, which was then conceived the fitteſt Mart-Town, then *Sarmachand* in *Zagethai* had it, where the *Indian*, *Perſian* and *Turkiſh Merchants* met to barter their *Commodities*; the *Turks* thence conveying the ſame to *Damaſco*, *Baruti* and *Aleppo*, from which laſt place the *Venetians* again tranſported theſe Commodities to *Venice*, making that City thereby the common *Emporium* of *Chriſtendom*; and laſtly, in *Anno* 1300, the *Soltans* of *Ægypt* reſtored the paſſage by the *Red-Sea*, and the *Venetians* reſetled their *Factors* in *Alexandria*, which continued for two hundred years, until the *Portugals*, *Spaniards*, *Engliſh*, and laſtly, the *Dutch*, found a new way by the back-ſide of *Africa*, to convey the ſame to their own homes, whereby the great *Trade* which the *Ægyptians*, and principally the *Venetians* had to themſelves for many years, came thus to nothing, and the traffick of *Alexandria* and *Red-Sea* thereby is now decayed, and become altogether unfrequented, as at this day we find it, ſubſiſting only by the native *Commodities* thereof; in which nature it is fitteſt *I ſhould now ſurvey the ſame.*

The Trade of *Ægypt* in times paſt ſetled in *Alexandria*.

Caſir in the Red-Sea.

Coptus.

And removed firſt to *Caffa* in the *Euxine* Sea.

Then to *Trabeſond*, *Sarmachand*, &c.

Chap. XXX.

Of ALEXANDRIA, *and the* Trade *thereof.*

Alexandria and the Trade thereof.

ALEXANDRIA is ſaid to be built by *Alexander the Great*, and was called by the *Turks* the Lords thereof *Scanderia*, and which in the *Nicene Council* was ordained to be one of the four *Patriarchal Cities*; it is yet the faireſt and beſt Maritime Port of this whole Countrey, and hath yet ſome reliques of that Trade it earſt enjoyed, as I have noted before; and becauſe it is the principal of this Region for *Merchandizing*, I hold it proper to comprehend under this Chapter the greater part of the *Trade* univerſally of *Ægypt* and the neighbouring Cities.

Commodities of *Ægypt*.

The excellency of the Palm-tree.

The *Commodities* of *Ægypt*, beſides what comes hither out of *Arabia*, *Perſia* and *India*, is *Rice*, *Corn*, *Flax*, *Hemp*, *Hony*, *Wax*, *Balſom*, *Dates*, ſome *Drugs*, and ſome few *Spices*, and in eſpecial it yieldeth abundance of *Palm-Trees*, which are of very ſtrange properties, for they are found to grow in couples, male and female, both thruſt forth cods full of ſeed, but the female is only fruitful, and that not except growing by the male, and having his ſeed mixed with hers; the pith of theſe Trees are excellent meat: of the branches they make neceſſary uſes in their houſes; of the leaves, baskets, mats and fans; of the outward husk of the cod, cordage; of the inward, bruſhes; the fruit is like a Fig, ſerving the Inhabitants, ſometimes dried in the Sun as bread, and green as meat: and finally it is ſaid to yield whatſoever is neceſſary to the life of Man.

Weights of *Alexandria*.

The *weights* in uſe in *Cairo*, *Alexandria*, and generally throughout all *Ægypt* for *trade*, are found to be of four ſorts, the firſt is the *weight* called the *quintar* of *Zera*, the ſecond the *quin-*

tar

tar Forfor; the third the *quintar Zaidin*, and the fourth the *quintar Mina*; which becauſe of their former great trade with *Venice*, I will firſt compare with the *weights* of that City, and then apply the ſame to the *weight* of our own Countrey.

One *quintar* of *Zera* hath been found to make of *Venetia* groſs 200 *l.* and ſuttle 312 *l.* and in *London* 212 *l. Averdupois.* 1 *Zera.*

One *quintar* of *Forfori* hath been obſerved to make in *Venice* 140 *l.* ſuttle, and groſs 87 *l.* and in *London* 93 *l. Averdupois.* 2 *Forfori.*

One *quintar Zaidin*, hath made by obſervation in *Venetia* 127 *l.* groſs, and 200 *l.* ſuttle, and in *London* 134 *l. Averdupois.* 3 *Zaidin.*

One *quintar Mina*, proper only to *Alexandria*, hath made in *Venetia* 250 *l.* ſuttle, 155 *l.* groſs, and in *London* 167 *l. Averdupois.* Whereas note that the firſt three *quintars* are accounted by *Rotolos*, but the *quintar* of *Mina* contains in *Alexandria* 20 *ounces* to the *Mina*, and in *Cairo* 16 *ounces* to the *Mina*: And alſo obſerve that *Amber*, *Muſk*, and ſome other fine *Commodities* are ſold by a *Metalico* or *Dram*, and alſo by the *Peſo*, whereof 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ is a *Metalico*; 50 *Metalicoes* is here a *Mark in Gold or Silver weight*, and 42 *Metalicoes* our *Engliſh Mark weight* of 8 ounces *Troy*. Again, note that 4 *Mina.*

One *Rotolo Zerai* makes *Venetia* ſuttle 3 *l.* 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *ounce.*

One *Rotolo Forfori* makes *Venetia* ſuttle 1 *l.* 5 *ounces.*

One *Rotolo Zaidin* makes *Venetia* ſuttle 2 *l.* groſs 1 *l.* 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ *ounce.*

One *Mina* makes in *Venetia* ſuttle 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ *l.* and groſs 1 $\frac{2}{3}$ *l.*

Now let us obſerve how theſe weights are found to accord one with another, and ſo with *Venetia.*

One *quintar Zerai*, which is the general *quintar* of *Ægypt*, makes 2 *quintars* and 16 *Rotolos* of *Forfori* in *Alexandria.*

Again, one *quintar Zerai* makes one *quintar* and 56 *Rotolos* of *Zaidin*, and maketh 120 *Minas* of *Alexandria.*

One *Rotolo Zera* makes 2 *Rotolo* 1 *ounce* and $\frac{41}{50}$ *Forfori.*

Again, one *Rotolo Zeri* makes 1 *Rot.* 6 $\frac{9}{25}$ *ounces* of *Zaidin.*

One *quintar Forfori* makes 46 *Rot.* 3 $\frac{1}{3}$ *ounces Zerai.*

And one *quintar Forfori* makes 20 *Rot.* 11 $\frac{13}{27}$ *ounces Zaidin.*

One *quintar Forfori* makes 55 $\frac{1}{3}$ *Minas.*

And one *Rotolo Forfori* makes 111 *ounces Zerai*, and 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ *ounces Zaidin.*

One *quintar Zaidin* makes 64 *Rot.* 2 *ounces* of *Zerai.*

One *quintar Zaidin* makes one *quintar* 28 *Rot.* 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ *ounces Forfori.*

One *quintar Zaidin* makes 76 *Minas* 11 *ounces.*

One *Rotolo Zaidin* makes 7 $\frac{7}{10}$ *ounces Zera.*

And again, one *Rot. Zaidin* makes one *Rot.* 4 $\frac{3}{5}$ *ounces Forfori.*

And one *Rotolo Zaidin* makes one and 3 quarters *ounces Minas.*

One *quintar Minas* makes one *quintar* 2 *Rotolos Forfori.*

And one *quintar Minas* makes one *quintar* 30 *Rotolos Zaidin.*

And one *Mina* makes ten *ounces Zera.*

And again, one *Mina* makes one *Rot.* 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ *ounces Forfori.*

And laſtly, one *Mina* makes one *Rot.* three *ounces Zaidin:*

The variety of theſe *weights* will excuſe this tedious repetition, which I was inforced to perform for the better underſtanding of the ſame; and for the ſhortening of my preſent ſurvey of the *Trade* of *Ægypt*, I will here reduce not only the *weights* above-named, but alſo the weights of ſome of the principal Cities of Traffick upon this Coaſt to the 100 *l.* ſuttle *Averdupois* of *London*, which hath been obſerved to make by: Weights of *Ægypt*, and ſundry Cities in *Barbary*, to the 100 *l. Averdupois.*

Zera quintar	48 *Rot.*	In *Cairo* and all *Ægypt.*
Forfori quintar	108 *Rot.*	
Zaidin quintar	75 *Rot.*	
Minas quintar	54 *Rot.*	
Iripoli ſuria	25 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Rot.*	whereof 100 makes a *quintar:*
Achria	17 *Rot.*	the 100 makes a *quintar Tamperan.*
Aleppo common	21 $\frac{3}{4}$ *Rot.*	the 100 whereof is a *quintar.*
Tripoli Barbary	62 *Rot.*	the 100 whereof is a *quintar.*
Oran common with	91 *Rot.*	the *quintar* is 5 *Roves* of 20 *Rot:*
Oran for Spices	133 *Rot.*	the *quintar* is 4 *Roves.*
Oran for *Corn*	48 *Rot.*	each *quintar* 6 *Rotolos.*
Oran for *Cotton*	59 *Rot.*	each *quintar* 15 *Rot.*
Una in *Barbary*	63 *Rot.*	for Cotton Woolls.
Una	72 *Rot.*	for Spices.

Una —— 90 *Rot.* for Corn.
Fras —— 153 *Rot.* the *quintar* is 100 Rt.
Baruti —— 20 ¼ *Rot.* the *quintar* is 100 *Rot.*
Argier ——
Thunes ——
Cathaia —— 84 *Rot.* the *quintar* is 100 *Rot.*
Cyprus —— 19 ⅛ *Rot.* *Famagosto* 4 *per cent.* more.
Suns in *Barbary* —— 90 *Rot.* 100 *Rot.* to a *quintar.*

When I come to handle those particular places, I shall do the same more exact, for the better satisfaction of the *Reader.*

Measures in *Ægypt.*

The *measures* of length in *Cairo*, *Alexandria*, and in general through *Ægypt*, are found to be of two sorts, the one the *Pico Barbaresco*, or proper *measure* of the Countrey, serving for Cloth, Linen and other Commodities, being 25 ⅞ inches *English*: The other the *Pico Turchesco*, serving for *Silks*, *Cloth* of *Gold*, and fine *Stuffs*, which is 22 ¼ inches *English*, and with *Venetia* they are found to render, *viz.*

100 *braces* of Silk in *Venetia*, make here *Barbaresco Pico* 116.
100 *braces* of Cloth in *Venetia*, make here *Barbaresco* 124 ½.

But I have found some observations that have noted that the 100 Yards of *London* have made here and in these other Cities in *Barbary* thus, in

100 Yards in *London* have made in

Alexandria	165 *pic.*	*Gira*	165 *pic.*
Baruti	148 *pic.*	*Salonica*	145 *pic.*
Tripoli Barbaria	165 *pic.*	*Achria*	151 *pic.*
Damasco	148 *pic.*	*Aleppo*	133 *pic.*
Bugia	210 *pic.*	*Argier*	
Tripolia Suria	149 *pic.*	*Thunes*	
Rama	151 *pic.*	*Oran*	
Tangier		*Bona*	
Bursa in *Natolia*	150 *pic.*	*Morocco*	181 *cov.*
Amano	133 *pic.*	*Una*	
Sidon	151 *pic.*		

And forasmuch as *Cairo* is the Metropolis of *Ægypt*, it will be proper I should travel thither and survey a little the present *Trade* and estate thereof, before I leave this COMMERCE.

CHAP. XXXI.

Of CAIRO, *and the* Trade *thereof.*

Cairo and the Trade thereof.

I Willingly omit the present Trade of *Rosetto*, *Damietta*, and some others of lesser note comprehended within the limits of *Ægypt*, and also (here pass over to a fitter place) the present *Trade* of *Sues* in the *Red-Sea*, till I come to survey that *Gulf* and the neighbouring Towns of *Zebit*, *Mecca*, *Aden* and others, and now content my self to consider the present state of the place and condition of traffick of *Cairo*, as it is found at this day under the *Scepter* of the *Grand Signior.*

Misraim.

Cairo is then commonly reputed to be one of the greatest and most famous Cities of the World, called by the *Arabians el Cahair*, seated in a beautiful Plain neer the Mountain *Mucatun*, and about two miles distant from the famous River of *Nilus*, invironed with stately Walls, and fortified with Iron Gates, having therein many fair, large and long Streets, where are seen placed by themselves each Trade and Occupation, and some Streets wholly beautified with *Colledges* for the *studious*, *Palaces* for the *honourable*, *Temples* for the *religious*, and *Caens* or *Bursis* for the *Merchants* and *Negotiators*; the principal of which is called *Caen Haleli*, formerly the residence only of *Persia Merchants*, now admitting of other Nations, built in manner of a Kings Palace, having three stories one above another; the lower only containing Ware-houses for the keeping of heavy and bulky Commodities, the middlemost for *Spices*, *Perfumes*, and *richer Merchandize*, and the uppermost for lodgings for those *Merchants* that have their Ware-houses therein: neer which, and round about the same the richest Shopkeepers are found to have their dwelling; and where in times past the principal *Merchants* of *Christendom* had a place of residence appointed for their *Factors* and *Agents.*

This

This City is ſurrounded with ſundry large and ſpacious Suburbs, which is peculiar to ſundry Artizans and Artiſts, the principal Suburbs is called *Bullach*, diſtant two miles from the Walls of the City, and ſtretching it ſelf along the Banks of the River of *Nile*, beautified with many fair buildings, and is now the common reſidence of the principal *Merchants* of this City: and here are all ſuch *Commodities* landed, as either cometh out of the *Mediterranean* Sea, by any the Channels of *Nilus* up this River, or out of *Arabia*, or other Countreys down this ſtream; here lies all the Veſſels moored, either to lade or unlade; and here do the Officers reſide, which receive the *Cuſtoms* of all Goods coming by Water from either *Damietta*, *Roſetta*, or *Alexandria*, which in it ſelf is but ſmall, the principal *Cuſtom* and Duty being paid by theſe *Merchants*, and collected by the Agents of the *Cuſtomers* at theſe Maritime Ports aboveſaid: but thoſe *Commodities* that come out of the firm land do here pay the ſaid intire Cuſtoms, as ſhall be mentioned hereafter.

This City is inhabited by ſix ſorts of *Merchants*, each of them trading by ſo many diſtinct ways; the native *Ægyptian* I reckon the firſt, ever accounted expert *Merchants*, but never adventuring out of his own Countrey, who buy from other forein Nations their *Commodities* in groſs, and ſupply the neceſſities of their own Countrey by retail. Merchants of ſix ſorts in *Cairo*.

The *Arabian* or *Moor* is the next, here eſteemed the greateſt and moſt eminent *Merchants*; for theſe are they who are found to furniſh all *Ægypt* with the *Spices* and *Gems* of *India*, and the *Drugs* of *Arabia*, Importing the ſame by *Camels* and *Dromedaries* from *Goa*, *Ormus*, *Aden*, *Zebit*, *Dangula*, *Mecca*, and other places from and about the *Red-Sea*: and in return thereof Exporting hence the *Drugs* of *Ægypt*, and ſuch other *Commodities* as are brought hither by thoſe Nations neighbouring, principally upon and about the *Mediterranean Sea*. The principal *Commodities* accounted and fitteſt for them is the excellent *Gold* of this Countrey called the *Soltanies* and *Sheraffie*, which *Ægypt* in great plenty affordeth. 2.

The third ſort of *Merchants* I account the Chriſtians of *Europe*, as principally the *French* and *Venetians*, who have here their *Conſuls* and *Viceconſuls* for the Preſervation of their *Trade*, and Protection of their Nation, by certain Capitulations agreed upon between their *Sovereigns* and the *Grand Signior* in *Conſtantinople*, paying ſuch Duties and *Cuſtoms* here as their ſaid Capitulations do nominate; and theſe thus furniſh *Ægypt* with *Levantine Commodities*, and generally with all the Fabricks and Wares of the growth of *Europe*; and theſe carry hence in returns theſe *Commodities* brought hither both out of *Arabia* and *India*, and the native *Commodities* of this Countrey. 3.

The *Turks* I account the next, whoſe Emperour ſwayeth the *Scepter* of this rich Countrey, and who in reſpect of their eaſie *Cuſtoms* reap a peculiar benefit by the *Trade* of this place; but the moſt eminent of them reſiding far hence and in *Conſtantinople*, and their adventure proving dangerous and hazardable, by reaſon of the Incurſions of the *Malta* and *Florentine* Gallies, joining thereto the dull temper of that Nation generally in matter of *Commerce*, and the ill ſucceſs their *grand Gallions* have of late years had, doth much divert their minds from any eager purſuit of that ſo rich a *traffick*. 4.

The *Jews* here reſident I account the fifth, who by reaſon of their general knowledg in *Trade*, and their general correſpondence in all theſe Countreys before-mentioned, partake of all the *Commerce* and *Traffick* practiſed by theſe ſeveral perſons; for from *Venice*, *Conſtantinople*, *Ormus*, *Goa*, and other eminent places of *traffick* they are found to adventure and to have adventures; they travel and return with the *Arabian* into *India* and *Arabia*, they traffick here both in groſs and retail; and beſides their ſubtilty in driving of bargains and making of contracts between man and man as *Brokers*, they are here found to be of all Profeſſions, and are the Profeſſors of all Arts. 5.

The laſt which I reckon in this roll is the *Armenian*, *Gracian* and *Coptie*, all Chriſtians, who in their way ſet the wheel of *Trade* on work, by being ſome *Shop-keepers*, ſome *Artificers*, and ſome *Merchants*, principally trading by *Caravans* to and from *Aleppo*, *Damaſcus*, *Amman* and *Baruti*, and in the *Commodities* of thoſe Countreys of *Armenia*, *Georgia* and *Perſia*, they carry the principal ſway and ſtroke, all which conſidered, what doth the place want to make it abſolute, but only what it hath loſt? which is the vaſt trade of *India*, which of late years the *Portugals*, *Engliſh* and *Flemming* hath deprived them of; which I leave them to ſorrow for, as for a thing paſt remedy. 6.

The *Commodities* that this Countrey and place principally affordeth to theſe *Merchants*, whereby their *Commerce* is now preſerved to them, is *Flax*, and all ſorts of *Pulſe*, abounding in the Province of *Sahid*, where the *Pharaohs* reſided; *Fruits*, *Rice*, *Balſam*, &c. abounding in *Eriffia*, where the *Ptolomies* reſided; *Cottons*, *Sugars*, and ſome *Drugs*, &c. abounding in *Marrema*, where the *Romans* and *Gracians* reſided; and all theſe annually foretold by the Inundation of the River *Nilus*, diſcerned by a *Pillar* ſeated in the Iſland *Michias* oppoſite to the City of *Cairo*, beginning ever to increaſe about the 15. of *June*, ſo continuing 40 days increaſing, and 40 days decreaſing, as I ſaid before; the height of the increaſe giving aſſured teſtimony of that Commodities of Grand Cairo and Ægypt.

years

years abundance and plenty, at the end whereof a ſolemn days feaſt is kept to *Nilus*, in which it is oftentimes ſeen the *Ægyptian* to ſpend as much in jollity as with great pain and induſtry he hath gathered the whole year before with penury; out of this plenty and abundance is yearly drawn for *Revenue* of this Kingdom three millions of *Sheraffies*, in value 8 *ſhillings Sterling* apiece, the one whereof is now adays ſent to the *Grand Seignior* (by Land and *Caravan*, for fear of ſurprizal at Sea by the *Florentine* or *Malta Gallies*;) the ſecond Million is ſpent in the pay of the Militia and Souldiery of this Countrey; and the third redounds to the benefit of the *Baſſa*, here reſident for the *Grand Seignior*, for the maintenance of his own Court and Dependents.

Revenues of *Ægypt.*

Their principal parts for *Traffick* in the *Mediterranean* Sea is *Alexandria*, as before I noted, accounted a free Port for Friend or Enemy; the *Harbour* commanded by a *Caſtle*, and the entrance guided by an eminent Watch-Tower to give light to Sailers: the *Cuſtoms* of which place is farmed by *Jews* at 20 thouſand Medins *per diem*, 30 Medins accounted for a *Royal of eight Spaniſh*, which here may be valued 5 ſhillings *Sterling*, the which by the year may amount to 55 thouſand pound *Sterling*. All *Goods* entring here pays the *Cuſtom in ſpecies*, or compounded for at 10 in the hundred, only *Moneys* entring pay but one and half *per cent.* but outward all *Commodities* pay 11 *per cent.* but this is to be accounted the *Soldans Cuſtom*, and called the *great Cuſtom*: the other *Cuſtoms* raiſed here is as much, or very neer as much more, as he ſhall find to his coſt that tradeth into theſe parts, whereto for better tryal I will refer him.

Cuſtoms of *Alexandria.*

Now for the *Trade* in general of *Cairo*, the *Merchants* thereof are found at this day in ſome ſort to have the reliques of that former great *Trade* which they loſt out of the *Red-Sea*; for hence they ſend by *Caravans* ſundry *European Commodities* thither, eſpecially at the time when the yearly *Caravan* departeth hence for *Mecca*, and *Medina Talnabi*, the *Sepulchre* of their *falſe Prophet Mahomet*, which arriving at *Sues* in the *Red-Sea*, is there found to have a general diſperſion, ſome going for the City of *Aſſuan*, which is commodiouſly ſeated upon their River *Nile*, and upon the borders of the Kingdom of *Nubia*, which hence fits it ſelf with the *Commodities* both of *Aſia* and *Europe*, and is equally diſtant between *Cairo*, and the City of *Suachen* or *Suaſuem*, once the principal *Port* of this Kingdom, ſituated on the *Red-Sea*, but now in the ſubjection of the great *Emperour of the Abaſſins*: from which is commodious Navigation to *Brava*, *Melinda*, *Quiloa*, and other places alongſt the Coaſt of *Abex* and *Moſambique*, as I have mentioned before. And becauſe it is the principal Town of trading on *Africa* ſide in the *Red-Sea*, I hold it here worthy a better and more ſerious ſurvey.

Merchants of *Cairo.*

Chap. XXXII.

SUACHEN *on the* Red-Sea, *and the* Trade *thereof.*

Suachen on the *Red-Sea*, and the Trade thereof.

Suachen famous for four excellencies needful in Trade.

SUACHEN is one of the richeſt Cities of the *Orient*, ſituated within the *Arabique Gulf* in the Coaſt of *Æthiopia ſub Ægypto*, and amongſt all the famous Cities of *Trade* in the *Orient*, this is accounted equal, if not ſuperior to them in four things; the firſt in the goodneſs and ſecurity of the *Haven*; the ſecond in the facility and good ſervice for *lading* and *unlading* of Ships; the third in the *traffick* with very ſtrange and remote People and Countreys, and of divers behaviours; the fourth in the *ſtrength* and ſituation of the *City*; as for the goodneſs and ſecurity of the *Port*, Nature hath ſo made it, that it is defended from all ſtorms whatſoever; the *Haven* is capacious and large, of ſmooth Tides, the ground good, and able in circuit to hold 300 great Sail of burthen, with water at all times, from ſix to twelve fathom; the Ships are laden round about the whole circumference of the *City*, caſting only a plank into the *Merchants* Ware-houſes where their Wares are kept; and the *Gallies* faſtning themſelves to the ſtones and doors of their houſes, ſet their Prows over the Streets, and by them as by Bridges they are commodiouſly *laden* or *unladen*; and ſecondly, as touching the *Traffick* and Navigation thereof, few *Cities* can in theſe parts be compared with it; for this City is found to have *Traffick* with all *India intra* and *extra Gangem*, that is, *Cambaia*, *Tanacerim*, *Pegu*, *Mallacca*, and with the *Arabick*, with *Judea*, *Cairo* and *Alexandria*, as I ſaid above, and with all *Æthiopia* and the Land of *Abexi*; from whence it gathereth great abundance of *Gold* and *Ivory*: Thirdly, For the *ſituation* of it; for it is ſuch as if Nature had framed it purpoſely for a *Royal Mart*; for it is an *Iſland* round in form, incompaſſed with many ſholds and flats, for defence of the *Port* and the *City*, occupying and taking up the whole body of the *Iſland*, ſo that it may as properly be termed an *Iſland* of a *City*, as a *City* in an *Iſland*; for there is no one foot of waſte ground upon the whole *Iſland*, but is imployed in *Houſing* and *Magazines*: the manner of *Trade* here, as far as I have gathered is thus;

It

It is now the principal Port-Town in these Seas belonging to *Prester Jean*, from whose Court called *Dambia*, it is twenty five days journey by *Caravan*; and the concourse of *Merchants* is here so great, that twenty *Caravans* are yearly found to set out hence towards several parts of the neighbouring Regions.

The *Commodities* they carry, are all kind of *Indian Cloathing*, and also of our *English Commodities*, as *Broad Cloths*, *Kersies*, *Lead* and *Tin*; likewise *Velvets*, *Damasks*, *Sattins*, *Taffettaes*, and all other sorts of *Silk Stuffs*; their *colours* more desired are *reds*, *greens*, *violets*, *murries*, and other light colours. Commodities of *Suachen*.

Their *measure* is called a (——) about half a Yard, and Cloth that is worth in *Suachen* 4 *Ryals* of $\frac{8}{8}$ is there worth 8 *Ryals*, and the price of *Kersies* is half the price of *Broad cloth*; *Velvets* of *China* are here worth 10 Rx $\frac{8}{8}$ the said measure, and *Italian Velvets* are much more worth, but not so profitable to the *Merchants*, as being much dearer; *Sattins* of *Florence* are worth 10 $\frac{8}{8}$, *Damasks* of the best sort worth from 8 to 10 Rx $\frac{8}{8}$, *Taffetta's* 3 Rx $\frac{8}{8}$, and all colours well sold, excepting *yellow* and *black*, which are out of use in these Countreys. Measures of *Suachen*.

Their *weight* is the *Rotolo*, which is about 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces *Averdupois*, the *Rotolo* is four *Wakies*, and 360 *Rotoloes* make here a weight called a *Bahar*. Weights of *Suachen*.

The *Commodities* here abounding are these; *Civet* in great quantity, and worth a Rx $\frac{8}{8}$ a *Waika*, *Elephants Teeth* also plenty, worth thirty Rx $\frac{8}{8}$ the *Bahar*, *Wax* worth 1 Rx $\frac{8}{8}$ the 100 *Rotolo's*; *Gold* worth 60 Rx $\frac{8}{8}$ the *Rotolo*, *Tin* worth 1 Rx $\frac{8}{8}$ the *Rotolo*, and *Lead* much more; but the *Turk* will not suffer any to be brought hither through his Dominions, for they hold it a *contrabanda* commodity: from *Grand Cairo* there goeth always in *August* a great *Caravan* for these parts, and likewise another in *November*, and the *Commodities* they carry thence is *Broad Cloths*, *Kersies*, *Velvets*, *Sattins*, *Damasks*, and *Silks* of all sorts, and from *Cairo* to *Dambia* this way is fifty days travel by *Caravan*, and no more, which hence is easily performed.

Now forasmuch as I find not on the *Arabian* side of the *Red-Sea* any other Town of eminence in *Trade* besides this, and that from *Cape guarda fue* alongst the Coast, I find none other worthy my detention, I will hence sail down to the bottom of this *Gulf*, and willingly pass by in silence the famous Port Town of ( ) the place conceived where the *Israelites passed on dry foot* over, or rather through this Sea, when they were pursued by their envious Enemies the *Ægyptians*, who therein found their death the reward of their hatred; and perusing the same, survey the now famous *Port* of *Sues*, the present station of the *Grand Signior*'s Fleet, that aweth this Sea, and the neighbouring Regions thereof.

Chap. XXXIII.

Of SUES, *and the* Trade *thereof.*

Sues in the *Red-Sea*.

Sues is now the reliques of that ancient *Heros*, to which place *Cleopatra* carried her Gallies by Land after the defeat of *Mark Anthony* her beloved, accounted fifteen leagues from the neerest branch of *Nilus* running to *Cairo*; it is strengthened by a strong late Fortification raised by the *Turks*, not only for the defence of the Town, but in defence of those his *Gallies* here kept to command these Seas, and his Maritime Coasts on both sides the *Gulf*; and here it was that several *Ægyptian Soltans* intended to dig a Channel, and thereby join the commodity of this Sea to the *Mediterranean*, but all of them desisting ere the work was brought to perfection, the reliques whereof in many places remain yet to be seen, the *Divine Providence* having given bounds to Seas, which the wit and power of man, though *Princes*, cannot transpose or alter. This place would long since have given way to the envy of time by decay and ruine, had it not been for that relique of *Trade* which is here preserved by a few inhabiting *Merchants*, and the station for the great *Turks Gallies*, which he is inforced to build on the *Mediterranean* Sea, for want here of wood and fit materials, and thence convey the same hither by *Camels* and *Dromedaries* in several pieces, where afterward they are set up and accordingly imployed, sometimes mastering the *Portugals*, and other *Kings* his neighbours, and sometimes again being by them mastered, according to the fortune of War; other subject of *trade* I find not here material, therefore in silence pass it over. And having thus then briefly run through the principal places of *trade*, comprised within the limits of *Ægypt*, and noted the concordancy of the *weights* and *measures* used commonly throughout this whole Countrey, both with *Venice* the former greater *traders* hither, and with ours in *England*; before I come to the *Coins current* of this Countrey, it will not be unproper I should insert a Concordancy of the *weights* of this place with some other neighbouring Countreys, according as I have gathered them out of the works of *Alexander de Pasi*, a *Venetian Merchant*, which here for many years resided.

Chap. XXXIV.

Ægypt *Weight compared with the Weights of ſundry other Countreys.*

Ægypt weight compared with the weights of ſundry other Countreys. The ſeveral Commodities weighed by the ſeveral weights in *Ægypt*.

I Have noted before how that in *Ægypt* are uſed four ſeveral *weights* proper to ſeveral ſorts of *Commodities*; the *Cantar Forfori* is uſed in ſeveral ſorts of *Spices* coming from *Cairo*; the *Cantar Zero* is the greateſt and moſt common in uſe for all ſuch *Commodities* as are ſold here by *Chriſtian Merchants*; the *Cantar Laidin* is only uſed in *Flax*, *Hemp*, &c. and the laſt is the *Cantar Mina*, moſt uſed in *Damietta*, for *Cloves*, *Maces*, *Cinnamon*, *Muſk*, and ſome ſorts of *Spices*; the Obſervations made thereon, with ſome other eminent *Cities*, are theſe:

Ægypt weights compared with *Tripoli* in *Suria*.

A *Cantar* of *Tripoli* in *Suria* is thus found to accord with *Ægypt*.

A *Cantar Forfori* is in *Tripoli* 1 *Cantar* 24 *Rotolos*.
A *Cantar Laidin* is in *Tripoli* —— 33 ⅔ *Rotolos*.
A *Cantar Zeroi* is in *Tripoli* —— 52 ½ *Rotolos*.
A *Cantar Mena* is in *Tripoli* —— 42 *Rotolos*.

And note that from *Ægypt* is ſent to *Tripoli* in *Suria*, ſome *Spices*, *Sugars*, *Rice*, *Caſſia*, *Salt*, &c. and from *Tripoli* is ſent to *Ægypt white Soap*, *Dates*, and ſome other *Commodities*.

Ægypt weights compared with *Cyprus*.

The weight of *Cyprus* is thus obſerved with *Ægypt*.

The *Cantar* of *Cyprus* makes in *Ægypt* 5 *Cantar*: 20 *Rotol. Forfor.*
2 *Cantar*: 30 *Rotol. Zoroi.*
And the *Cantar Forfori* is in *Cyprus* 19 *Rotolo* ¼.
A *Cantar Laidin* is in *Cyprus* 26 ½ *Rotolos*.
A *Cantar Zoroi* is in *Cyprus* 42 ⅔ *Rotolos*.
A hundred *Mino* is in *Cyprus* 33 ⅓ *Rotolos*.

And note that from *Ægypt* is brought to *Cyprus*, ſome *Spices*, *Caſſia*, *Rice*, *Flax*, *Salt*, *Fiſh*, and ſome other Goods, and from *Cyprus* is brought to *Ægypt*, *Hony*, *Melaſſo*, *Sugars*, *Cottons*, *Chamblets*, *Grograms*, and ſome other *Commodities*.

Ægypt weights compared with *Rhodes*.

Rhodes is thus found to accord with *Ægypt*.

The *Cantar Forfori* is in *Rhodes* 18 *Rotolos*.
The *Cantar Laidin* is in *Rhodes* 25 *Rotolos*.
The *hundred Mino* is in *Rhodes* 32 ⅔ *Rotolos*.
The *Cantar* of *Rhodes* is in *Ægypt* 2 *Cantar* 56 *Rot. Zeroi.*

And note that *Rhodes* ſends to *Ægypt*, *Hony*, *Wax*, *Oils*, *Raiſins*, and ſome *fruits*, and from *Ægypt* is ſent to *Rhodes* ſome *Spices*, *Caſſia*, *Sugars*, *Rice*, *Cow-hides*, *Flax* and *ſalted fiſh*.

Ægypt weights compared with *Scio* and *Smyrna*.

Ægypt is thus found to agree in weight with *Scio* and *Smyrna*.

The *Cantar* of *Scio* is in *Ægypt* 1 *Cantar* 11 *Rotolos Forfori.*
The *Cantar Zeroi* is in *Scio* 1 *Cantar* 95 *Rotolos.*
The *Cantar Forfori* is in *Scio* 89 ½ *Rotolos.*
The *Cantar Laidin* is in *Scio* 1 *Cantar* 24 *Rotolos.*

And note that from *Scio* is ſent for *Ægypt*, *Wax*, *Honey*, *Maſtick*, *white Soap*, *Cottons*; and from *Ægypt* to *Scio* and *Smyrna* is ſent *Caſſia*, *Rice*, *Flax*, *Sugar* and *Sugar Candid*, *Oxe* and *Buffolo-hides*, *ſalted Fiſh*, &c.

Ægypt weights compared with *Candia*.

Ægypt with *Candy* is thus found to accord in weight.

The 1000 *l.* groſs of *Candia* makes 3 *Cantar* 63 *Rotol. Zero.*
The 1000 *l. ſotile* of *Candia* makes 3 *Cant.* 57 *Rot. Zero.*
The *Cantar Zeroi* makes *Candia* ſotile 274 *l.*
The *Cantar Forfori* makes in *Candia* ſotile 125 *l.*
The *Cantar Laidin* makes in *Candia* groſs 115 *l.*
The hundred of *Meno* makes in *Candia* ſotile 220 *l.*

And note that from *Candia* is ſent to *Ægypt*, *Honey*, *Wax*, *Cheeſe*, *Candia Wines*, and ſome other *Commodities*: And from *Ægypt* is ſent to *Candia* ſome *Spices*, *Rice*, *Caſſia*, *Sugar candid*, *Flax*, and ſome other *Commodities*.

Ægypt weights compared with *Cania*.

Ægypt is found thus to accord with *Cania*.

The 1000 *l.* groſs of *Cania* is in *Ægypt* 6 *Cantar* 33 in 35 R. *Zero.*
The *Cantar Zero* is in *Cania* ſotile 278 *l.*
The *Cantar Forfori* is in *Cania* ſotile 127 in 128 *l.*
The *Cantar Laidin* is in *Cania* groſs 100 *l.*
The *hundred Mina* is in *Cania* ſotile 221 *l.* in 223 *l.*

And note that the *Commodities* tranſported for *Merchandize* are the ſame as is above rehearſed in *Candia*.

Ægypt is found thus to accord in *weights* with *Bruſſia* in *Natolia*. *Ægypt* weight compared with *Bruſſia, Natolia.*

The *Cantar Zera* is in *Bruſſia* 1 *Cantar* 77 *Rotolos.*
The *Cantar Forfori* is in *Bruſſia* 82 *Rot.*
The *Cantar Laidin* is in *Bruſſia* 1 *Cantar* 14. *Rot.*
The hundred *Meno* is in *Bruſſia* 1 *Cantar* 42 *Rotolos.*

And note that from *Bruſſia* is ſent to *Ægypt Wax, Hony, Carpet, Silk, Civet,* and other *Commodities:* and from *Ægypt* thoſe *Commodities* mentioned heretofore.

Ægypt is found thus to accord with *Conſtantinople* in *Weights.* *Ægypt* weights compared with *Conſtantinople.*

The *Cantar Zera* is in *Conſtantinople* 1 *Cantar* 77 *Rotolos.*
The *Cantar Forfori* is in *Conſtantinople* 82 *Rot.*
The *Cantar Laidin* is in *Conſtantinople* 1 *Cantar* 14 *Rot.*
The hundred of *Meno* is in *Conſtantinople* 1 *Cantar* 42 *Rotolos.*

And note, that the *Commodities* accord with the precedent of *Bruſſia.*

Ægypt is found thus to accord with the Iſland of *Corfu.* *Ægypt* weights compared with *Corfu.*

The 1000 *l.* ſotile *Corfu* is in *Ægypt* 4 *Cant.* 27 *Rot. Zero.*
The *Cantar Forfori* is in *Corfu* ſotile 108 *l.*
The *Cantar Laidin* is in *Corfu* ſotile 150 *l.* groſs 126 *l.*
The hundred *Meno* is in *Corfu* ſotile 187 *l.*
The *Cantar Zero* is in *Corfu* ſotile 234 *l.*

And note, that from *Ægypt* to *Corfu,* and the parts adjoyning is ſent *Caſſia, Pepper, Cloves, Cinnamon,* and ſome other *Spices, Sugars, Rice, Flax, Oxe* and *Buffello-hides,* and other *Commodities* of *Ægypt*; and from *Corfu* is ſent to *Ægypt, Wax, Hony,* &c.

Ægypt is found to accord with *Rhaguſa* in *Slavonia.* *Ægypt* weight compared with *Rhaguſa* in *Slavonia.*

The *Cantar Forfori* is in *Rhaguſa* 120 *l.*
The *Cantar Laidin* is in *Rhaguſa* 166 $\frac{1}{2}$ *l.*
The *Cantar Zero* is in *Rhaguſa* 163 *l.*
The hundred of *Mena* is in *Rhaguſa* 208 $\frac{1}{3}$ *l.*
The *Commodities* are the ſame as above mentioned in *Corfu.*

Ægypt is found in weight to agree thus with *Catarro.* *Ægypt* weight compared with *Catarro* in *Dalmatia.*

The *Cantar Forfori* is in *Catarro* 108 *l.*
The *Cantar Zero* is in *Catarro* 234 $\frac{1}{2}$ *l.*
The *Cantar Laidin* is in *Catarro* 150 *l.* groſs 126 *l.*
The *Cantar Meno* is in *Catarro* 187 *l.*

And note that the *Commodities* are the ſame, as is mentioned in *Corfu.*

Ægypt is found to agree with *Spollato* thus in weight. *Ægypt* weights compared with *Spollato* in *Iſtria.*

The *Cantar Forfori* is in *Spollato* 144 *l.* ſotile.
The *Cantar Laidin* is in *Spollato* ſotile 200 *l.* groſs, 126 *l.*
The *Cantar Zero* is in *Spollato* ſotile 312 *l.* in 316 *l.*
The hundred *Meno* is ſotile *Spollato* 250 *l.*

Note, the *Commodities* are the ſame mentioned in *Corfu* and *Gulf Venetia.*

Ægypt is found in weight thus to agree with *Ancona.* *Ægypt* weight compared with *Apulia.*

The *Cantar Zera* is in *Ancona* 268 *l.*
The *Cantar Forfori* is in *Ancona* 124 *l.*
The *Cantar Laidin* is in *Ancona* 172 *l.*
The hundred *Meno* is in *Ancona* 215 *l.*

And note that the *Commodities* of *Ægypt* are nominated before, and from *Ancona* is ſent to *Ægypt, white Soap, Oils, Nuts,* and the common *Commodities* of the Kingdom of *Naples.*

Ægypt is found in weight to agree with *Apulia* thus. *Ægypt* weights compared with *Aquila.*

The *Cantar* of *Zero* is in *Apulia* 1 *Cant.* 7 *Rot.*
The *Cantar Forfori* is in *Apulia* 48 *Rot.* or 155 *l.*
The *Cantar Laidin* is in *Apulia* 68 *Rot.* or 188 *l.*
The hundred *Meno* is in *Apulia* 85 *Rot.* or 235 *l.*

Theſe *Weights* are found in this manner alſo to agree with *Naples,* and hath the *Commodities* tranſportable for *Merchandize,* as is mentioned before in *Ancona.*

Ægypt is found in weight thus to agree with *Sicilia.* *Ægypt* weights compared with *Sicilia.*

The *Cantar Forfori* is in *Sicilia* 55 *Rotolos* or 138 *l.*
The *Cantar Forfori* is in *Sicilia* 1 *Cantar* 29 *Rot.* or 300 *l.*
The *Cantar Laidin* is in *Sicilia* 77 *Rot.* or 192 *l.*
The hundred *Meno* is in *Sicilia* 96 *Rot.* or 240 *l.*

And note, that from *Sicilia* is ſent to *Ægypt, Mellaſſus* of *Sugars, Nuts, Cheeſe,* and *Brimſtone, Pumiceſtones*; and from *Ægypt* is ſent to *Sicilia* the *Commodities* above-named of *Ægypt.*

Ægypt is found to agree with *Tunis* and *Tripoli* in *Barbary* thus. *Ægypt* weight compared with *Tunis* and *Tripoli* in *Barbarie.*

The *Cantar* of *Tunis* is 1 *Cantar* 17 *Rotolos Forfori.*

The *Cantar Forfori* is in *Tunis* and *Tripoli* 85 *Rotolos.*
The *Cantar Laidin* is in *Tunis* and *Tripoli* 1 *Cantar* 19 *Rot.*
The *Cantar Zero* is in *Tunis* and *Tripoli* 1 *Cantar* 84 *Rot.*
The hundred *Meno* is in *Tunis* and *Tripoli* 1 *Cantar* 47 *Rot.*

And from *Ægypt* is ſent to *Tunis* and *Tripoli*, ſome ſorts of *Spices*, as *Pepper*, *Cloves*, *Cinnamon*, *Caſſia*, *Benjamin*, *Muſk*, *Ambergreece*, *Civet*, *Storax*, *Camphora*, *Flax*, and ſuch like. It reſteth yet to make the knowledg of theſe ſeveral *weights* in themſelves perfect; that I ſhould ſhew what *Commodities* are weighed by each of them, and afterward ſhew in brief how they are found to accord with other principal places of *traffick* not here above mentioned.

The agreement of the *Cantar Forfori* with other Countries.

The *Cantar Forfori* is the weight wherewith in *Ægypt* *Merchants* do buy and ſell *Pepper*, *Ginger* and *Green Ginger*, *Lache*, *red* and *white Sandal*, *Incenſe*, *Myrrhe*, *Zedoaria*, *Gum Arabick*, *Semenſine*, *Aſſa fœtida*, *Mirabolans*, *Indico*, *Sugars* of all ſorts, *Sal Armoniack*, *Elephants Teeth*, and the like: agreeing thus with other Countreys of *Trade*.

Cantar Forfori, that is, 100 *Rotolos* is in

Rhodes	17 ½ *Rotolos.*
Cyprus	18 ⅔ *Rotolos.*
Petras	108 *l.*
Salonica	109 *l.*
Zara	116 *l.*
Fiume	140 *l.*
Ancona	120 *l.*
Riconati	123 *l.*
Peſaro	124 *l.*
Arminio	116 *l.*
Lanſano	123 *l.*
Apulia	132 *l.*
Acquila	124 *l.*

The *Cantar Forfori* of *Ægypt*, is in

Sicilia	134 *l.* which are 54 *Rotolos.*
Calabria	131 *l.* which are 47 *Rot.*
Naples	121 *l.* which are 47 ½ *Rot.*
Rome	117 ⅕ *l.*
Florence	112 ⅕ *l.* } now all one.
Piſa	124 *l.* }
Genoa ſotile	133 *l.*
Lucca	123 *l.*
Bolonia	116 ⅓ *l.*
Millan	129 *l.*
Cremona	132 *l.*
Piedmont	129 *l.*
Geneva	88 *l.*
Lions	98 *l.*
Avignon	102 *l.*
Barcelona	98 *l.*
Majorca	100 *l.*
Marſelia	105 *l.*
Valencia	120 *l.*
Sevil	90 *l.*
Lisbon	79 ½ *l.*
Bona and *Bugia*	83 ⅓ *Rot.*
London	81 *l.*
Bruges	92 *l.*

The agreement of the *Cantar Meno* with other Countries.

The weight called *Meno* is accounted by the hundred, and not by the *Cantar*, which is alſo peculiar to ſome Commodities only, and thereby is weighed *Cloves*, *Maces* and fuſt of *Cloves*, *Nutmegs*, *Cinnamon*, *Cubebs*, *Long Pepper*, *Aloes Epatica*, *Boras*, in paſt and in gain, *Cardamon*, *Spikenard*, *Coſtus* ſweet and bitter, *Sarcacole*, *Armoniac*, *Opponax*, *Storax*, *Calamint*, *Turbit*, *Spodium*, *Ermodatili*, *Mumia*, *Benjoin*, *Laccia*, *Euforbio*, *Lignum Aloes*, *Rhubarb*, *Manna*, and other ſuch like are ſold by this weight, the hundred whereof, make of the *Cantar Forfori* 180 *Rotolos*, and makes in

The 100 *Rot. Meno* doth make in

Venetia ſoteli	250 *l.*	*Salerno*	235 *l.*
Petraſſe	184 *l.*	*Ancona*	215 *l.*
Corfu	187 *l.*	*Peſaro*	220 *l.*
Rome	211 *l.*	*Bolonia*	208 *l.*
Ricante	220 *l.*	*Florence*	219 *l.*
Lanſano	215 *l.*	*Millan*	229 *l.*
Acquila	223 *l.*	*Cremona*	232 *l.*
Fermo	223 *l.*	*Genoa*	238 *l.*
Rhagusa	208 *l.*	*Verona*	225 *l.*
Piedmont	229 *l.*	*Geneva*	157 *l.*
Savoy	157 *l.*	*Lions*	175 *l.*
Avignon	181 *l.*	*Paris*	169 *l.*
Marſelia	187 *l.*	*Barcelona*	178 *l.*
Majorca	179 Rx	*Valencia*	208 *l.*
Granado	148 *l.*	*Cades*	164 *l.*
Sevil	158 *l.*	*Tripol. Barb.*	148 *l.*
Lisbon	142 *l.*	*London*	166½ *l.*
Tunis	148 *l.*	*In Flanders*	173 *l.*

The next is the *Cantar Zero*, by which is ſold *Caſſia* and not any other Spice, alſo *Tin*, *Lead*, *Braſs*, and ſome other Commodities, the which is found to make in

The agreement of *Cantar Zero* with other Countreys.

The *Cantar Zero* doth make in

Venetia gr.	200 *l.*	*Rome*	266 *l.*
Venetia ſoteli	316 *l.*	*Ancona*	268 *l.*
Salonica	177 *Rot.*	*Florence*	273 *l.*
Petraſſe	140 *l.*	*Genoa*	297 *l.*
Fiume	312 *l.*	*Lucca*	276 *l.*
Pulia	108 *l.*	*Millan*	287 *l.*
Lanſano	268 *l.*	*Sicilia*	120 *l.*
Ricante	275 *l.*	*Piedmont*	287 *l.*
Peſaro	275	*Marſelia*	231 *l.*
Barcelona	219 *l.*	*Cades*	200 *l.*
Majorca	223 Rx	*London*	223 *l.*
Valencia	227 *l.*	*Flanders*	215 *l.*
Sevil	198 *l.*	*Tripol. Barb.*	116 Rx
Lisbon	250 *l.*	*Granado*	178 Rx
Tunis	186 Rx		

And this is as much as I have collected concerning the ſeveral *weights* of *Ægypt* uſed conſtantly in *Cairo*, *Alexandria*, *Damietta*, and other principal places of that Countrey, which by reaſon of the diverſity, as being fourfold, have proved the more tedious and intricate; wherein if Errour be found by the trial of him that ſhall have cauſe to make an Experiment, I ſhall (I hope) find the more favourable conſtruction of this my pains taken, wiſhing that I could have thus inlarged my ſelf in the Meaſures of theſe Countreys, and the agreement thereof with the other places before-named, wherein (being defective) I muſt crave to refer the Reader to him that is herein better acquainted, and therefore next to the *Coins current*.

The *Coins current* of this Countrey are in *Traffick* of *Merchandize*, partly forein, and partly domeſtick; the forein is the *Spaniſh Ryal of Eight*, which they call here the *Piaſtre* and *Dollar*, and worth in common 80 and ſometimes 90 *Aſpers*, which is the domeſtick *Coin* of this Countrey, and the Maidin which is the common ſilver *Coin* of all the Grand *Signiors* Dominions. Three *a.* or *Aſpers* make a *Maidin*, and 30 *Maidins* make a *Dollar*; the *Gold Coins* here is the *Soltany*, *Xeriffe* and *Chequeen*, all of one value, little differing, accounted 8 *ſhillings Sterling*; but riſing and falling in *Aſpers* according to the plenty of *Gold*. Coins current in *Ægypt*.

Their *Accompts* are here diverſly kept, the Inhabitants for the moſt part accounting by *Aſpers* and *Maidins*, three *Aſpers* being a *Maidin*; and ſome Chriſtians by *Dollars* and *Aſpers*, 80 *Aſpers* to a *Dollar*; and ſome by *Ducates* of *Pargo*, accounting that three *Ducates* of *Venice* make one *Ducate* of *Pargo*; beſides which, there is alſo in uſe an *Italian Ducate* 10 *per cent.* leſs. The Accompts kept in *Ægypt*.

The *Cuſtoms* of *Alexandria*, *Damietta* and *Roſetta* is 10 *per cent.* as I noted before, upon all Commodities inward and outward, and paid in kind or *Species*, but upon *Moneys* brought in it is only ½ *per cent.* and very ſtrictly lookt into and exacted; but the *Baſhaw* governing here for the *Grand Signior*, being ever a principal man, and far remote from *the Im-* The Cuſtoms of *Alexandria*, *Damietta* and *Ægypt*.

perial Port of Constantinople, lays in many Towns of this Kingdom what custom he pleases; and though it be held now to be but 10 *per cent.* which is the old and ancient *Custom* of *Ægypt*, yet the *Merchant* that tradeth here, shall find ere his Goods be sold, and the *Moneys* in his Purse, accounting the *Consoledge* and other Duties, to be above 22 or 23 *per cent.* the place being much subject to *Anuenus* and *Mangaries*, and the *Custom-house* being farmed to *Jews*, add thereto the greatest deceit they can possible to raise the daily *Customs* of the place, *Alexandria* it self paying in this manner 20 thousand *Medins* a day by Farm, which at the rate of 30 *Medins* to a *Ryal* of $\frac{8}{9}$ *Spanish*, and the *Ryal* of $\frac{8}{9}$ accounted at 5 *shillings Sterling*, amounteth to 54750 *l. per annum.* 54750 *l.*

I should in the next place survey the general *Trade* of *Ægypt*, as it is observed and found to be at this day, but by reason I have in many places of the before-mentioned Chapters particularly handled the principal parts *thereof*, and noted the most eminent Nations that at this present do hither *Traffick*, I shall the more willingly pass over the same in silence, and only now observe that besides the *French* and *Venetians*, not any other *European Christians* are found here to traffick, and the *English* have given over all Trade into this Countrey, by reason they are furnished with all the *Commodities* that this place did formerly yield, at the first hand from *India*, and what else they want, being *Commodities* either of *Arabia* or *Ægypt*, they furnish themselves from *Aleppo*, where many *English* are resident: But here are found *Consuls* for both the *Venetian* and *French* Nations, which continue still some *Trade* hither, as indeed more proper for them, wanting the Trade of *India* which the *English* enjoy, of which I have made mention before, and therefore leaving *Ægypt*, and with it the firm land, I shall take leave now to view the Islands that belong to *Africa* by modern *Cosmographers.*

Chap. XXXV.

Of the Island Madagascar.

Madagascar. I Find belonging to *Africa* many *Islands*, which are found to afford many notable *Commodities* for *Merchandize*, which for brevities sake I will only touch, that the *Factor* may know whence those *Commodities* do come which are found amongst us. *Madagascar*, otherwise called the *Island St. Lawrence*, giving name to a Town, the principal of that *Island*, was discovered by the *Portugals*, *Anno* 1506: The Inhabitants willingly permit no man to land upon their Countrey for traffick sake; it yieldeth *Cloves*, *Ginger*, and some *Silver*, to the Inhabitants own use, but not for Exportation, and their *Moneys* in use are the *Glass-Beads* of *Cambaia*, which in *Merchandize* and *Barter* currently pass amongst them.

Otherwise St. *Lawrence.*

Chap. XXXVI.

Zocotara *Island.*

Zocotara. THE *Island* of *Zocotara* lieth in the mouth of the *Red-Sea*, 10 degrees North from the *Equator*, wherein the *Portugals* have fortified two Towns for *Traffick*; it is repleniished with *Drugs* for *Physick*, and especially, with that so excellent and well known in *Christendom*, by the name of *Aloes Zocatrina*, which is sold there by a *Quintal*, which (by observation) makes in *England* 93 *l.*

Chap. XXXVII.

Of the Island of Saint Thomas.

St. Thomas. SAint *Thomas Island* lieth just under the *Equinoctial Line*; the prime City is *Povoasan*, inhabited principally by *Portugals* and *Negro's*, abounding only in *Sugar*, which here groweth in *Canes*, and are made so that yearly 50 great Ships are here laden with that Commodity for *Spain* and *Portugal*; whereto I am not able to add any other material point of *Trade*, because of my ignorance therein.

Chap. XXXVIII.

Of the Islands of the Canaries, *and the Trade thereof.*

Canaries.

THese *Islands* are seven in number, and under the command of the *Spaniard*, formerly called the *Fortunate Islands*. They abound in *Sugars*, whereof great quantity of *Marmalade*, and other Conserves are made; in *Birds*, which hereof take their names, excellent in singing; in *Wines*, which hence are known by these *Islands* names, excellent in taste; and in *Woad* found excellent for Dying.

The Trade thereof.

To these *Islands* is now found and practised some small *Trade* by the *English*; to which place they import some *Seys*, *Serges*, *Bays*, *Linens*, and such like, and export thence *Woad*, and *Sugars* and *Wines* of the growth of these *Islands*; which last is vended thence into *England* and *Holland* above two thousand Tuns yearly, to the great inriching of the Inhabitants.

Weights, Measures, &c. concur with *Sevil.*

Their *Weights*, *Measures*, and *Coins*, are altogether concurrent with the *Weights*, *Measures*, and *Coins* current in *Sevil*, to which place it was annexed by the *Spaniards* the first discoverers, therefore I shall not need to say ought here further thereof.

Chap. XXXIX.

Of the Assores, *commonly* Tercera Islands.

Island *Assores* called *Terceras.*

THE *Tercera Islands* were first discovered by the *Flemmings*, and a while bare their names; upon which is placed the *Meridian Line*, dividing the East from the West part of the World; it only aboundeth in *Oad* or *Woad* used by Dyers, and is now in the hands of the *Spaniards*, and in special use to them in their Voyage to the *East* or *West-Indies*, and affording them for refreshment good Water, and store of *Goats flesh*. Other matter of *Trade* it affordeth not; therefore this shall serve to have said of the *Islands*, willingly omitting the *Hesperides*, the *Gorgades*, the *Princes Islands*; and others of lesser moment, and proceed in my MAP to view the *Trade* of *ASIA*, somewhat better known to us then *AFRICA*.

ASIA,

ASIA,

AND THE

PROVINCES

AND

CITIES of TRADE

THEREOF.

A TARTARIAN WOMAN

A CHINEAN

AN ARABIAN WOMAN

Printed Coloured and Sould by
John Overton at the White horse
neere the Fountaine Tavern Without Newgate

GOA

MACAO

K. OF CHI NA

RODU

THE TARTARIAN OCEAN

THE WEST OCEAN

THE CHINEAN OCEAN

THE GOLFE OF BENGALA or the GANGETIC

CATHAIA

MONGUL

TANGUTH

TIBET

REGNUM

INDIA INTRA

INDIA EXTRA GANGEM

KARAKITHAY

MUZENTUS

CAMBODIA

SIAM

YEDSO

ARCHIPELAGO

Printed Coloured and Sould by
John Overton at the White horse
neere the Fountaine Tavern Without Newgate

RUSSIA

MOSCOVIA

TARTARIA

PERSIA

ARABIA

ARABIA FELIX

ARABIA DESERTA

AFRICA

THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA

THE CASPIAN SEA

THE ARABIC SEA

PONTUS EUXINUS

MARE RUBRUM

LITHUANIA

MOLDAVIA

CRIMEA TARTARIA

ARMENIA

AYAMAN

BULGARIA

HUNGARIA

SERVIA

POLE

NAGAIA HORDA

KASAKKI TARTARIA

ASTRACAN

CASAN

SIBIRIA

BULGARIA

MORDVA

PETIGORIA

CIRCASSI

DIARBECH

PERSIA

FARSI

SIGISTAN

KARAKITAY

THE TARTARIA

MACAO

OF CHINA

RODUS

ATARTARIAN

ACHINEAN WOMAN

AN ARABIAN

THE WEST OCEAN

CHINEAN OCEAN

TARTARIAN OCEAN

THE GOLFE OF BENGALA or the GANGETIC

ARCHIPELAGO

TARTARIA

MONGUL

TANGUTH

CATHAIA

INDIA EXTRA GANGEM

REGNUM TIBET

MUXENTUS

KARAKITHAY

SIMMAU

KAKARAS

YEDSO

FORMOSA

PHILIPPINE

CAMBODIA

SIAM

PEGU

HAINAN

LUCO

Cataya

Sumongul

Tartar

Mongul

Melair mongul

Motrik

Ergamul

Tenduc

Chiamza

Xandu

Changanor

Caidu

Cambalu

Tainfu

Iamgio

Achbaluck

Serra

Succuir

Sachion

Tarson

Chialis

Peim

Ciartiam

Carchan

Talkent

Cotam

Hoquau

Chulfsu

Hochau

Sanchi

Carazan

Vociam

Xen

Hoonan

Xam

Nanquin

Suchur

Quinsai

Pantin

Vinquaching

Tainfu

Ogori

Cungming

Nangayama

Ciambi

Chincheu

Chincheo

Amoy

Pomelent

Robben Iyl

Cayp Van Patimbie

Bocca Inf

Nagasaqui

Firando

Iaquixima

Nassima

Ladrones

Usa

Fermosa

Las dos Hermanas

Maleabrigo

I do Fuego

Amsterdam

Leguio Grande

Des Reys Magi

Pescadores

Batuecas

C Bagadour

I Lozes

Illoco

Pantin

Tandayn

Cabo Spiritu Santo

Francisco Gomez

Primeiro Sorgidero

Mto Camueho Primeiro

Passage de S Clara

Negrohoek

Van Layon

Sand

Dara Villars

Sisima

Fatachi

Amacao

Firando

Iaquixima

Ogori

Cungming

Nangayama

Ciambi

Chincheu

Chincheo

Amoy

Pomelent

Robben Iyl

Cayp Van Patimbie

Bocca Inf

Nagasaqui

Firando

Iaquixima

Nassima

Ladrones

Usa

Fermosa

Las dos Hermanas

Maleabrigo

I do Fuego

Amsterdam

Leguio Grande

Des Reys Magi

Pescadores

Batuecas

C Bagadour

I Lozes

Illoco

Pantin

Tandayn

Cabo Spiritu Santo

Francisco Gomez

Primeiro Sorgidero

Mto Camueho Primeiro

Passage de S Clara

Negrohoek

Van Layon

Sand

Dara Villars

Sisima

Fatachi

Amacao

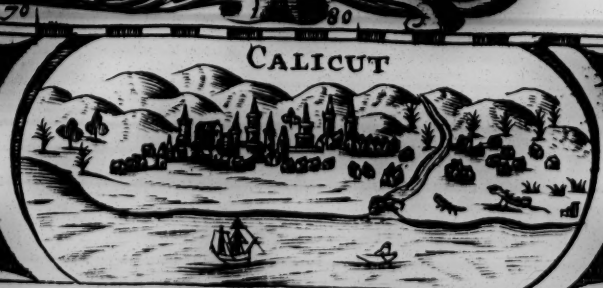
ACHINEAN

ANARABIAN WOMAN

AIAVAN

A NEW PLAINE AND EXACT MAP OF ASIA

discribed by NI Vischer and rendered into English with the habits of the Countries and Manner of the Cheife Citties



TANGUTH
KARAKITHAY
TURCH
MUXENTUS
CIARCIAN SIMMAU
TIBET
REGNUM
INDIA EXTRA GANGEM
THE GOLFE OF BENGALA or the GANGETIC SEA
CEYLON
Maldiva
SIAM
CAMBODIA
BORNEO
YEDSO
CHINEAN OCEAN
Tandayn ARCHIPELAGO
S. LAZARO
TERRA DOS PAPOS
THE INDIAN SEA
the Aequinoctial Line
THE SEA OF LAND
Quiet
ORMUS
K. OF TURKY
BANTAN
K. OF MOLUCCA
GAMALAM

NEW PLAINE AND EXACT MAP OF ASIA

discribed by NI Vischer and rendered into English with the habits of the Countries and Manner of the Cheife Citties

MOSCOVIA
PONTUS EUXINUS
THE CASPIAN SEA
THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA
ARABIA DESERTA
ARABIA FELIX
ARABIA PETRAEA
THE ORENTAL OCEAN
ARABIC SEA
MARE RUBRUM
AFRICA
PERSIA
CRIMEA TARTARIA
NAGAIA HORDA
ASTRACAN
KASAKKI TARTARIA
TURCOMANIA
CIRCASSI
ARMENIA
DIARBECH
CALDEA
AYAMAN
PERSICUS SINUS
MAFFA
BESCHARMIN
ZIBIT
FARTACH
ZOCOTORA INSULA
INSULÆ MALDIVA
THE INDIAN OCEAN
KARAKITAY
CATHAY
CHINA
INDIA

AROSBAY

K. OF CEYLAND

CALICUT

K. OF PERSIA

ORMUS

TANGUTH
KARAKITHAY
MUZENTUS
SIMMA
TIBET
REGNUM
INDIA
EXTRA GANGEM
PEGU
THE GOLFE OF BENGALA or the GANGETIC SEA
CEYLON
SIAM
CAMBODIA
BORNEO
CHINA
HAINAN
LUCO
PHILIPPINE Islands
CHINEAN OCEAN
ARCHIPELAGO
S. LAZARO
YEDSO
FORMOSA
TERRA DOS PAPOS
THE SEA OF LAND
Equinoctial Line
ACHINEAN WOMAN
AN ARABIAN
A IAVAN WOMAN
K. OF TURKY
BANTAN
K. OF MOLUCCA
GAMMALAMMA

OF ASIA, AND THE PROVINCES THEREOF.

CHAP. XL.

Of ASIA, *and the Provinces thereof.*

ASIA, the third division of the World, is separated from *EUROPE* by the *Egean Propontis*, and *Euxine Sea*, by *Palus Maotis*, *Tanais*, *Duina*, and from *AFRICA* by the *Red-Sea*, and the *Ægyptian Isthmus*, as I remembred in the beginning of this *Work*. Five notable things have made this Countrey famous, and have given *it* the *Garland of Supremacy* over all the other parts of the World. First, the *Creation* of *Mankind*: Secondly, the *Birth* of our *Saviour*; his *Miracles wrought*, and *place* of his *sufferance*: Thirdly, the *Actions* memorized by the *holy Pen-men* of the *Old* and *New-Testament*: Fourthly, the *famous Monarchies* of the *Babylonians*, *Assyrians*, *Persians*, and *Medes*: And fifthly, being the common *Mother* of us all, from whence innumerable troops of men issued to people the other parts of the unhabited World, of which see other Authors further at large.

Asia.

Five notable things in *Asia.*

The Principal Regions of *ASIA*, are

1. *Anatolia.*
2. *Syria.*
3. *Palestina.*
4. *Armenia.*
5. *Arabia.*
6. *Media.*
7. *Assyria.*
8. *Mesopotamia.*
9. *Chaldea.*
10. *Persia.*
11. *Parthia.*
12. *Tartaria.*
13. *China.*
14. *India.*
15. *The Islands thereof.*

And of these in brief according to my first intention.

CHAP. XLI.

Of Anatolia, *or* Natolia *in general.*

ANatolia is limited on the East with the River *Euphrates*, on the West with *Thracius Bosphorus*, *Propontis*, *Hellespont*, and the *Egean*; on the North with *Pontus Euxinus*, on the South with the *Rhodian* and *Lycian* Seas. In this Countrey was anciently accounted 4000 Cities and Towns, those *seven* famous amongst the rest; to whom Saint *John* dedicated his *Revelation*; but now the ruines of them are hardly to be seen, and the Provinces that are found in this Region are these: First, *Cilicia*: secondly, *Pamphilia*: thirdly, *Lycia*: fourthly, *Caria*: fifthly, *Ionia*: sixthly, *Lydia*: seventhly, *Molis*: eighthly, *Phrygia minor*: ninthly, *Phrygia major*: tenthly, *Bithynia*: eleventhly, *Pontus*: twelfthly, *Paphlagonia*: thirteenthly, *Galatia*: fourteenthly, *Cappadocia*: fifteenthly, *Lycaonia*: sixteenthly, *Pisidia*, and *Armenia minor*. Of these in order.

Anatolia.

Chap. XLII.

Of Cilicia, *and the Cities thereof.*

Cilicia and the Cities thereof.

Scanderone, or *Alexandretta.*

Cilicia is not found at this day to have any Town of note or consequence in it, save *Alexandria*, built by *Alexander the Great*, and to distinguish it from *Alexandria in Ægypt*, is named *Alexandretta*, now known to us by the name of *Scanderone*, a famous Haven Town, serving for the scale to *Aleppo*, for all such shipping as come thither, either out of the *Ocean* or *Mediterranean*, and where the *English*, *French* and *Venetians* have their *Vice-consuls* to protect their *Merchants* Goods and Ships, and where all *Merchandize* are either landed or laden that go to or from *Aleppo*; of which it will be more proper that I inlarge, when I come to speak of *Aleppo* which is seated in *Syria*, as I shall shew hereafter.

Chap. XLIII.

Of Pamphilia, Lycia, *and* Caria.

Pamphilia, *Lycia*, and *Caria.*

ALL these have not any thing now worthy note in them, conducing to *Trade* and *Merchandizing*, save the abundance of those *Goats*, upon whom grows that *Wooll* whereof is made the *Chamlets* and *Grograms*, of which I shall have cause to speak more at large, when I come to treat of the *Trade* of *Angora*, and in the *interim* it is to be noted that these Provinces having lost their former names, are now known to us by the name of *Caramania*, and are at this present under the command of the *Grand Seignior.*

Chap. XLIV.

Of Ionia, *and the Cities thereof.*

Ionia and the Cities thereof.

Ephesus.

IONIA is the next Province, wherein is that ancient famous City of *Ephesus* much ruined from its ancient recorded beauty, famous for the direction of an *Epistle* by Saint *Paul* to the Inhabitants hereof: famous also for the Temple of *Diana*: and lastly, famous for the burial of St. *John* the *Evangelist*, *who went here alive into the grave.* But this City is now become a poor Village, and retains no monument of her pride, that I could find in *Anno* 1624. but a porch of a *Grecian Church* of black Marble, wherein is excellently ingraven the life of our *Saviour Christ*, much admired by all Artists.

Smyrna.

But now the only *City* of *Trade* in this Province is *Smyrna*, one of the places that strove for the birth of *Homer*, and wherein was found one of those Churches whereto St. *John* dedicated his *Revelation*, seated in the bottom of a Bay or Gulph, known to our Seamen by the name of the Gulph of *Smyrna*; and where there is a *Consul* resident for the *English*, as also for the *French* and *Venetians* to protect their *Merchants* and *Trade*, where in *Anno* 1619. in matter of *Traffick*, I noted these things.

Chap. XLV.

Of SMYRNA, *and the* Trade *thereof.*

Smyrna and the trade thereof.

THE principal *Trade* of this City was within these few years transported hither from the *Island Scio*, where the *Consuls* aboveSaid had their residence, and from thence are intitled *Consuls* of *Scio* and *Smyrna*, but by reason that scale both for sales and investments had then a dependency upon this, it was found more proper and less chargeable to remove their abode and ware-houses hither, and by that means this became the principal *Port*, the goodness of the Harbour much furthering the same, being both under the command of the *Grand Signior*, and within these later years much inriched by the trade of *English*, *French*, and *Dutch*; the *Venetians* drive great trade here under *French* colours still.

Commodities of *Smyrna.*

The *Commodities* that are found here to abound, and that are hence transported into other Countries of *Christendom*, are *Cotton Woolls*, which in great plenty grow in the adjoyning plains of this City; also *Galls* for Diers, *Aniseeds*, *Cordovants*, *Wax*, *Cotton* and *Grogram Yarn*, *Cute*, *Carpets*, *Grograms*, *Chamlets*, *Mohairs*, and some *Fruits*, and *Drugs*, *raw Persia Silk* is likewise hither brought by Land from *Persia*; and all other *Commodities* found in *Turkie*, or of that growth

growth is here to be had, and the *Commodities* here vended from *England* are *Cloths* of *Suffolk*, *Eſſex*, and *Gloſter*, *Kerſies* of *Yorkſhire* and *Hampſhire*, *Lead*, *Tin*, *Callicoes*, *Pepper*, *Indico*, and other *Spices*, which within theſe late years we had formerly from this and other places of *Turkie*, and which now by the *commodity* of the *Eaſt-India Trade* and Navigation, we carry to them; and from *Venice* is brought ſome *Cloth*, *Paper*, *Silks*, *Velvets*, &c. and from *France* ſome few *Cloths* and *Paper*, &c. great ſtore of Bullion, which never returns into Chriſtendom more, carried the greater part by the *Armenians* and *Perſians* to their native Countries, and there melted down into a light Standard.

The *Coins* current of *Smyrna* are thoſe of *Conſtantinople*, and generally thoſe of all that *Empire*, which I ſhall ſhew when I treat of that *City*, and for that cauſe here omit it, and their *accounts* they alſo keep here in the ſame nature with them, and therefore refer you to that place in both theſe particulars. The Coins of *Smyrna* and Accompts.

The *weights* of *Smyrna* and *Scio*, for they agree both in one, is the *Quintar*, which contains 100 *Rotolo's*, or 42 *Oaks*, and every *Oak* being 400 *drams*, and every *Lodoro* being 176 *drams*, and the pound *Averdupois* hath been found to be 148 *drams*, and the *Quintal* of 42 *Oaks* aboveſaid, which produceth 119 *l. Engliſh*, but in many *Commodities* it is found to anſwer but 117 *l.* ſo that *in circa* 9 ¼ *drams* is 1 *ounce Engliſh Averdupois*. Weights uſual of *Smyrna*.

They have here in uſe two *meaſures*, one for Linen and another for Woollen, but becauſe they neerly agree with *Conſtantinople*, I will refer the ſame to that place. Meaſures of *Smyrna* and *Scio*.

The *Cuſtoms* paid by the *Engliſh* here and throughout all *Turkie*, by vertue of their Capitulations with the *Great Turk*, is only three *per centum*; and oftentimes the *Cuſtom-houſe* of *Scio* and of *Smyrna* is in one mans hands, and though by their Capitulations it is ſo agreed, that thoſe Goods that have once paid *Cuſtom* in one Port, ſhould not pay any more being thence Exported to any other place of his Dominions, and that commands have been granted to that end by the *Grand Signior* at ſeveral times; yet the juſtice of that Countrey is ſo defective in this particular, that the *Commodities* landed in *Smyrna*, and paying there three *per centum*, and afterward tranſported to *Conſtantinople*, pay there again another three *per centum*, or compound with the *Cuſtomer*, which ſometimes is done at 1 ½ *per centum*, and ſometimes at leſs: *note* that here, as in all parts of *Turkie*, the *Venetians*, *French* and *Dutch* pay five *per cent.* two *per cent.* more than the *Engliſh*, which is grounded upon their capitulations with the *Emperour*. Cuſtoms of *Smyrna* and *Scio* by the *Engliſh*. By *Venetians* and *French*.

The Port-charges of clearing a Ship in *Smyrna* is paid in *Commodities* of our Countrey, and was to that end thus at firſt regulated; but ſince converted into payment by money, as to the *Cadie* who is to have five *Pico* of *Venice Cloth*, and a bundle of *Cony-ſkins* for a Veſt, which in the infancy of our *Engliſh* trade was here found to be much requeſted. Port-charges of a Ship.

The *Cadies* ſervant to have 3 ½ *Pico Engliſh Cloth*.
The *Cadies* Caya to have 3 *Pico* of *Ditto*.
The *Cadies* Scrivan to have a *Chicquine* in *Gold*.
The *Cadies Pages* to have 2 ½ *Dollars*.
The *Moſur Baſhaw* to have 1 ½ *Pico Cloth*.
The *Cadies Janiſaries* to have a *Chicquine*.
All which charges amount *in circas* to 68 *Dollars*.

To conclude, the *trade* of this Port is moſt noted for the abundance of *Cottons*, which hence is tranſported to *England*, *France*, *Holland*, and *Italy*, eſtimated yearly to be about 20000 *Quintal*, and is found here to grow in the adjoyning Plains, which they do ſow as we do Corn, the ſtalk being no bigger than that of Wheat, but ſtronger and tougher, bearing a head, round and bearded, and hard as a ſtone, which when it is ripe it breaketh and is delivered of a ſoft white Bombaſt or *Cotton*, mixed with Seed, which they ſeparate with an inſtrument, ſelling the Wooll, but reſerving the Seed for the next Harveſt; ſee more of this trade in *Cyprus* and *Conſtantinople*, to which I refer the Inquirer.

CHAP. XLVI.

Of Lydia, Eolis, Phrygia minor *and* major.

ON the North-eaſt of *Ionia* is *Lydia*, famous only for the two Rivers, *Caſtrus* abounding with Swans, and *Meander* with windings, from hence termed *Meanders*; and if ſome Authors may be worthy of credit, the natives were anciently the firſt known men that gave beginning to *Merchandize*, and exerciſed buying and ſelling, and proved the original of the *Tuſcans*, whoſe Supream *Duke* continues the ſame to this day, and is one of the greateſt and moſt eminent *Merchants* in the World. *Lydia*, *Eolis*, *Phrygia*. The firſt Merchants.

In *Eolis* are ſeated the two *Miſia* Provinces, which hold not any thing note worthy.

In *Phrygia minor* is not found any thing at preſent worthy in *trade* to ſtay the courſe of my Pen; *Minor*.

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Troys ruines, ruin'd.

Pen; it affordeth the place where the ancient and famous City of *Troy* was seated, which cost the *Grecians* ten years Siege to take it, with the loss of 860000 of *Trojans*, and 666000 *Grecians*, but in *Anno* 1620, I hardly saw the reliques of this *mighty fabrique*, though I traced it for many miles, and gave ear to all the ridiculous fables of those poor *Grecians* that inhabit thereabouts in many Villages which lie within the compass of her ancient walls, from Mount *Ida* to the River *Scamander*, now only a Brook not two foot deep; so that, what *Ovid* said of old I found by experience verified, *Jam seges est ubi Troja fuit*, &c.

Major.

Gordion.

Midium.

In *Phrygia major*, doth not remain any thing note worthy, save a remembrance that *Gordion* the seat of *Gordius* was here found in *Alexander*'s time, who cut that knot with his Sword which he saw he could not otherwise undo; also *Midium* the seat of *Midas*, whose covetous petition was granted by *Bacchus*, to convert all into *Gold* that he handled, and so had like to have eaten Gold for Meat, had not his after-wit mastered his covetous appetite, and made him to his repentance see his error, and acknowledge it; and falling again to a second over-sight in judgment, as the first was an error in desire, he preferred *Pan's Pipe* before *Apollo's Harp*, and was rewarded for his small skill in Musick with a comly pair of *Asses Ears*: also in this Province stood *Colosso*, to whom St. *Paul* writ one of his Epistles; and *Pessinuns*, where the *Goddess Cybele* was worshipped, which being brought into *Rome*, would not stir further than the entrance of the River *Tyber*, which the *Romans* much wondred, because the Dominion of the World was prophesied to that *City* that had the custody *thereof*; but the *Vestal Claudias Girdle* performed that which all the strength of *Rome* could not, and *she* haled up both the Ship and *Goddess*, to the wonder of the *Citizens* at that time, and of all the world ever since, though far greater miracles are found to be reported of that *City*, and the holy Inhabitants thereof at this day, if the said reports might gain that credit now as *this miracle* then did.

Coloss.

Chap. XLVII.

Of BITHINIA *and the* Cities *thereof.*

Bithinia and the Cities thereof.

ON the North-side of the *Phrygias* is seated *Bithinia*, which is famoused first for the Victory of *Alexander* against the *Persians*, of whom he slew 20000; secondly, for *Mount Stella*, where *Pompey* overthrew *Mithridates*; and *Tamberlain* with 800000 *Tartarians*, encountred *Bajaset* with 500000, where 20000 lost their lives, and *Bajaset* in his pride of heart taken and pen'd up in an Iron Cage, against whose bars he beat out his brains: Thirdly, For *Nice*, where the *first general Council* was held *Anno* 314, to repel the *Arrian* Heresie; and fourthly, *Chalcedon*, where the *fourth general Council* was assembled to repel the *Nestorian* Heresie, where yet in *Anno* 1620, the Inhabitants do shew to strangers the place of this Assembly by tradition in manner of an Oval Circle built purposely for this *occasion*; and lastly, here is *Bursa* by some *Prusa*, the seat of the *Ottoman Kings* in *Asia* till they gained *Adrianople* in *Europe*, which was done by *Mahomet* the first: of the *trade* thereof a word in my passage.

Chap. XLVIII.

Of BURSIA *in* BITHINIA, *and the* Trade *thereof.*

Bursia and the trade thereof.

BURSIA seated in the bottom of a Bay known to the *Turk* by the name of the Gulph of *Bursia*, being a fair City and antiently the seat of the *Mahometan* Kings, is now inhabited by *Turks*, *Jews* and *Greeks*; who by reason of their neighbourhood, and in the way from *Smyrna* to *Constantinople* for Land Travellers, is found to have some *Merchants* of quality, and affordeth quantity of *Persian Commodities*, as brought hither from *Eusdrom* and other bordering Towns of *Armenia* and *Persia*, principally occasioned by the immunities that have been granted by several Princes that have here resided, to the Inhabitants thereof: but because the *Venetians* are found at present to be the prime *traders* hither, it will not be amiss that for the *weights* and *measures* of the place we should be ruled by their observations, which thence may easily be reduced to ours.

Commodities of *Bursia*.

Their *Commodities* afforded to forein Countries are the same as *Constantinople*, only some Fabriques I have seen to have been in my time there made of *Silks* by *Moors* that have been banished out of *Spain*, and come hither to reside, as *Damasks*, *Taffeta's* and *Stript Stuffs*, and such like; also *Commodities* which the earth hath produced, as *Anniseeds*, *Galls* and *Sugars*.

Coins and Weights of *Bursia*.

Their *Coins* are the same current in *Constantinople*.

100 *Rotolos* make *Venice* sotile 176 *l.* and *Venice* gros 112 *l.*

The *Ocha* of *Bursia* is *Venice* sotile 4 *l.*

The

The *Rot.* of *Burſia* is *Venice* ſotile 9 *ounces*, and groſs 1 *l.* 1 *ounce* 1 ½ h.
The 100 drams make ſotile *Venetia* 1 *l.* which is 72 *metalichi.*
The 100 *Kilats* of *Turkey* makes in *Venetia* 87 ½ *Kill.* Gold weight 7 *metalich.* make *ounce* 1 Gold-weight in *Venetia.*

And by the *Engliſh* the ſame is obſerved to be within 2 *per cent.* to agree with the weight of *Conſtantinople*, as ſhall be ſhewed hereafter.

There are found here ſeveral *picos* which with the *brace* of *Venetia* is found thus to agree. Meaſures of *Burſia.*

Braces 100 of *Cloth*, *Scarlet* and fine *Cloth* makes 108 *Picoes Cloth* here.
Braces 100 of courſe *Cloth* common makes 114 *Picos* in *Burſia.*
Braces 100 of *Cloth* of *Gold* makes in *Burſia* 102 *Picos.*
Braces 1000 of *Linens* is found to make in *Burſia* 772 *Picos.*

And this is *noted* to be a greater *Pico* than the reſt: but by the obſervation of ſome *Engliſh* they find only 2 *Picos*, one for *Cloth* and the other for *Grograms*, and do agree with thoſe of *Conſtantinople.*

There is no *Cuſtom* due upon Goods in *Burſia*, it being accounted an Inland Town; but if ſent thence to *Smyrna* or to *Conſtantinople*, and Exported out of the *Grand Signior*'s Dominions, it is liable to a *Cuſtom*, according to the Capitulations or Priviledg granted to that Nation that tranſporteth the ſame: but if thoſe *Commodities* bought in *Burſia* being carried to *Smyrna* or *Conſtantinople*, and there ſold, it payeth no *Cuſtoms*, but a ſmall Duty for Regiſtring, and quitting at the *Cuſtom-houſes* of both the ſaid places, as hath been practiſed by divers *Merchants.* In this Town of late years ſome *Engliſh* have reſided, and do find a fair and friendly quarter with the Inhabitants; but they are accounted as *Subfactors* to thoſe reſident in *Conſtantinople* and *Smyrna*, therefore I ſhall not need to ſay further of this place. Cuſtoms of *Burſia.*

Chap. XLIX.

Of PONTUS, *and the* Cities *thereof.*

ON the Northſide of *Bithinia* is *Pontus*, wherein is found the ruines of *Tomos* to which *Ovid* was baniſhed, and *Pithius* where *Chryſoſtom* lived in exile: here alſo ruled *Mithridates*, who for 40 years withſtood the *Romans*, not more excellent in War than learning and memory, who ſpake 22 languages, and invented that *Counterpoyſon* from him named *Mithridate*; and who at laſt by the Rebellion of his Son, and the valour of *L. Sylla*, *Lucullus* and *Pompey*, was vanquiſhed; the laſt of which erected a Pillar upon a ſmall Iſland at the entrance of the black or *Euxine* Sea, which at this day is known by his name, and ſhewed by the Inhabitants to ſtrangers as a trophy of his Victories in theſe parts. *Pontus.* *Pompey*'s Pillar.

Chap. L.

Of PAPHLAGONIA *and* GALATIA, *and the Cities thereof.*

IN *Paphlagonia* I find not any City notable for *trade*, or other thing note worthy: and as for *Galatia*, it is obſerved that to the people of this Province did Saint *Paul* dedicate one of his Epiſtles; and here is alſo ſeated the City of *Ancira*, now commonly *Angora*, famous for the infinite ſtore of *Grograms*, *Moheirs* and *Chamblets* that are made here and frabricated, and from hence tranſported to *Conſtantinople*, being 16 days journey diſtant; and to *Aleppo* having a like remoteneſs; and from thence again Exported into all the Countries of *Europe.* *Paphlagonia* and *Galatia.* *Angora.*

In this place the *Venetians* have a *Factory* to provide them the ſaid *Commodities*, and the *Engliſh* in imitation thereof about 1624. did firſt ſend thither two *Factors* from *Conſtantinople*, to furniſh themſelves with theſe *Commodities* at the firſt hand: but ſome of the *Yarn* called hence *Grogram Yarn*, (and not *Camels hair*, as ſome vainly conceive) being lately brought into *England*, ingenious workmen were here found that invented therewith *Tames*, and many other Stuffs, to the great decay and prejudice of the *Grogram trade* of this Countrey, and of ſuch as lived thereupon in *Angora*; whereupon the Inhabitants in *Anno* 1630. petitioned the *Duana* of *Conſtantinople*, that this *Yarn* might not be Exported out of the Kingdom until it were put into work, and made into Stuffs, which was granted them; but the *Farmers* of the *Grand Signiors Cuſtoms* at *Conſtantinople* conniving thereat, and ſuffering the ſame to be Exported, paying double *Cuſtom*, which is 6 *per cent.* and ſo it continued till 1634. at what time a ſecond ſtricter Prohibition with Confiſcation was proclaimed and neerly look into, ſo Grograms trade.

that

that what quantity is now found to come thence, is by indirect means, and not otherwise, if possible thereby again to give life to the *Grogram trade* and the makers thereof in these parts.

There was of late years an offer made by the *Venetian* Ambassadour resident at *Constantinople*, to Export 500 of the *Goats* that bear this *Wooll* to *Venetia*, thereby in time to bring this *commodity* in request in their *Signiory*; but the *Turks* perceiving their drift, denyed the same, lest his Subjects and Countrey might futurely be deprived of the benefit of so excellent a *commodity*: had our Ancestors foreseen the like discommodity that would have insued by the Exportation of *English Sheep* into *Spain*, it may be conceived it would never have been in those days permitted.

Weights and Measures of *Angora.*

The *Weights* and *measures* of this place are the same as are found in *Constantinople*, the *Grogram Pico* having from this Town its original, and is the proper *Pico* of this Countrey and City; whereby all *Grograms*, *Mohairs* and *Chamblets* are measured and sold throughout all *Turkey*, and is in *Grograms* found in *England* to answer proportionally as 24 *Pico*, being a piece of ordinary *Grograms* to make 16 *Yards London*: for their *Moneys* and *Accounts* they are found to be the same as in *Constantinople*, *vide* there.

Chap. LI.

Of CAPPADOCIA *and the Cities thereof.*

Cappadocia.

On the East side of *Galatia* is *Cappadocia*, the chief City is *Erzyrum*, situate on the confines of *Armenia*, being held the rendezvous for the *Turkish* Militia in their expeditions to *Persia*, and the place where when the war is ended they are dismissed; here is the entrance into the Dominions of the *Grand Signior*, and though Wars happen between the *Turks* and the *Persians*, yet these barbarous Nations are so careful of *Merchants* and the preservation of *commerce*, that the *Merchants* of both Countreys, though otherwise the Provinces be at variance, may here enter and transport their *Merchandize* into one anothers Countrey, paying a small *Custom* as acknowledgment to the Prince, carrying a *Tescary* or Certificate thereof with them to such other places whither they go, which in it self protects their Goods and persons from danger or Confiscation, or other duties; so that it is ordinary thing to see *Persia Merchants* with great Estates in *Aleppo* and *Constantinople* in the hottest of the Wars between their two Sovereigns, to the shame, and contrary to the custom of many Christian Princes, who first prey upon the *Merchants* that inhabit their Countreys, making a War upon their Estates and Persons, before they meddle with, or haply hardly publish their intentions to their Sovereigns; the antient *Tibarenean Custom* being now out of use in *Christendom*, who are said never to wage war against any Enemy, but they faithfully certified them before-hand both of the time and place of their intent and fight; and as it may be conjectured, gave first a fair dismission to the subjects of their Enemies, and consequently to their *Merchants*.

Amasia.

Trabesond.

Here is also *Amasia*, where the *Grand Signiors* eldest Son is seen to abide after his *Circumcision*, till the time of his Fathers death, and the beginning of his reign: And *Trabesond*, formerly an *Imperial Seat*, now a small City seated upon the *Euxine* or black Sea, having a reasonable good harbour, and where the *Grand Signior* maintaineth certain Gallies to scour these Coasts: Here is found a great *trade* in Summer for *fish*, which to me did much resemble the *English Herring*, which they take upon this Coast in good quantity, and is by the Inhabitants, who are for the most part *Armenians*, pickled and salted, and so preserved and sent into *Caffa*, *Constantinople*, and other parts. Their manner of salting, and the matter wherewith is likewise as strange; for the Countrey affording not our common known *Bay Salt*, there is a Mountain within some leagues of the City, out of which with ease they dig a Stone, to the eye appearing black and no way transparent; but beaten in Marble Mortars with them in use, it becometh very white, and is found to preserve all Meats aswell as *Salt de Bay*, and for *Merchandize* is carried thence to *Constantinople* and other Countreys, and sold in the Stone unbeaten by the *Rotolo*, *Oache*, or *Quintar*.

Mineral Salt.

In this Countrey did inhabit the *Amazonian Viragoes*, *Pentheselea* one of their Queens came with Troops to assist the *Trojans*, and long after *Thalestris* another of their Queens came to *Hircania* to be *Alexander's bed-fellow*, having now no memory extant of this Feminine Government.

Chap. LII.

Of LICONIA, PISIDIA *and* ARMENIA *minor.*

IN *Liconia* is found the City of *Iconium*, the Regal Seat of the *Aladine Sultans*, the ruine of *Lystra* where *Timothy* was born, and *Paul* and *Barnabas* healing a Cripple, were adored for *Mercury* and *Jupiter*. *Liconia. Pisidia. Armenia.*

In *Pisidia* was the famous battel fought between *Cyrus* and *Artaxerxes*, where *Cyrus* lost his life and the victory; and out of which *Xenophon* made that notable retreat with his *Grecians*, in despite of 20000 which followed him at the heels.

In *Armenia minor* is seated the Mountain *Ararat*, on whose top the Ark is said to rest after the deluge. *Ararat.* And thus much shall serve to have said of *Natolia*, which in general for *Merchandize* doth yield these *Commodities*, *Galls*, *Carpets*, *Oils*, *Wines*, *Cottons*, *Woolls* and *Cotton Yarn*, *Grograms*, *Grogram Yarn*, *Sheeps Wooll*, *Hides raw* and *salted*, and *dry Cordovants*, *Aniseeds*, *Goats Wooll*, *Soap*, *Silk*, *Cummin-seed*, *Muscadines*, *Cute*, *Raisins*, &c. And thus much in general of *Natolia*, which ere I leave, a word of *Trabesond*. Commodities of *Anatolia.*

Chap. LIII.

Of TRABESOND, *and the Trade thereof.*

Trabesond formerly the Seat of an Empire, now a Province of the *Grand Signior*, is inhabited by *Jews* and *Greeks*, but principally by *Armenians*; the *Coins* are those common with all *Turkey*. *Trabesond.*

There is found in *Trabesond* in use two *weights*, one for *Spices*, *Drugs* and fine *Commodities*, which is the same with the weight of *Genoa*, which they here brought into use in their great *trade* into this City from *Gallata Caffa*, and other places subject in those days to their Government; the other for gross *Commodities* is the *Rotolo*, 100 whereof is the *Cantar*, agreeing with that common *Rotolo* of *Constantinople*, *vide* there more. Weights in *Trabesond.*

Their common *measure* is a *Pico* agreeing neer with *Constantinople*, making about 26 ½ inches *English*. Measures in *Trabesond.*

Chap. LIV.

Of SYRIA *in general, and the parts thereof.*

Syria hath on the East *Euphrates*, on the West the *Mediterranean* Sea; on the South *Palestine*, on the North *Cilicia*, watered with *Euphrates*, which anciently passed through the *Garden* of *Eden*; and having its fourse in the Mountains of *Armenia*, running at this day by *Babylon* or *Bagdet*, disgorgeth it self into the *Persian* Sea, and *Orontis* which arising on Mount *Libanus* saluteth the walls of *Silutia*, and disemboqueth in the *Mediterranean*, and is divided into three Provinces, *viz. Phœnicia*, *Cœlosyria* and *Syrophœnicia*; of which in order. *Syria.* *Euphrates.*

Chap. LV.

Of Phœnicia, *and the Cities thereof.*

IN *Phœnicia* is seated the City of *Ptolemais*, or *Acris*, or *Acon*, famous for so many Christian Armies that have in times past besieged it, and which likewise added fame to our Kings *Richard Cœur de Lion*, and *Edward* the *first*; in which place the *Venetians* and *French* have some *trade* for *Wax*, *Hides*, *Corn*, *Silk*, and therefore following the Observations made by them in matters of *weights* and *measures*, I find the same to be thus accorded. *Phœnicia* and the Cities thereof.

Chap. LVI.

Of Acria, *commonly S.* John de Acria, *and the Trade thereof.*

Acria and the trade thereof.

Acria being ſeated in the bottom of the *Mediterranean*, and now ſtrugling with its own ruines, hath yet by reaſon of its ſmall but commodious Harbour ſome *trade* maintained by the *French*, but principally by *Venetians*; who in ſmall Veſſels coaſt theſe parts, and pick up ſome of the *Aſian Commodities* out of theſe Villages and Towns bordering upon the Sea-coaſts, as both in this place, *Tripoly*, *Sidon*, &c. the agreements of their *weights* and *meaſures* obſerved by *Venetians*, I will inſert.

Weights of *Acria*.

The *Cantar* of *Acria* commonly called by them the *Cantar Tambaran* makes *ſotile* in *Veniee* 900 *l.* which produceth in *England* 603 *l.*

Rotolo 1 makes *ſotile pounds* in *Venetia* 9 *l.*

Meaſures of *Acria*.

Braces 100 of *Cloth* of *Gold* and *Silk* is in *Acria* 108 *pic. Braces* 100, of *Cloth Woollen* of *Venetia* is in *Acria* 115 *Picos.*

Coins.

Their *Coins* are generally the ſame with all the Dominions of the *Grand Signior*, which I ſhall declare coming to treat of *Conſtantinople* the *Metropolis* of that Empire, and of *Aleppo* the principal City of *trade* in this Countrey, therefore ſhall not need here to inſiſt further thereupon.

Chap. LVII.

Of SIDON *and the* Trade *thereof.*

Sidon.

SIDON is now limited within a narrower compaſs than its antient bounds, commanded by the Emir or Prince of the *Druſians*, the off-ſpring of Chriſtians, but now hardly profeſſing any Religion at all; it is ſeated upon the ſame ſhore as *Acria*, and where the *French* and *Venetians* maintain *Conſuls*, and is better known to us than *Acria*: and where by their means all Weſtern Chriſtians find a reaſonable favourable protection in their *trade*.

Commodities of *Sidon*.

The Countrey doth principally abound in *Corn*, which ſome years is hence diſtributed and diſperſed to *Marſelia*, *Ligorn*, and other parts of Chriſtendom, with *Galls*, *Wooll*, *Wax*, &c.

Coins common in *Sidon*.

Their *Coins* are principally *Rials* of $\frac{8}{8}$ *Spaniſh* and *Chickquins* in *Gold*, the *Rial* accounted for 72 *Aſpers*, and the *Chickquin* 108 *Aſpers*, but the valuation alters according to the occaſions of the ſtate and courſe of traffick, therefore no great confidence can be given thereunto.

Weights of *Sidon*.

Their *weights* is the *Dram* and *Rotolo* current in theſe parts of *Aſia*, 650 *drams*, making the *Rotol.* 4 *l.* 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces *Engliſh.*

Rotolos 100 is their *Cantar* qu. 433 $\frac{1}{3}$ *l. Engliſh.*

Rotolo 1 is accounted to make there alſo 12 ounces.

Rotolos 110 makes *Rotolos* 100 common in *Aleppo.*

Rotolos 115 makes *Rotolos* 100 common in *Cyprus.*

Meaſures of *Sidon*.

Their *meaſures* are theſe.

In this Tract lies the place where *Tyre* was ſeated, now devoured by the incroaching Sea, of whoſe ancient *traffick* ſee the 66 Chapter; and alſo *Sarepta*, where *Elias* who had formerly lived in *Mount Carmel* nigh adjoining, was ſuſtained in a famine by a *widow*, whoſe ſon he raiſed from death: other matters of conſequence have not faln out within my reading in this circuit, therefore hence I will travel to the next Province.

Chap. LVIII.

Of Syrophœnicia *and the* Cities *thereof.*

Syrophœnicia.

SYrophœnicia hath been better beautified with Cities than now it is, the wars of *Princes* and time hath given a period to many, of which *Antioch* was famous both for being the *Metropolis* of all *Syria*, and the place where the *Diſciples* of our *Saviour were firſt called Chriſtians*, now nothing but the ruines to be ſeen upon thoſe large plains, which doth lead from *Alexandretta* to *Aleppo*; it comprehendeth the famous City of *Barnti*, which deſerves a regard for the preſent *trade* thereof.

Chap.

Chap. LIX.

Of BARUTI *and the* Trade *thereof.*

Baruti and the trade thereof.

BARUTI formerly called *Julia Felix*, is a famous *Mart Town*, yet much inferiour in *trade* to what it hath formerly been; neer this Town is that noted Valley where it is said Saint *George* by killing of a *Dragon* delivered the *Kings Daughter*; in memorial whereof there was a Caſtle and Oratory here built and conſecrated to him, and whoſe name it bore, whoſe ruines do yet appear, if the Inhabitants may be believed; it is now the common paſſage for all thoſe *Caravans* that travel from *Aleppo*, *Damaſco* and *Jeruſalem* to *Cairo* and *Mecca*, and thereby made a place of great concourſe of *Merchants*. It is ſubject to the *Grand Signior*, and therefore his *Coins* in *Silver* and *Gold* are the current *Coins* thereof, partaking of thoſe that are current in the neighbouring Countreys, as all bordering Towns are found to be. The *Engliſh* have no ſcale or reſidence here, but the *Venetians* who pry with more induſtry into theſe parts, find here a profitable *traffick*, therefore in the *weights* and *meaſures* thereof we muſt ſail by their Obſervations.

Coins current in *Baruti*.

The *Cantar* containing 100 *Rotolos* of *Baruti* makes *ſutle Venetia weight* 750 *l.* and of groſs 475 *l.* and of *Engliſh* 502 *l.* The *Rotolo* makes *Venetia ſutle* 7 ½ *l.* groſs 4 *l.* 9 ounces, *Engliſh* 5 *l.* the *Cantar* or 100 *Rotolos.* of *Baruti* is in *Aleppo* 96 *Rotolos*, the common *weight* and 90 ½ *Rotolos* of Silk *weight*.

Weights of *Baruti*.

Meaſures of *Baruti* is the *Pico*, 100 whereof makes in *Venetia* 86 *Braces*, and the 100 *Braces* of *Venetia* of Woollen Cloth makes in *Baruti* 112 or 113 *Pico's*, which is in *England* (-) Yards.

Meaſures of *Baruti*.

Amano and the trade thereof.

The Town of *Amano* lieth alſo in this *Syrophœnicia*, and is found to be a Town of great *trade* and confluence of *Merchants* of *Arabia*, *Perſia*, and *Turkie*; but becauſe I find the *weights* and *meaſures* thereof to accord with the ſame that are found in uſe in *Aleppo*, and their *Coins* the common current *Coins* of *Turkie*, I ſhall refer the Reader to *Aleppo*, and the *trade* thereof.

Chap. LX.

Of CELOSYRIA *and the* Cities *thereof.*

Celoſyria.

CELOSYRIA doth not now afford many Cities of note, *Hierapolis* was here famous for the Temple and Worſhip of the *Syrian goddeſs*; but now *Damaſcus* is the principal Scale and City of this Province, which requires for the *trade* thereof a longer diſcourſe, than my Information can guide me; however what I have gathered I ſhall here willingly inſert.

Chap. LXI.

Of DAMASCUS *and the Trade thereof.*

Damaſcus and trade thereof.

DAMASCUS is ſo pleaſantly ſeated, that the Impoſtor *Mahomet* would never enter into it, leſt forgetting by the raviſhing pleaſures of the place, the buſineſs (as he ſaid) he was ſent for, and make this his *Paradiſe*; it is ſeated in a very fruitful ſoil, bearing *Grapes* all the year long, and girt with curious and odoriferous Gardens; being alſo famous, firſt, for her founders, who were *Abraham*'s ſervants; ſecondly, for the Temple of *Zacharias*; and thirdly, for the converſion of *Paul*, who here firſt preached, and eſcaping the traps of his Enemies, *was let down the walls of the houſe by a basket.* And in matter of *trade* it ſtill continueth a place where all *Commodities* of *Turkie*, *Arabia*, and *India* are brought into, where *Caravans* of theſe Nations do paſs through, going from *Conſtantinople*, *Bagdet*, and *Aleppo*, to *Ægypt*, *Mecha* or *India*, and ſo again back.

Coins of *Damaſco.*

The current *Coins* of this City are thoſe common with all *Syria*, *Aleppo* being the principal, where you may ſee further for the *Moneys* of the place.

Weights of *Damaſco.*

The *Damaſco Cantar* is in *Venetia ſotile* 600 *l.* groſs 380 *l.* which is *Averdupois* 402 *l.* yet obſerved to make in ſome Commodities 416 *l. Engliſh*, ſo that by the ſaid *Venetian* calculation which I ſail by (becauſe of their reſidence there, and their great traffick thither) 100 *l.* groſs *Venetia*, ſhould render 26 ½ *Rotolos*, and the 100 *l. ſotile* 16 ⅔ *Rotolos. Damaſcino Rotolo* 1. makes *Venice ſotile* 6 *l.* groſs 3 *l.* 9 ½ ounces; *Peſo* 100 *Damaſcino* are *Metallichi* 66 ½ *ſotile Venice* 1 *l.*

Metallichi 100 *Damaſ.* gives in *Venetia* ſilver *weight* 15 ¼ ounces; *Killats* 100 *Damaſco* gives ſilver *weight* in *Venetia* 90 *Kill.* *Killats* 100 *Damaſco* gives by Spice *weight* in *Venetia* 106 *Kill.* *Cantar* 7 ½ of *Damaſco* gives in *Rhodes Cantar* one, *Cantar* one *Damaſco* gives in *Genoa* 550 *l.*

Meaſures of *Damaſco.*

Meaſures of length is the *Pico*, which is accounted about 27 *inches*, agreeing thus with other places.

Pico 100 *Damaſco* { makes *Venetia* meaſure of Cloth 87 *brac.* / makes in *Genoa* 24 *Canes* of 10 *Palms* every *Cane.* / makes in *Florence* 24 ½ *Canes.*

Braces { 100 of Cloth in *Venetia* gives here 112 *Pico.* / 100 of *Silk Venetia* gives here 106 *Pico.*

Pico one *Damaſco* makes ſcarcely ¾ *Brace* of *Venetia.*

Commodities of *Damaſco.*

The *Commodities* coming hence are *Cottons* of *Syria*, *Saffron*, *Steel*, *excellent blades* for *Swords* and *Knives*, *wrought* and *Raw Silks*, of the growth of this Countrey, *Oil*, *Honey*, *Wax*, *Balſam*, *Almonds*, *Dates*, ſome *Drugs*, *Rice*, which here are noted plentiful, beſides the commodities here found and hither brought from other Regions, which I need not here nominate.

Tares upon all Commodities in *Damaſco.*

There is uſed in *Damaſcus* in the buying and ſelling of divers *Commodities* a certain *Tare* and *Allowance* to be given over and above the *weight*, from the buyer to the ſeller, moſt eſpecially practiſed in bargains of *Spices* and *Drugs*, which as I find them obſerved by others, I think good here to ſhew; as in

Ginger	5 *per cent.* 105 Rot.	*Lacke*	5 *per cent.* 105
Maces	5 *per cent.* 105	*Long Pepper*	5 *per cent.* 105
Cinnamon	5 *per cent.* 105	*Cocheneel*	5 *per cent.* 105
Cloves	5 *per cent.* 105	*Green Ginger*	0 *per cent.* 000
Indico	5 *per cent.* 105	*Sugars*	0 *per cent.* 000
Myrrhe	5 *per cent.* 105 Rot.	*Mirabolans*	5 *per cent.* 105
Sugar Candied	5 *per cent.* 105 Rot.	*Aloes Epatica*	5 *per cent.* 105
Wormſeed	5 *per cent.* 105 Rot.	*Cardamum*	5 *per cent.* 105
Zedoaria	5 *per cent.* 105	*Turbit*	5 *per cent.* 105
Spikenard	5 *per cent.* 105	*Silk*	10 *per cent.* 110
Gallingal	5 *per cent.* 105	*Ambergreece*	10 *per cent.* 110
Nutmegs	5 *per cent.* 105		

And many others which the *Merchants* muſt learn.

All theſe *Commodities* are found to have theſe certain *Tares*, beſides the *Bags*, *Canifters*, *Boxes*, *Churls*, and the like, by the *Cuſtom* and practice of the place, and foraſmuch as this City is an *Inland* Town, wherein a *Baſhaw* is found to command for the *Grand Signior*; there is here a *Cuſtom* impoſed upon all Goods entring and iſſuing to Foreiners and *Merchant* ſtrangers 3 ⅓ *per cent.* which is paid in *Money* and not in the ſame *Species*, according to the *Cuſtoms* of *Alexandria* before ſpecified.

Agreement of the weight of *Damaſco* with other places of trade.

And to conclude the *trade* of this place, I will inſert an old obſervation faln into my hands, made upon the *weights* here, and the agreement thereof with other Countreys, the certainty whereof I will refer to trial.

The *Cantar* of *Damaſco* making, as I ſaid before, 100 *Rotolos*, makes in

The *Cantar* of *Damaſco* by obſervation hath made in

Alexandria	428 Rot. *forfori.*
Conſtantinople	341 Rot.
Venice ſotile	600 *l.*
Ditto groſſ.	380 *l.*
Ancona	517 *l.*
Florence	525 *l.*
Rhagnſa	500 *l.*
Naples	566 *l.*
Sicilia	576 *l.*
Idem	203 ⅔ Rot.
Millan	552 *l.*
Genoa	570 *l.*
Valentia	400 *l.*

The

The Rot. *Damaſco* is in

Valentia 4 l. 11 ½ ounces, and 1 l. *Val.* is 120 *drams.*
Genoa 5 l. 8 ½ ounces, ——— 1 l. *Genoa* is 105 *drams* here.
Millan 5 l. 6 ¼ ounces, ——— 1 l. *Millan* is 208 *drams.*
Sicilia 5 l. 9 ounces.
Naples 5 l. 6 ⅔ ounces, —and 1 l. *Naples.*
Rhaguſa 5 l. ——— and 1 l. *Rhaguſa.*
Florence 5 l. 3 ounces,—and 1 l. *Florence* is 112 *dr.*

The agreement of the *Rotolo* of *Damaſco* with ſome other places.

The truth of theſe Obſervations I muſt leave to the tryal of the more expert, and give you a touch of what I have gathered in the matter of agreement of *meaſures* of length.

100 *Braces* of Cloth in *Florence* have made in *Damaſco* 99 *Picos.*
100 *Picos* of *Damaſco* have made in *Naples* 28 ⅓ *Canes.*
100 *Picos* of *Damaſco* have made in *Sicilia* 28 ¾ *Canes.*
100 *Picos* of *Damaſco* have made in *Millan* 87 *Braces.*
10 *Canes* of Silk in *Genoa* have made in *Damaſco* 37 ½ *Picos.*
100 *Picos* of *Damaſco* have made in *Venice* of Cloth 87 *Braces.*
100 *Braces* of *Venice* Silk have made in *Damaſco* 106 ½ *Picos.*

The agreement of the *Pico* of *Damaſco* with ſome other places.

And foraſmuch as the *Engliſh*, *French*, and *Dutch* are not found at preſent to have any *trade* hither, and that the *Venetians* are the only Weſtern *Chriſtian Merchants* that here reſide, and have here a *Conſul* for the Protection of them and their Trade and Goods, it will fit me beſt to borrow ſome of their Obſervations, and obſerve the *trade* they now drive to this City.

The *Commodities* which the *Venetians* then carry hither for *Merchandize* are *woollen Cloths*, *Honey*, *Almonds*, *Tin*, *Quick-ſilver*, *Lead*, *Latten Wire*, *Iron Wire*, *Latten Plates*, *Brimſtone*, *Allom*, *Maſtich*, *Coral*, *Saffron*, *Flemiſh Beads* and *Bracelets*, *Cryſtal Looking-Glaſſes*, *Linen* of divers ſorts, coarſe *Canvas*, ſome few *Furrs*, *Sugars* of *Cyprus*, writing *Paper*, *Velvets*, *Taffata's*, *Damaſks*, and *Sattins*, ſome *Norenberg Wares*, *Coral-Beads*, and many ſuch *European Commodities.* The trade of the *Venetians* to *Damaſco.*

The *Commodities* that they find here to make returns of, are theſe, *Raw Silk* of this Countreys growth, and of *Perſia*, *Ardaſſe* and *Lege*, *Belledine*, *Tripoli*, *Bodovin*, *Baias* and others; alſo ſome *Spices* and ſome *Drugs*, as *Ginger*, *Cloves*, *Maces*, *Sandol*, *Incenſe*, *Myrrhe*, *Nutmegs*, *Indico*, *Gallingal*, *Long Pepper*, *Mirabolans*, *Armoniac*, *Aloes Epatica*, *Cardamon*, *Turbit*, *Sanguis Draconis*, *Sugar Candied*, *Wormſeed*, *Zedoaria*, *Spikenard*, *Cinnamon*, *Tutia*, *Cottons*, and ſome *Cotton Yarn*, *Benjamin*, *Aſſa fœtida*, *Manna*, *Camphire*, *Caſſia*, and the like, of which ſome are found to be ſold by the *Cantar* of *Damaſco*, and ſome by the *Rotolo*: alſo obſerve,

That *Muſk*, *Ambergreece* and *Pearl* is ſold by the *Metalico*, which is 1 ½ *dram*, and *Sivet* is ſold by a weight called *Ongia*, being 10 *drams*, which makes 6 ⅔ *Metalicos*, which makes *ſotile* in *Venice* 1 ounce 1 *ſacc.* and 5 *Carots.*

The *Rotolo* is accounted here 600 *drams*, but *Lege* and *Ardaſſe* is here ſold by a *Rotolo* of 680 *drams*, which is 7 l. *ſotile Venice*, but *Damaſco* Silk, and all *Silk* of the growth of the Country is ſold by the *Rotolo* of the place of 600 *drams.*

Theſe notes the *Venetians* have made upon their *weights* and *meaſures.*

1 *Cantar Damaſco* is ſotile *Venice* 600 l. and groſs 380 l.
1 *Rot. Damaſco* is *ſotile* 6 l. and *groſs* 3 l. 9 ½ ounces.
100 *Drams Damaſco* is 66 ½ *Mitigal ſotile Venice* 1 l. and of the ſilver weight in *Venice* 10 ounces ¼ and 5 *Carots.*
100 *Drams* makes ſilver weight in *Venice* 12 *Marc.* 6 ounces and ½.
100 *Mitigal Damaſco* is in *Venice* 15 ¼ ounces and 5 *Carats.*
100 *Carats Damaſco* is ſilver weight in *Venice* 91 *Carats.*
1 ½ dram *Damaſcin* is 24 Carats *Damaſcin*, the which 24 *Carats* is one *Mitigal Damaſcino.*

Again, *è contra.*

The 1000 l. groſs in *Venice* makes in *Damaſco* 293 ⅓ *Rotolos.*
The 1000 l. *ſotile* in *Venice* is in *Damaſco* 166 ⅔ *Rotolos.*
So that the 100 l. groſs is 26 ⅔ *Rotol. Damaſcine*, and the
100 l. *ſotile* is 16 ⅔ *Rotol. Damaſcine.*

As for the *Meaſure* of *Damaſco* there is but one here in uſe, and is common to all *Commodities*, both *Linen*, *Silk*, and *Woollen*, which is the *Pico*, which by the calculation of the *Venetians* I find thus, 100 *Pico* in *Damaſco* is in *Venice* Cloth meaſure *Braces* 87, thereby eſtimating the ſaid *Pico* to be almoſt ⅞ of *Brace Venetian.* Meaſures of *Damaſco.*

100 *Braces* of Cloth in *Venice* makes in *Damaſco* 111 in 112 *Pico.*

100 *Braces* of ſilk in *Venice* makes in *Damaſco* 106 in 107 *Pico*; and how they agree with the meaſures of *England* and other places, I have ſhewed before, therefore leaving *Damaſco trade* to the judgment of the better experienced, and finding the *Caravan* of *Aleppo* ready to depart, I am called thither, where by the way obſerving ſome reliques not here worth mentioning, and where arriving you ſhall find in the next leaf what I have there obſerved in the matter and manner of the *trade* thereof.

CHAP. LXII.

Of Aleppo, *and the Trade thereof.*

Aleppo and the trade thereof.

Aleppo, called in the 2 *Sam.* 8. 3. *Aram ſobah*, is now the moſt famous City in all the *Grand Signiors* Dominions, for the wonderful confluence of *Merchants* of all Nations and Countreys, that come hither to traffick: It is pleaſantly ſeated upon a Plain, in the midſt whereof doth riſe a ſmall Hill, whereupon is built a ſtrong Caſtle that commands the whole City: it hath in it many *Canes* for lodgings and ware-houſes for *Merchants*, which reſembling ſmall Forts being ſhut with Iron Gates, defend the *Merchants*, and their Goods from all wrong or theft; their Streets are ſhut with Doors every night at each end, in the manner of *Cairo*, and thereby every Street becomes a defenſible place by it ſelf.

There are of all *Eaſtern*, *Southern*, and *Weſtern* Nations *Merchants* found therein, many of which injoy ſeveral immunities and priviledges, granted them by their particular capitulations from the *Grand Signior* who is *Lord* hereof: the *Engliſh*, *Venetians*, and *French*, are found to be great *Traders* hither, each bringing hither their native *Commodities*, and here exchange them for *Arabian*, *Perſian* and *Indian Drugs*, *Gems*, *Spices*, and ſuch like *Commodities*, amongſt which the *Engliſh* are moſt eminent, by reaſon that they not only furniſh this City with the native *Commodities* of *England*; but alſo with ſuch as come to them from *India* and *Perſia* by Sea, and which in former days were from hence brought into *England*.

Scanderone. This City is ſeated about 100 *Engliſh* miles from the Sea, *Alexandretta* or *Scanderone* being the Sea-Port and Road whereto all ſhipping, either out of the *Ocean* or *Mediterranean* come to lade and unlade their Goods, and are hence tranſported by Camels to *Aleppo*; which ſcale was formerly in *Tripoli*, which is a more commodious Port, and neerer in diſtance; but the way being found more craggy, rugged, and dangerous, by reaſon of the inſolency of the *Arabians*, it was by all Chriſtians diſuſed, and by conſent the ſame was here ſetled.

Commodities of *Aleppo.* The *Commodities* which are found in this City, are commonly all the *Commodities* of *Aſia* and *Africa*, as *Spices* of all ſorts, *Drugs* of all ſorts, *Silks* of *Perſia*, *Gems* of *India*, *Spices* of *Arabia*, and the common *Commodities* proper to the Countrey, as *Grograms*, *Grograms Yarn*, *Galls*, *Cottons*, and *Cotton Yarn*, *Silk* of *Tripoli*, *Bacal*, *Bedovine*, and *Damaſco*, and other ſorts in great quantity.

Weights of *Aleppo.* The *Weights* uſed here in particular, is the *Dram* and *Rotolo*, as in moſt parts of *Turkey*; but the *Rotolo* is found in many commodities to differ in *Drams*, according to the cuſtom in weight of the place and commodity.

The *Cantar* is alſo found to diſagree in *Rotolo*, according to the common and uſual weight of commodities, which I will declare, thereby to ſhew firſt how they accord with *England*, and other places of *trade*, and then how they agree amongſt themſelves.

And firſt *Silk* of *Perſia* is ſold by the *Weſno*, which is 30 *Nether*, and 1 *Nether* is 120 *Grains*, and every *Grain* is 30 *Drams*, by which accompt the *Weſno* amounts to 3600 *Drams*, and 7 *Weſno's* make a *Cole*.

But the common *weight* better known to us is the *Rotolo*, which of *Ardeſſe* and *Lege* is 680 *Drams*, of *Belledine* 700 *Drams*, and ſo changing in other ſorts of *Commodities*, which the *Factor* is to take notice of.

The *Rotolo* is alſo divided into 12 *ounces*, and *ounce* 1 is *drams* 60, *drams* 3600 is accounted a *Weſno*.

Drams 2400 is a *Botman*, which is the *weight* by which *Silk* is ſold in *Conſtantinople*, and makes there 6 *Oaks*.

Cantar 2 is *Rotolos* 100, making neer 481 *l. Averdupois*.

Rotolo 1 is *Averdupois* 4, 13 *ounces* accounted and found ſometimes 4 *l.* 14 *ounces*; ſo that 112 *l. Averdupois*, is found hereby to be *Rotolos* 22, *ounces* 8.

Rotolos 100 common *weight*, is 494 *l.* 8 *ounces Averdupois*, which is above 4 *l.* 15 *ounces*, and ſo is ſometimes found to produce in ſome *Commodities*.

A *Weſno* of ſilver is 100 *Drams*, which is 68 *Lire* of *Venetia*, and it is found that 11 Rx ⅔ full *weight*, makes a *Weſno* of ſilver here.

Silver,

Silver, *Gold*, *Gems*, &c. are ſold by the *Mitigal*, which is 1 ½ *drams*, which is *Carat* 24 *Engliſh*, or *Grains* 96.

Weſno's of *Aleppo* are in buying of *Silk* thus reduced into *Rotolos* and *Drams* following. *Weſnos* reduced into *Rotolos* in *Aleppo*.

Weſno	is *Rotolos*	*Drams*
1	5	200
5	26	320
10	52	650
20	105	600
30	158	560
40	211	520
50	264	480
60	317	440
70	370	400
80	423	360
90	476	320
100	529	280

Which may be inlarged to a greater number, having *purpoſely* here inſerted the ſame for the benefit of the ignorant, and learner.

Now foraſmuch as the *Venetians* have been accounted the firſt Chriſtian *Traders* into this City, let us obſerve the agreements in *weights* of this place and *Venetia*. *Aleppo* with *Venetia*.

Cantar 1 makes *ſotile Venetia* 720 *l. groſs.* 456 *l.* which this way reduced to *Engliſh weight*, is 482 *l. Averdupois*.

Rotol. 1 *Venetia ſotile l.* 7, *ounces* 2, *ſache* 2 ¾ *groſs. l.* 4, *ounce* 6 ¾.

Groſs Venetia 1000 *l.* is in *Aleppo*, *Cantar* 2, *Rot.* 19.

Sotile Venetia 1000 *l.* is in *Aleppo*, *Cantar* 1, *Rot* 40; ſo that 100 *l. groſs*, is *Rotol.* 21 and 100 *l. ſotile* is 14 *Rotolos*.

Cantar 1 hath produced in *Florence* 660 *l.*

Now it will be neceſſary to note ſome Obſervations upon *Commodities* weighed in *Aleppo*, with the *tares* and allowances by cuſtom of the place given to the buyer. *Aleppo* notes of weighing.

All ſorts of *Indico* is ſold by the *Churl*, which is 27 ½ *Rotolo* of 720 *drams*, *Churls* 2, makes a *Cheſt*, allowing in accompt 327 *l.* to a *Churl* of neat *Indico*, and there is allowed to the buyer 3 *ounces per Churl* for duſt, and 3 *ounces* for ſingle *ſhirt*, and 6 *ounces* for double. *Indigo*.

Silk of all ſorts hath allowance for heads of *skeins* if courſe, 100 in 130 *drams per Weſno*; if fine 60 *drams* notwithſtanding. Silks.

Muſk being bought by the *Mitigal*, out of the Cod gives no allowance, in the Cod 20 *per cent.* Muſk.

Drugs of the growth of this Countrey, are ſold by the *Rotolo* of 720 *drams*, and pays no Cuſtom; but of the growth of forein parts, by *Rotolo* of 600 *drams*, and pays great Cuſtom, as are *Camphire*, *Aloes Socotrina*. Drugs.

Silk alſo of theſe Countreys, as *Damaſcus*, *Tripoli*, *Bacas*, gives no allowance in *tare* being *Cilean Silk*. Silk of *Damaſco*.

Oppion is ſold *drams* 110 for 100 *drams*, the 10 *drams* being allowed for *tare* in that *commodity*.

Spices of all ſorts are ſold by the *Rotolo* of 720 *drams*, and if the ſame be ungarbled, the allowance is 132 for 100; but if garbled, 110 for 100 notwithſtanding, as in *Cloves*, *Maces*, *Cinnamon*, &c. Spices.

Galls have allowance for duſt 2 *per cent.* and briefly obſerve theſe *Commodities* give theſe *tares* to the *buyer*, *Aloes Epaticum* with the skin, and *Aloes Socotrina*, *Aſſa fœtida* with the skin, *Bdellium* gives 20 in 120: *Cinnamon*, *Cubebs*, *Caſſia fiſtula*, *Oculus Indi*, *Galbanum*, *Maces*, *Oppion*, *Rhubarb*, *Manna*, &c. 10 *per* 100; *Camphora*, *Lignum Aloes*, *Nutmegs*, &c. 5 *per* 105. Galls. Spices.

Note, that foraſmuch as no *Engliſh Merchants* are permitted to trade in *Turkey* but the *Levant Company*, and that this Company are incorporated by ſpecial Priviledges in *London*, by the favour of his *Majeſty* of *England*, the orders of that *Company* by the *traders* hither to other the Ports of *Turkey* is to be obſerved, according to their eſtabliſhed Acts and Ordinances, whereto I refer the inquirer for further Information.

The *Coins* current of *Aleppo* are the ſame, common with all the Dominions of the *great Turk*; the paſſable here is Coins of *Aleppo*.

The *Soltany* is *medines* 80, *aſpers* 120, *ſh.* 16.

The *Lion dollar*, *med.* 50, *aſp.* 80, *ſh.* 10.

The *Ducat*, *med.* 40, *aſp.* 60, *ſh.* 7 ½.

Rials of $\frac{8}{1}$ have paſſed 6 ½ *per cent.* better than *Lion dollars*, and 1 ½ Rc. $\frac{8}{1}$ hath paſſed for a *ſoltany*:

Soltany: but this rule holds not in these days, for the wars and troubles of that Countrey have altered these Observations.

Shef. 1 is *medin.* 5 ⅓, or *aspers* 8, and the *med.* 1 ⅓ *shef.*

But these rules following are more certain and found true.

℞. ⅝ is found to weigh 424 *grains* the *single Rot.* 26 ½ *gr.*

The *Crown* or *single Pistolet* found to weigh 53 *grains.*

The *Soltany*, *Hungar*, or *Cheqnin* to weigh 54 *grains.*

And the *Mitigal* is found to weigh 72 *grains.*

Accompts in *Aleppo.*

Their *accounts* are kept as by a common consent throughout the principal places of *traffick* in *Turkey* in *dollars* and *aspers*; the *dollar* containing 80 *asp.* at what rate otherwise soever the same do pass amongst all Christians that are *Merchants*, and here resident; yet it is found that the *account* of the Countrey (as proper to the *revenues* and treasure of the *Grand Signior*, and practised by the receivers of his estate) is kept in *aspers*, wherein they account to thousands, ten thousand and hundred thousand *aspers*, and so by a *cargo* or load of *aspers* which they account to be 100 thousand *aspers*, and at 80 *aspers per dollar* amount to 1250 *dollars*, or 312 *l.* 10 *shillings Sterling.*

Measures in *Aleppo.*

There is found in *Aleppo* but one measure or *Pico* which is 27 inches *English* or ¾ of a yard, and is the same for linen and woollen, and doth agree with the *Venetian brace*, used there in Cloth of Gold and Silk; and the 100 *braces* of cloth in *Venetia* is found to render here 106 *picos.*

There is also a *Pico* found for *Grograms*, *Chamblets* and *Mohairs*, but this is the proper *Pico* of *Angora* the staple of that *commodity*, and is found to but 2 inches *English incirca* less, as I have more at large noted in that place.

Customs in *Aleppo.*

As for the *Customs* of this place they are as in *Constantinople*, for the *English* Nation 3 *per cent.* with some innovations crept in by the corruption of *customers* and foreiners which here are found to be *Jews*; and which in this point are loth to derogate from the common manner of almost all *customers* and foreiners in the World: but the last agreement between *Mustafa Aga* the *Customer* and the *Consul* of the *English* was thus,

Kersies rated at *Medines* 14 ⅓ *per* piece, at 3 *per cent.*
Broad Cloths rated at *Medines* 120 *per* cloth at 3 *per cent.*
Cony-skins the bundle 50 skins at 14 *dol.*
Tin rated at 55 *Rot. per* chest. and 32 *dol.* is 157 ½ *dol.*
Indico at *Medines* 587 *per Chest.*
Galls at 12 *dol. per Rot.*
Silk at *Medines* 6 *per Rot.*
Grograms the *Ball* at 33 *dol.*
Fillades per *Quintal* at 33 *dol.*
Cotton wooll per cent——— 33 *dol.*
Quilts at 50 *dol.* per *Ball.*
Botanos at *Ball* 80 *dol.*
Cordovants at *Ball* 8 *dol.*
Turmerick at *Medines* 80 *per Rot.*
Gumdragant at *Ball* 60 *dol.*

Note that all *Spice*, as *Nutmegs*, *Cloves*, *Mace* and *Cinnamon* pays 21 *per cent.* but to be rated at 14 *per cent.* less than the same cost, as being *commodities* of *India* properly.

Nutmegs valued at *Medines*——————60.
Cloves per *Rot.* at——————160.
Maces per *Rot.* at——————220.
Cinnamon per *Rotolo* at——————30.

Pepper owes but half custom, and therefore rate it at ½ less than it cost, and then pay 21 *per cent.*

The general Trade of *Aleppo* surveyed in its particular colours. The *English* the prime traders to *Aleppo.*

Before I leave this place, it will be needful that I do more particularly survey the body of the great *trade* which is seen exercised here at this day; and first for the *trade* of the *English* as the most eminent, it is found that this place doth yearly vend about 6000 *English Cloths* of several sorts, about 600 *Quintals* of *Tin*, some *Furs*, *Kersies* and other *English Commodities*, besides 100 thousand *Rials* of ⅝ brought yearly hither by them in ready moneys to be invested in *raw Silk*, *Drugs* and other *Commodities* of this Countrey: they have here to this end a *Consul*, who is entituled of *Syria* and *Cyprus*, who hath here the preheminence of all other *Christian Consuls* resident; and in returns of this estate carry hence great quantity of *raw Persia Silk* termed and known to us by the name of *Ardasse* and *Lege*, and also *Bedovin Castravan*, *Beledin*, *Baias*, and other sort of the growth of this Countrey; also they carry hence great quantities of *Galls* of *Tocat*, some *Drugs* of *Arabia*, great quantity of *Grogram Yarn* and *Grograms*, *Cottons* and *Cotton Yarn*, and other *Commodities* of this place, which investments were formerly in a large nature in *Drugs*, *Spices*,

Spices and *Gems*, with which now the *Engliſh* furniſh themſelves at the firſt hand from *India*, &c. and though otherwiſe thus their returns are thereby ſhortned, yet having a greater part of their returns in theſe ſorts of Silks above-ſaid, it hath herein found a fair inlargement for the abatement made in *Spices*. The ſcale of this City is *Alexandretta*, as I noted before, commonly *Scanderone*, whereto all Ships come that have buſineſs hither; and here likewiſe the *Engliſh* have a *factory* intituled a *Vice-Conſul*, for the effecting and preſervation of their affairs here, and for the landing or lading of all Goods coming in or going out from this City; and where alſo to the ſame end the *Venetians* and *French* have likewiſe their particular *Vice-Conſuls* to manage the publick *trade* of their ſeveral Nations. *Scanderone.*

The *Venetians* I account the next *Merchants* of conſequence here reſident, who bring hither great quantity of *Cloths Venice* making, and others of ſeveral ſorts, ſome *German Commodities*, as *Laten Plates*, *Wire*, *ſhaven Laten*, *Steel*, *Irons*, *Silks* wrought, as *Sattins*, *Damasks*, *Velvets*, *Taffeta's*, *Paper*, and ſome *Rials* of Eight and *Venetian Chiqueens* in *Gold*, with *Cryſtal Looking-Glaſſes*, *Quick-ſilver* and other *Commodities*. And hence in return thereof Export *Silks* raw of all ſorts, *Cotton Wooll* and *Cotton Yarn*, *Grograms*, *Mohairs*, *Chamblets*, ſundry ſorts of *Drugs*, *Spices*, *Gems*, and *Galls*, *Indico*, and other ſuch. *The Venetians the ſecond.*

The *French* are the next of note that *trade* hither, having to that end alſo a *Conſul* in *Aleppo*, and *Vice-Conſul* in *Alexandretta*, and who carry hither ſome few Cloths of *Languedoc*, and of *Rials* of Plate a great quantity, which every ſmall Bark is found to bring hither from *Marſelia* the only *French* Port hither trading, in return whereof they uſed ſome years paſt to carry hence abundance of raw *Silk* of all ſorts, to the import ſometimes of 600 in 800 *Bales* upon a veſſel: but this their trade by ſundry loſſes occaſioned is now decayed, and their Ships are only laden with *Galls*, *Cotton Woolls*, *Cotton Yarn*, *Grograms*, ſome *Drugs*, *Spices*, *Callicoes*, and ſuch. *The French the third.*

Theſe are then the only three Chriſtian Nations that have any *trade* of moment here, the *trade* driven here by the *Dutch* not worthy conſideration; beſides which this Town is found to be the great *Magazine* of all *Perſia*, *India* and *Arabia Commodities*; the *Merchants* whereof come hither in great Troops and *Caravans*, with their Camels laden with the rich wares of thoſe ſeveral Countreys, and make their returns in the *Commodities* of *Europe* above-named, which they buy and barter with the *Engliſh*, *French* and *Venetians*, which here have their reſidence as aforeſaid. To conclude then the *trade* of this place, and to omit nothing that I have judged proper for the demonſtration thereof, I will inſert the Obſervations made here by *experience* in the *weights* and *meaſures* of this place, with the *weights* and *meaſures* of ſome other places of *trade* in the *Levant*.

It is before noted, that in *Aleppo* there is but one *Quintar* accounted as the common *Cantar* of the place, by which all *Commodities* are both bought and ſold; yet it is to be noted withal, that from this *Quintar* are many other *Cantars* derived, varying according to the cuſtom practiſed in the *weight* of ſome ſpecial *Commodities*, as I have before likewiſe noted: now this *Cantar* conſiſteth of 100 *Rotolo's*; the common *Rotolo* here, which is alſo accounted 600 *drams*, though as I have there obſerved, ſeveral *Commodities* are weighed by a ſeveral *Rotolo*, ſome conſiſting of 600, ſome 680, ſome 700, and ſome 720 *drams*: therefore to explain this point, it hath been obſerved that the common *Cantar* of *Aleppo* containing 100 *Rotolo's*, and each *Rotolo* containing 600 *drams* have made in theſe Countreys following: *The agreement of the Cantar of Aleppo with other places.*

The 100 *Rotolo* of 680 *drams* is in

Naples	633 *l.*	6 *l.* 8 *ounces.*
Venetia ſotile	720 *l.*	7 *l.* 2 *ounces* 2 $\frac{2}{3}$ *ſach.*
Venetia groſs	456 *l.*	4 *l.* 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ *ounces.*
Florence	626 *l.*	6 *l.* 3 $\frac{1}{3}$ *ounces.*
Genoa ſotile	624 *l.*	6 *l.* 10 *ounces.*
Sicilia	691 *l.*	6 *l.* 10 $\frac{2}{3}$ *ounces.*
Millan	662 *l.*	6 *l.* 7 $\frac{1}{3}$ *ounces.*

I have noted the *meaſure* here in general for all *Commodities* to be the *Piso* in Cloth, the 100 *Pico's* hath been found thus to concord with other Countries. *The agreement of the 100 Pico's of Aleppo with other places.*

100 *Pico* have made in

Venice Cloth	94 *braces.*
Venice Silk	100 *braces.*
Florence	107 $\frac{1}{2}$ *braces.*
Genoa	28 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Canes.*
Millan	81 *braces.*
Sicilia	31 *Canes* 1 *Palm.*

And thus much is what I conceive needful to have ſaid concerning the *trade* of this famous City of *Aleppo*.

CHAP.

Chap. LXIII.

Of TRIPOLI *and the Trade thereof.*

Tripoli in *Syria* and the Trade thereof.

THE next and last of note in this Countrey is *Tripoli*, and to distinguish it from that in *Barbary* commonly called (in *Syria*) it hath in former times been a fair Town, and injoyed a fair and commodious *Harbour*; now ruin'd, and hath (as I said before) of late days been accounted for the Port and Scale of *Aleppo*, where our Ships ever laded and unladed, but since their removal to *Scanderone* it is of little commerce: some *Venetians* are here found to reside, and who pick out hence some small *trade* with the Inhabitants of the Countrey, who afford them *Silk* here growing, some *Cotton Yarn* and *Cotton Wooll*, some *Drugs*, *Corn* and other *Commodities*.

Weights of *Tripoli*.

Their *weight* agrees with that of *Damasco*, which is *Rotolo* 100, and is a *Cantar Damascino*, which is *Venetia* sotile 600 *l.* gross 380 *l.* which this way should be *English* 402 *l.* but it hath been found to yield 416 *l. Averdupois*, *drams* 52 is an *ounce*.

Ounces 12 is a *Rotolo*, which hath been found to be 4 *l.* 2 *ounces* of *Averdupois*, and *ounces* 8 is an *Oak*, which hath been observed to make out 42 ¾ *l. Averdupois*.

Measures of *Tripoli*.

Their *measure* being a *Pico* is somewhat less than 27 inches *English*.

Coins in *Tripoli*.

Their *money* is generally the same with all *Turkey*, but thus accounted:

Aspers 2 is a *Medin*.
Aspers 40 is ¼ *R.* ⅛.
Aspers 160 is a *R.* ⅛.
Aspers 140 is a *Dollar Lion*.
Aspers 240 is a *Sultany*.

And thus much shall serve for *Tripoli* in *Syria*.

Chap. LXIV.

Of PALESTINE *and the Cities thereof.*

Palestine.

THE next Countrey in order is *Palestina*, having on the East *Euphrates*, on the West the *Mediterranean* Sea; on the North *Phœnicia*, and on the South *Arabia*: this Countrey hath so often changed its name, that it hath been called by 6 *several* names, 1. *Canaan*, 2. *The Land of Promise*, 3. *Israel*, 4. *Judea*, 5. *Palestina*, and lastly, the *Holy Land*; and now divided into four parts, *Galilea*, *Judea*, *Idumea* and *Samaria*.

Galilea.

In *Galilea* is not found any City either of note or trading, though in times past it was famous for many, as *Bethsaida* the Birth-place of *Peter*, *Andrew*, and *Philip*; and *Nazareth* second to none, where the Virgin *Mary* was saluted with those joyful tidings by an Angel: in this

Jordan.

Countrey ariseth the two spring-heads of *Jordan*, *Jor*, and *Dan*, of which two that united River doth derive its name.

Samaria.

Neither doth *Samaria* now afford any City of *Commerce*, though many notable places were there found in the flourishing days of the *Israelites*.

Idumea.

Idumea is also destitute of *trading*, though it have the commodious Sea Port *Joppa* in it, where our Western Pilgrims are seen to land and foot it to *Jerusalem*; where also in times past *Jonah* took shipping to fly to *Tarsus*, and where *Peter* lying in the house of one *Simon* a Tanner, was in a Vision taught the Conversion of the *Gentiles*: here also was *Gasa* where the *Persians* did hord up in the greatness of their Empire the *Customs* and tributes of their Western Dominions: take what I find in *trade* here worthy observation.

Chap. LXV.

Of Gasa *and the Trade thereof.*

Gasa and the Trade thereof.

GASA hath been more famous and beautiful than now it is, and renowned through *Europe* both for a good Sea Port and a good defence to the Western Christians in their Wars here against the Saladin and Soldans of *Ægypt*, and for a good seat of *trade*; but all these good things were too good for those Nations that have since been Masters thereof: for the goodness of the Port is spoiled by rubbish, the goodness of the Walls ruin'd by the Wars, and the goodness of the Scale in *Trade* decayed by the neighbouring Towns situated upon this Coast. It is seated in the bottom of all the *Mediterranean* Sea, and sees yet a little *trade* by the benefit

of

of a *Creek* capable to receive ſmall Veſſels, wherein the *Venetians* and *French* pick out ſome *trade* with their ready money: it is a ſtation common to thoſe *Caravans* that by land travel from *Damaſco*, *Aleppo* or *Conſtantinople* to *Cairo*, and ſo back again; and theſe *Caravans* keeping their ſetled times of progreſs and regreſs, are the cauſe of ſome traffick here maintained: the barrenneſs of the neigbouring Deſarts drive ſome hither to inhabit, which makes the Town to be better peopled than otherwiſe it happily would be, thereby inlarging the *Commerce* of the place. What Obſervations therein I have learned, I muſt acknowledge due to the endeavours of a *Venetian Merchant* who much frequented theſe parts, which is, the *Commodities* of this City are thoſe proper of the Countrey, and as the place partaketh as a confine Town of *Ægypt* and *Judea*, ſo it muſt be underſtood that it doth participate of the commodities for *Merchandize* proper to both of them, as *Cottons*, *Cotton Yarn*, *Silks*, ſome *Drugs*, ſome *Spices*, and the like. Commodities of *Gaſa*.

The *Coins* here current I need not nominate, neither yet the manner of keeping of *Merchants Accounts* here; for as ſeated in the Dominions of the *Grand Signior*; the *Coins* and *Accounts* are the ſame common with *Conſtantinople* and other parts of *Turkey*. Coins of *Gaſa*.

The *weight* of *Gaſa* is found to be only one, compoſed of the *Rotolo*, and 100 *Rotolo's* making their *Cantar*; which *Cantar* by the ſaid Obſervations make in *Venetia* 800 *l.* ſotile, and the 1000 *l.* groſs in *Venetia* hath made here 191 *Rot.* and the 1000 *l.* ſotile *Venetia* hath made here 125 *Rotolos*: but becauſe I find a Countrey-man of our own to have made a differing obſervation from this in the point of *weight*, which is, that the *Cantar* of *Gaſa* will make in *London* 536 *l. Averdupois*; I will leave the experiment to that hand that ſhall have cauſe to make a further trial. Weights of *Gaſa*.

Chap. XLVI.

Of TYRUS *and the ancient Trade thereof.*

Tyrus lieth alſo in this Tract, or to ſay more properly and more truly, did once lie in this Tract, which for its great ſplendor in *traffick* in times paſt deſerveth here the commemoration thereof, which I will inſert as I find it noted by the Prophet *Ezekiel* in *chap.* 26. & 27; the greatneſs and amplitude of which *trade* now ruin'd and altogether deſolate, ſerving for example to all eminent Cities of *traffick*, that the *Merchants* Inhabitants of thoſe places forget not GOD the giver of that plenty and abundance; nor yet abuſe the ſame to their own deſtruction, as is ſhewed there it was to the *Tyrians*. *Tyrus* then in the height of its greatneſs is recorded to have a very great *trade*, and ſo large that it ſerved for a general *Mart* to all the World, and that all Nations were furniſhed with their *Merchandize* and *Commodities* thence, which wonderfully inriched the City, and increaſed the power of the Citizens; ſo that *ſhe* is there termed the ſtrong and renowned City of the Sea, and which was mightily inhabited by Seamen and *Merchants*, whoſe power and greatneſs in Navigation and *trade* is deſcribed by many particulars in that Chapter; as firſt, that her Ship-timber was of the Fir-trees of *Hermon hill*, and the Maſts thereof were of *Cedar*, and brought from *Lebanon*, and the Oars thereof were of the *Oaks* of *Baſhan*; the Sails thereof were fine imbroidered Linen brought from *Ægypt*, and the coverings (or as Sea-men term it their awnings) were of blew Silk and Purple, brought from the Iſles of *Eliſhah*: their *Mariners* were the Inhabitants of *Sidon* and *Arvad*, and their Ship-Maſters and Pilots were the wiſeſt of the City, and their Carpenters, Shipwrights and Calkers were the ancients of *Gebal*, and the wiſe men thereof; and all the Ships of the Sea with their Mariners negotiated in her in the *traffick* of *Merchandize*. Now thoſe that *traded* hither, and were the *Merchants* thereof, and the *Commodities* for which they *traded* is alſo recorded there, for the *Merchants* of *Tarſhiſh* brought hither to the Fairs all rich *Commodities*, as *Silver*, *Iron*, *Tin*, *Lead*: The *Merchants* of *Gracia*, *Italy* and *Cappadecia*, furniſhed it with *ſlaves* for labour, and with all manner of veſſels of *Braſs*. The *Merchants* of *Togarmah* brought hither to her Marts *Horſes* and *Mules* for carriage. The *Merchants* of *Dedan* brought *Unicorns horns* and *Elephants teeth*. The *Merchants* of *Aram* brought to her Fairs *Emerald*, *Coral*, *Pearls*, *fine Linen*, and Purple imbroidered works. The *Merchants* of *Iſrael* brought *Honey*, *Balm*, *Oil* and *Wheat*. The *Merchants* of *Damaſco* brought *Wines*, *Woolls*, and multitude of other rich wares. The *Merchants* of *Dan* and *Javan* brought *Iron-work*, *Caſſia*, *Calamus*. The *Merchants* of *Arabia* furniſhed it with *Cattel*. Of *Sheba* and *Ramah* with *Spices* and *pretious Stones* and *Gold*: and to conclude, all the Nations of thoſe Regions were accounted the *Merchants* that did traffick thither with all the riches of their ſeveral Countreys, and furniſhed the ſame with the beſt of their Sea-men, and the principal of their Ships for Navigation: but the Holy *Prophet* in lieu of their then greatneſs, propheſied their future miſery; inſtead of their then riches propheſied their future poverty, which is there recorded to have fallen deſervedly upon this City Of *Tyrus* and the ancient trade thereof.

and their Inhabitants for glorying in their own ſtrength and opulence, and for deriding of the holy City of *Jeruſalem*, by rejoycing at the Viſitation and fall which GOD had been pleaſed to afflict her withal; ſo that many years paſt the ſaid *prophecy* hath been in her fulfilled, as now we ſee it in theſe days to be; for many Nations have riſen up againſt it, and the waves of the Seas have devoured it; the riches thereof are robbed, and the *Merchandize* thereof are ſpoiled: the Nations that have known the ſplendor of it are riſen up in aſtoniſhment at it, the waters have covered it, and in fine, the ſame is brought to nothing, and ſhall never hereafter have a being, which is fully accompliſhed in every particular: therefore let each flouriſhing City of *Trade*, and every *Merchant* exerciſing traffick take warning by their ruine and deſolation, and by their juſt and faithful dealing and upright converſation, endeavour to divert the wrath of GOD from the Cities of their Habitations; and having the ſin of the *Tyrians* ever in remembrance, they may thereby hope to avoid their puniſhment.

Now as for the Countrey of *Judea*, I find not that it affords any eminent City of *trade* in theſe our days, though otherwiſe it be famous in Scripture in times paſt, both for the City of *Bethlem*, where our Saviour CHRIST was born, and where it was found the *Innocents* did ſuffer for *him* ere *he* ſuffered for them; and alſo for the City of *Jericho*, deſtroyed by the *ſounding of Rams horns*; and laſtly, for *Jeruſalem* the City of the Lord, built by *Melchiſedec* Prince and Prieſt of *Salem*, in the Countrey of the *Jebuſites*; but ſince that time having been laid waſte divers times, and having again found new re-edifiers, is now of little conſequence: here was that moſt magnificent Temple built by *Solomon*, and the famous Temple of the Sepulchre built by *Helena* daughter to *Coilus* a *Britiſh* King, and mother to *Conſtantine the Great*; the ruines thereof is yet much reſorted unto both by Proteſtants and Papiſts, though for ſundry ends; which place affordeth now not any *trade* to any Nation ſave to the *Jews*, who farm of the *Grand Signior* this aboveſaid Temple at 80000 *Sultanies* yearly, and every Pilgrim or other Chriſtian entring, muſt pay 9 *Sultanies* to the ſaid Farmers for admittance; ſo that the poſterity of thoſe *Jews* make an unrighteous gain and traffick by his death, whom unrighteouſly their fore-fathers occaſioned to die.

Jericho.
Jeruſalem.

CHAP. LXVII.

Of ARMENIA *and the* Provinces *and* Cities *thereof.*

Armenia.

ARMENIA hath on the Eaſt *Media*, and the *Caſpian* Sea, on the Weſt *Euphrates* and the *Euxine* Sea, on the North *Tartary*, on the South *Meſopotamia*; the whole Countrey is divided into three Provinces; firſt, *Colchis*; ſecondly, *Georgia*; thirdly, *Turcomania*.

Colchis.

Colchis lieth on the *Euxine* Sea, the Inhabitants thereof being Chriſtians; hence did *Jaſon* in the days of old ſteal the *Golden Fleece*; and here is alſo ſeen the ruines of that famous City *Dioſcuria*, where by reaſon of the many forein *Merchants* from all Countreys that here frequented, three hundred Languages were commonly ſpoken and practiſed.

Dioſcuria.

Georgia.

Turcomania.

Neither can I find in *Georgia*, earſt called *Iberia*, any City of note for trading. *Turcomania* being alſo as barren in this kind. It is obſerved by ſundry Authors, that out of this Province is derived the Name and Original of the *Turks*, who here had their off-ſpring, and who within theſe three hundred years laſt paſt have made themſelves *potent* by their Armies, and to the ruine of many *Kingdoms*, the preſent *Grand Signior Sultan Amurath*, who in *Anno* 1623, at my being at *Conſtantinople* was proclaimed *Emperour of that Nation*, hath under his Dominions and commands in chief as Sovereign all theſe Countreys; firſt, in *Europe* he hath *Dacia*, *Grecia*, all the *Ægean Iſlands*, and *Taurica Cherſoneſus*; in *Aſia* he hath the Provinces before already deſcribed; alſo *Arabia*, *Syria*, *Media*, *Meſopotamia*, *Rhodes*, *Cyprus*, and other *Iſlands*; and laſtly, in *Africa* he hath *Ægypt* and the *Kingdom* of *Tunis* and *Argier*, and many others of leſſer conſequence: and thus leaving *Armenia*, my next ſtep is to *Arabia*, which cometh now to be handled.

The Kingdoms under the Turk.

CHAP. LXVIII.

Of ARABIA *and the* Provinces *thereof.*

Arabia.

ARABIA is bounded on the Eaſt with the *Perſian* Gulf, on the Weſt with the *Red-Sea*, on the North with *Meſopotamia* and *Paleſtina*, on the South with the *Ocean*; the Inhabitants are extreamly addicted to theft, this *trade* being found to be the beſt

part

part of their maintenance, the Countrey is divided into three parts, *Arabia Deserta*, *Petrosa*, and *Felix*. *Arabia Deserta* is the place where the people of *Israel* wandred for forty years under the command of *Moses*, the most eminent City of this Province is *Bolsora*, whereto by reason that it serveth for through-fare from *Arabia* to *Aleppo*, and *Damascus*, is found a City of great concourse of many *Merchants*, and which doth principally consist more upon the *Commodities* brought hither from other Countreys, as of *India*, and other parts of *Arabia*, than of any found here to be transported into other Countreys; the further *trade* thereof by reason of my ignorance I omit. *Deserta.* *Bolsora.*

This Countrey by reason of the thievish lives of the Inhabitants, and the general barrenness and infertility thereof, some Authors have observed in the course of their *Trade* and *Merchandizing*, that the sandy Deserts are the Seas of the *Arabian Merchants*, the wild *Arabs* their Pirats, and their Camels their Ships, usually carrying 600 pound for an ordinary burthen, and so we find them to do in the carriage of our Goods and Wares from *Scanderone* to *Aleppo*, and so back again, a Camels load being accounted ten *Cloths Suffolk*, which by statute weigh 640 *l.* which with the packing may be 700 *l.* or else two Barrels or Chests of *Tin* found to be *incirca* 600 *l.* and so in other commodities.

In *Arabia Petrosa* I find not any [illegible]ity of *trading*: *Ezion Geler* on the Coast of the *Red-Sea*, where *Solomon*'s Navy [illegible]epetation before the setting out and at their return from *Ophir*, was once a famous place, and of great traffick, though now it lies buried in its own ruines. *Petrosa.*

In *Arabia Felix*, Merchants should be better welcome, were the Inhabitants so beneficial to their traffick as their *Commodities* might be made; for it is esteemed the richest and pleasantest part of all *Arabia*, and indeed of all *Asia*, abounding with *Gold*, *Pearls*, *Balsam*, *Myrrhe*, *Frankincense*, and many other precious *Drugs*. *Felix.*

Here is those two notably noted Towns of *Medina* and *Mecha*, the one the birth-place, the other the burying place of *Mahomet* (who in his younger years was a *Merchant*, and in his elder a *cunning Impostor*) where Christians are forbidden to enter, lest they should see (as some Authors alledge) the absurdities of the *Mahometan* Adoration of their *great Prophet's Sepulchre*, whose *body* inclosed in an Iron Chest, is said by an Adamant to be drawn up to the roof of the Temple where it hangeth; but herein many of them are and have been for a long time deceived, for *my self* and other *Merchants* that have for some term of time resided in *Turkie*, and specially in *Constantinople*, know by experience that the *Grand Signior* doth yearly send a Carpet, or rather Tomb-cloth of green Velvet to cover the said Sepulchre, the old being then taken away and accounted the fees and vails of their *Priests*, and Clergy-men that attend thereon, who cut the same into several small pieces, and sell it to the superstitious at extream rates for precious reliques; the *Tomb* it self being seated in a *Temple* built in *Mecha*, of no great magnificence or beauty, save the cost daily bestowed thereupon in Lamps of Silver and Gold, wherein is Balsam and other such rich Odours, Ointments and Oils continually burned, and is seated on the firm ground, and not in the air, as above is said, and inclosed within an Iron grate, wherein some by favour are permitted to enter, from some of whom I have had this relation, and is by divers *Turks* that I have known and that have seen it and reported it to be so, and no otherwise: this large circuit of ground hath not afforded me much matter of *trade* worthy observation that hitherto hath come to my hands; the most pertinent and eminent places are *Mocha*, the Sea-Port of the said *Mecha* above-named, and *Aden*, both on the *Red-Sea*; of the *trade* whereof a word, so far forth as I have gathered, and then I will conclude. *Medina Talnabi* and *Mecha.*

Chap. LXIX.

Of MOCHA, *and the* Trade *thereof.*

Mocha, or *Muchi*, as some name it, is seated in the *Red-Sea*, almost opposite to *Zuachen* that famous City of *trade* on the *African* shore, and serveth as the Port and Scale to *Mecha*, the birth-place of *Mahomet* the famous Prophet of these Countrey-men, much here resorted unto by *Turks*, *Moors*, *Arabians*, and other Nations professing this superstitious Religion; it is frequented by divers *Merchants*, especially *Arabians* and *Ægyptians*, that take it in their way to *Aden*, *Ormus*, *India*, or the like; and also much frequented by *Mahometan* Pilgrims, who in blind devotion, come this way to *Mecha* to pay their Vows to their ungodly *Patron*. *Mocha*, and the trade thereof.

It is subject to the [illegible]*Grand Signior*], and acknowledgeth his *Coins* for current in this place in matter of *trade*, which is the *asper* common with all *Turkey*. Coins in *Mocha.*

Whereof 60 is here accompted for a *Rial* of $\frac{8}{1}$ *Spanish*.

An hundred is accounted for a *Soltany*, *Chequin* or *Xeriff*.
The common *Gold* here current 8 *ſh. Sterling*.

Weights in *Mocha.* Their *weights* here uſed partake alſo ſomewhat of the common *weight* in appellation uſed throughout all *Turkey*, which is the *dram*, 10 whereof are accounted here an *ounce*.
14 *Ounces* is a *Rotolo*.
24 *Rotol.* is a *Fracello*, which is 25 *l.* 12 *ounces Engliſh*.
15 *Fracellos* makes a *Cantar*, or as they term it.
1 *Bahar*, making *Engliſh incirca*, 386 *l.*

Meaſures in *Mocha.* The *Meaſure* here is the *Pico*, accounted *incirca* 26 ½ inches *Engliſh*, other notes have not faln into my hand of this place, therefore hence I will bend my courſe to *Aden*.

Chap. LXX.

Of ADEN, *and the* Trade *thereof.*

Aden, and the trade thereof. *Aden* is the ſtrongeſt and faireſt Town of *Arabia Fœlix*, ſituated in a Valley, and incompaſſed moſt part with Hills of Marble, upon which it is conceived it never raineth; it lieth on the North-ſide of the entrance of the *Red-Sea*, reaching 60 miles further inwards than the oppoſite *Cape Gardefu*; it is fortified with 5 ſtrong *Caſtles*, kept by Garriſons, and within late years ſurprized by the *Baſhaw* of *Ægypt* for the *Grand Signior*, in whoſe obedience it now quietly remaineth by the death and ſlaughter of the natural Sovereign thereof: it is now by the induſtry of man from a firm Land become an *Iſland*, and yet commanded by a ſtrong *Caſtle*, the reſidence of the *Governour* ſeated on an adjoyning hill.

It is accounted to have 6000 houſes in it, inhabited by ſundry Nations, or more properly a *miſcellany* of *Indians*, *Perſians*, *Æthiopians*, *Arabians* and *Turks*, which here do reſide for the benefit of that great *Trade* and *Commerce* that is exerciſed in this City. The *Portugals* had once got the poſſeſſion thereof, and were Maſters of it for ſome few years; but finding the charge of the Garriſon to exceed the benefit afforded by the *trade* and neighbouring confines, they willingly ſurrendred the place to a *Moor*; who paying them for ſome years certain tribute, they ſeated as a Sovereign to command the ſame, who ruled here till the *Turks* came to be Maſters thereof.

This City is now the principal *Magazine* for the *Commodities* of *Perſia*, *India*, and *Arabia*, and affording naturally great ſtore of *Drugs*, as *Myrrh*, *Balſam*, *Manna*, and many ſorts of *Spices*: The heat of this place is ſo exceſſive in the day time, that all the bargains and contracts made here amongſt *Merchants*, are done by night, as the cooleſt ſeaſon to effect the ſame.

Now for the *Coins* here current, the *Weights* and *Meaſures* here in uſe, and other needful further Obſervations of the *Trade* of this place, I am inforced to be ſilent in, and refer the ſame to the more experienced, to be hereafter added, as occaſion ſhall ſerve hereunto.

Chap. LXXI.

Of Aſſyria, Meſopotamia, *and* Chaldea, *and the Cities thereof.*

Aſſyria, *Meſopotamia*, and *Chaldea.* *Aſſyria* hath on the Eaſt *Media*, on the Weſt *Meſopotamia*, on the North *Armenia minor*, on the South a part of *Perſia*; in which I find no City at preſent of any note: here is ſeen to this day the ruines of that *Niniveh* whoſe walls were of three days journey in compaſs about, one hundred foot high, and thirty foot broad, and beautified with 1500 Towers of 200 foot high; through which ran the famous River of *Euphrates*, and to which place was *Jonas* ſent to preach; here being 120000 perſons found ſo ignorant in the things of God, that they are ſaid in Scripture not to know the right hand from the left.

Meſopotamia. In *Meſopotamia* is ſeated *Caramit*, a famous Town and *Baſhaw-like* of the *Grand Signior*, whoſe *Commerce* is unknown unto us by reaſon of its ſituation; in *Geneſis* 12. it is called *Padan Haran*, and is the place where *Abraham* dwelt after he had left *Ur*; and in this Countrey was *Abraham* born, and to which place he ſent his ſervant to chooſe a wife for his ſon *Iſaac*; and here in ſome Authors opinion, (which in this deſcription I followed) did *Paradiſe* ſtand.

Paradiſe.

Chaldea. In *Chaldea* we find many Cities to have been of old; and amongſt others *Babel*, famous for the *confuſion* of *Languages* that here happened in building that ſtupendious Edifice, which

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was raiſed 5164 paces high, and which had its baſis and circumference equal to that height; it is now much leſſened of its ancient greatneſs, and from *Babel* it became firſt *Babylon*, and now *Bagdate*, a *Baſhawlike* of the *Grand Signior*, through which runs the River *Euphrates*, which is in part the cauſe of her preſent traffick which daily is found to be maintained by the help of *Aleppo*, where is kept (by the intercourſe of *Merchants*, and the commodity of *Caravans*, and intelligence of *Pigeons* carrying Letters) a neighbour-like *Commerce*; *Bagdate* oftentimes vending into the Land, what *Aleppo* do receive by Seas. *Babylon*, now *Bagdate*.

CHAP. LXXII.

Of BABYLON, *now* BAGDATE, *and the* Trade *thereof.*

BAbylon, now *Bagdate*, was at firſt founded by *Nimrod*, but never finiſhed till that warlike *Semiramis* took it in hand, whoſe walls were 60 miles in circuit, 200 foot high, and 75 broad, ſeated upon the River *Euphrates*, in thoſe days a fair and beautiful City, now having almoſt loſt all that ſplendor and glory it then juſtly boaſted of: Many famous accidents have here happened; here died *Alexander the Great*, after which his body lay eight days ere his ambitious Captains could have leiſure to give it a fitting burial; here it is alſo ſaid that when this place was taken by *Zopyrus* the *Macedonian* with his *Grecians*, it was full three days ere one part thereof took notice of the conqueſt, ſince which it hath been ſubject to ſeveral *Sovereigns*; and it is at this day a Town of very great *traffick*, between which and *Aleppo* are many *Caravans* found to travel with many thouſand Camels laden with ſundry *Commodities*, the rich *Commodities* of *India* brought from *Ormus* by Sea to *Balſara*, ſeated as the Maritime Port of the City in the *Perſian Gulf*, and ſo up the River *Euphrates* hither, and hence to *Aleppo*, *Damaſco*, and other Countreys, which again returns them in exchange the *Commodities* of *Turkey*, *Ægypt*, and *Europe*. *Babylon*, and the trade thereof.

In this Countrey, and generally through many parts of *Turkey* they have a cuſtom to give advice of their affairs by *Pigeons*, which ſerve *Merchants* here for Poſts; and hereby the *Engliſh* are found in *Aleppo* to have advice from *Alexandretta*, which is accounted 100 miles, in 24 hours, and hereby the *Caravans* here travelling, give from time to time advice of their journeys and ſucceſs, which is done in this manner: when the Hen *Dove* ſitteth and hath young, they take the *Cock Pigeon* and put him into a Cage, whom (when he is by the *Caravan* carryed a days journey off) they ſet at liberty, and he ſtraight flieth home to his mate; when by degrees they are thus perfectly taught: the Carriers and *Merchants* on any accident faſten a Letter about one of their necks, and they being freed without any ſtay haſten to the place from whence they were brought, and ſuch as at home do watch their return, (climb their hole and take away their Letter) are certified of the mind of their friends, or any other tidings, after a very ſpeedy manner. Pigeons Letter, or news Carriers.

The *Commodities* of this place, are the common *Commodities* before nominated in *Aleppo*, and their *Coins* current, are the ſame that are found throughout *Turkey*, as ſubject to one and the ſame *Sovereign*; but the *Coins* of *Perſia* are found here likewiſe to paſs current for their value, and ſo doth alſo their Gold without exception; it being a received cuſtom in Trade, that frontier Towns of Trade admit the *Coins* of the bordering Inhabitants and Regions. Commodities of *Babylon*. Coins of *Babylon*.

The *weights* of *Babylon* known amongſt us is the *Dram*, *Mitigal*, *Rotolo*, and *Cantar*. Their *Rotolo* hath been obſerved to make 1 *l.* 10 *ounces Engliſh*, and our 112 *l. Engliſh* hath made here 68 *Rotolo's*. Weights of *Babylon*.

Their *meaſure* in length common in this place is the *Pico* found to be by trial about 27 inches *Engliſh*. Meaſures in *Babylon*.

To conclude this Countreys relation; from hence came the three *Wiſe men* called of the *Eaſt*, who worſhipped *Chriſt* and preſented him with gifts, and the Inhabitants hereof are ſaid to be the firſt inventers of *Aſtronomy* and *Aſtrology*; and therefore hence have all ſuch the title of *Chaldeans*, and for other matter of *trade*, here is only found the famous Town of *Moſull*, ſituated on the River *Euphrates*, abounding with Foreſts of *Galls*, ſo much required and requeſted by divers throughout the world: and now to *MEDIA*.

Chap. LXXIII.

Of MEDIA, *and the Provinces thereof.*

Media and the Cities thereof.

MEdia is limited on the East with *Parthia*; on the West with *Armenia*, on the South with *Persia*, and on the North with the *Caspian Sea*; being absolutely the greatest Sea of all others that hath no *Commerce* with the *Ocean*, by some called the *Hircanian* Sea, and by some the Sea *Bacchu*, of a Town of that name thereon bordering.

Sultania.

The chief Cities of this Countrey are *Sultania*, famous for the fair *Mosque* in the East: *Sumachia*, the strongest of all the rest, taken by the *Turks* in *Anno* 1578. and now the seat of a *Turkish Bashaw*; *Eres*, *Ardovile*, *Shervan*, *Bacchu*, and some others; and lastly, the most eminent *Tauris*; of the trade hereof see hereafter.

Tauris.

Likewise in this Tract is comprehended the Province of *Albania*, now *Zairia*, little beholding to the industry or labour of the Husbandman, yet of its own accord, yielding for one sowing, most times two, and sometimes three reapings: the chief City is *Caucasia Porta*, built hard upon the Hill *Caucasus*, one of the best fortified Towns of the East, now called *Derbent*, a strong City invironed with two walls, and fortified with Iron Gates; yet nevertheless taken it was by the *Grand Signior* in his last wars against the *Persians*, under whose command it now remaineth, being now accounted one of the Keys of this Kingdom, and the common entrance into *Persia*; and lastly, in this Countrey *Phidon* an *Argive* in *Anno Mundi* 3146. is said to find out the use of *weights* and *measures*; which knowledg and concordance by this Tract I covet to obtain.

Derbent.

The Weight of *Derbent* is the *Mone*, which is 3 *l.* 11 ounces *Venice sotile.*

And to conclude, a word of the Trade of this Countrey in the general; I find that the *Moscovia* Company were the first that sought the knowledg thereof in these parts; for upon their discovery of *Moscovia* they traded down the River *Volga* to *Astracan*, and thence in Barks sailed with their *English Commodities* to *Bacchu*, *Derbent*, and other places on the *Caspian Sea*, and since some of the *East-India Company* have more narrowly traced it, and have observed the same more particularly: the principal *Commodities* proceeding hence is the *raw Silk* made at *Gilan*, *Zahaspa*, *Rastignan*, *Chiulfal*, and others, now known unto us by the name of *Persia*, *Ardasse*, and *Lege Silks*, and from this last the dealers in *Silk* here are throughout *Asia* commonly termed *Chiulfallins*.

Chap. LXXIV.

Of TAURIS, *and the* Trade *thereof.*

Tauris and the trade thereof.

TAuris is the *Metropolis* of *Media*, and the Summer seat of the *Persian Sophies*, containing 16 miles in compass, and including 100 thousand Inhabitants; it hath within late years been three times conquered by the *Turks*, and hath as often again returned to the *Persians*, under whom now it resteth: first, by *Selimus*, then by *Solyman* the *magnificent*, and lastly, by *Osman* General to *Amurath* the *third*; it is now in the possession of the *Persian*, and strongly fortified, and seated in a cold, yet wholsom Countrey, the Inhabitants more addicted to making of Silk, than to the Sword; distant six days journey from the *Caspian* Sea; and indeed incompassed by several great Towns of note, whose manual labours are famoused over the world, as first *Eres*, whence came the fine Silk called the *Mamodean*, now out of use; then *Gilan* abounding with *Lege Silk*; *Sumachia*, abounding in excellent Carpets, whereto the people wholly addict themselves; then *Arasse*, the most eminent and opulent City in the *Trade* of *Merchandize* throughout all *Servania*, partly by the abundant growth of *Silk* there nourished, and hence called *Arasse*, vulgarly *Ardasse* (2000 sums yearly going hence to *Aleppo* in *Syria*) and partly by the growth thereof; *Galls*, *Cottons*, *Wooll*, *Allom*, some *Spices*, *Drugs*, and sundry other *Commodities*; so that to make this place the happy Scale of *Merchandise*, Nature having plaid her part, there wanteth only peace between the Kings of *Persia* and *Turkie*, which at present is denied them: the further manner of *trade* of that place, I am constrained for want of due information to omit, and refer what I have thereof collected to *Persia*.

Gilan and *Bilan.*
Sumachia.
Arasse.

Chap. LXXV.

Of PERSIA *and the* Provinces *thereof.*

PERSIA is bounded on the East with the River *Indus*, on the West with *Tygris* and the *Persian* Gulf, on the North with the *Caspian* Sea, and the River *Oxus*, and on the South with the main *Ocean*; the people are much addicted to Hospitality and Poetry; in their complements Lordly, in their Apparel phantastical, in their expences magnificent, and in their lives lovers of Learning, Nobility, and Peace. *Persia* and the Provinces thereof.

This *Empire* containeth these several Provinces.

1 *Persis.*	7 *Arachosia.*
2 *Susiana.*	8 *Parapomisus.*
3 *Caramania.*	9 *Saccha.*
4 *Gedrosia.*	10 *Hircania.*
5 *Drangiania.*	11 *Ormus.*
6 *Arica.*	

Of all which in brief, and no further than may concern my present purpose.

In *Persis* now called *Far*, having the Gulf of *Persia* to the South limit, *Caramania* for the East, *Susiana* for the West, and *Media* for the North, was seated *Persepolis* the ancient seat of this *Empire*, which *Alexander* at the request of his *Curtisan Ladies* commanded to be set on fire, but afterward repenting him of so great a folly and so unworthy an act, he re-edified it, though yet now having lost much of its former beauty; and giving place to the famous City of *Casbin*, the residence of the present *Sophies*, brought hither from *Tauris* by *Sophie Tamas*. *Persis Far.*

The *Commodities* that this Countrey is in general found to afford for *Merchandize*, are *Silks* of all sorts *raw*, growing plentifully in 1 *Bilan*, 2 *Gilan*, and 3 *Aras*; some *precious Stones*, many sorts of *Drugs*, wrought *Silks*, *Chamblets*, *Carpets*, *Shashes*, *Callico's*, and many excellent *Arms* used in war both for Horse and Man, which is here so well tempered in the framing and making (with some vertuous Simples) that it makes it both hard and excellent for use, and preserves the same clean from any rust or perishing. Commodities of *Persia.*

Chap. LXXVI.

Of CASBIN *and the* Trade *thereof.*

CASBIN is now accounted the *Metropolis* of *Persia*, and sometimes the residence of the *Sophies*, thither removed from *Tauris*, as I said before, it is accounted a days journey about on Horse-back, well walled and fortified with a strong Fort, and beautified with two fair *Seraglio's*; the walls whereof are made of *Red Marble*, and paved with *Mosaique* work; the chief street hereof is called the *Attimidan*, in figure four-square, each angle being $\frac{1}{4}$ mile in length, incompassed with Scaffolds for the people to sit and behold the *King* and his *Nobles* at their exercises of *shooting*, *riding*, *running*, and the like; this City is seated in a goodly fertile plain of three or four days journey in length, which is furnished with neer two thousand Villages to supply the necessary uses thereof, which did much inrich this place before the removal of the *Persians Court* to *Hispahan*, which is fourteen days journey further into the East; three places herein do much adorn and beautifie this place; first, the *Attimidan* aforesaid; secondly, the *Kings Palace*, which is so brave a Fabrick, and so richly furnished, that *Europe* can hardly match it; and lastly, the *Bassars* which are many in number, which are in the manner of our *Pawns* in *London*, where are to be sold all manner of *Persia*, *India*, *Turkie*, *Moscovian*, and *Arabia Commodities*, as all rich *Gems*, *Jewels*, *Drugs*, *Spices*, *Silk*, wrought in *Damasks*, *Velvets*, and *raw*, transported into other Countreys; the *Attimidan* serving the *Merchants* for an *Exchange* or place of meeting, where every day is seen a continual *Fair*, where all manner of *Commodities* are sold both for back and belly; also *Goldsmiths*, *Exchangers of Money*, and all other Professions, who come hither and display their *Commodities*, as to some publick Mart. And the *Moneys* and current *Coins* here passable amongst *Merchants*, I refer to the chief City of *Persia*, *Hispahan*, the present residence of the *Persian Monarch*; and I am informed that the *weights* and *measures* thereof do also agree therewith, so shall not need to inlarge my self further in that particular. *Casbin* and the trade thereof. Three excellencies in *Casbin.* Commodities of *Casbin.*

Chap. LXXVII.

Of BALSARA *and the Trade thereof.*

Balſara and the trade thereof.

BALSARA lieth in the bottom of the *Perſian Gulph*, and is ſeated on the mouth of the River *Euphrates*, ſerving as a *Magazine* for all the *Commodities* of *Arabia*, *India*, *Turkie*, and *Perſia*, and as a thorough-fare for all *Merchants* travelling from one of thoſe Countreys to another, but eſpecially for ſuch as here take ſhipping to the Iſle of *Ormus*, *India*, *Arabia*, &c. This Town was of late years ſubject to the *Perſian*, but now in obedience to the *Great Turk*, and is the laſt of his Dominions this way: and here it is obſerved that the water doth ebb and flow, as with us in *England*, and in no place elſe adjoyning upon the Ocean Seas; the indraught may be imagined to be the cauſe, as it is obſerved the like in *Venice*.

It hath been noted in matter of *trade* here, that there is paid for every ſum of Goods carried from *Bagdate* hither by water, ſix *Sehids*, and from *Balſara* to *Bagdate* two *Medins* per *Weſnoe*, and 100 *Weſnoes* from *Balſara* to *Ormus*, coſt carriage 20 *Lairins*, and the like back from *Ormus* to *Balſara*.

Hither always come the *Syria Caravans* that are bound for *India*, and end their Land-travel, and imbark themſelves and Goods for the great Marts of *Ormus* and *Cambaia*, and here returning they conclude their Sea-Navigation, and begin their Land-Peregrinations for *Turkie*, &c.

Cuſtoms paid at *Balſara*.

The *Cuſtoms* payable at *Balſara* as the laſt Port of the *Grand Signiors* Dominions, who conquered the ſame from the *Perſians* in *Anno* 1550, is 1 in every 14 *Sehids* for groſs commodities, but it is 1 *per* 20 or 5 *per cent.* upon *Cloths*, *Silks*, and fine Goods, but here is a *Tare* of 3 in 10 *Weſnoes* allowed both in *Spices*, *Drugs*, &c. for duſt, and upon *Silks*, for waſte, heads, and the like.

Prices of commodities in *Balſara*.

The prices of *Commodities* ruled ſome years paſt thus here.

The *Weſno* of *Maces* was worth in *Balſara* 13 *Ducates*.

The *Weſno* of *Nutmegs* was worth 6 *Ducates*.

The *Weſno* of *Soap* was worth 15 *Sehids*.

The *Weſno* of *Almonds* was 24 *Sehids*.

The *Weſno* of *Galls* was worth 10 *Larins*, and for this weight of *Weſno*, it is found that 16 *Weſnoes* of *Balſara* make a *Kintar* of *Aleppo* common weight, but the 100 *Weſnoes* in the weight of Silk of *Rotoi*. 680 *dr.* in *Aleppo* makes Silk *Rot.* 5 29 *dr.* 28.

Weights uſed in *Balſara*.

The *weight* common here in the ſale of *Commodities* beſides this *Weſno* is the *Maund* which is 100 *Retolo's*, which have been obſerved to have made 500 *l. Engliſh*, which is 5 *l.* a *Rotolo*; but I have met with an obſervation upon this place made by ſome *Engliſh* that have travell'd hither, that the 112 *l.* hath made 19 *Maunds* 2 ¾ *Rotolo's*, which muſt be 5 *l.* 4 ¼ ounces *Engliſh*; the difference I refer to be rectified by the better experienced.

Meaſures of *Balſara*.

Their *meaſure* is found to be about 26 inches *Engliſh*.

Cuſeſtan.

To proceed to the next Province in *Perſia*, it is *Cuſeſtan*, ſituated Eaſtward from *Perſia*, called in Scripture *Havilah*, having in it *Suſa*, a City where ſometimes the *Perſian Monarch* abides in Winter, as being more Southerly than *Ecbatana*; and laſtly, *Caſan*, of which a word.

Chap. LXXVIII.

Of CASAN *and the Trade thereof.*

Caſan and the trade thereof.

CASAN is a principal fair and famous *City* in this Countrey, but much troubled with exceſſive heat by reaſon of its ſituation in a pleaſant and large Plain; it conſiſteth altogether of *Merchandizing*, and the greateſt *trade* of all the Inland Countrey is found herein, and moſt eſpecially frequented by *Indian Merchants*; the Inhabitants are in general addicted to all curious Manufactures, and Fabricks, as in weaving of *Shaſhes*, *Turbants*, and *Girdles*, in making alſo of *Velvets*, *Sattins*, *Damasks*, curious and fine *Ormuſins*, and *Carpets*; and indeed it is accounted the very *Magazine* of all the *Perſian* Cities, for theſe Commodities; here is alſo to be ſold all manner of *Drugs*, and *Spices*, *Pearls*, *Diamonds*, *Rubies*, and *Turquoiſes*, and all ſorts of *Silks*, both raw and wrought, ſo that the *Author* (who in this relation I follow) is verily perſwaded that there is more *Silk* yearly brought into *Caſan*, than there is of *broad Cloth* brought into *London*. The civil policy of this City is alſo commendable, an idle perſon not being permitted to live amongſt them, and the children after ſix years old, are preſently ſet to work; here being a Law to the ſhame of *Chriſtendom*, that every Inhabitant muſt yearly

Commodities of *Caſan*.

Policy of *Caſan*.

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give up his name to the *Magiſtrate*, therewith declaring how and in what manner he liveth, what *Art* he exerciſeth, and if he be found in a falſhood, he is beaten on the feet, or elſe imployed in ſome publick ſlavery, to the example of others: and for other notes of *trading*, ſee *Hiſpahan* in *Parthia*.

Caramania is the third Province, the chief Cities are *Gadil*, *Cobin*, and *Caraman*, famous for the excellent fabricks here made, *Cloth* of *Gold*, and for the beſt *Cymitars* in the World; and here it was that *Alexander* being returned out of *India*, kept his *Bacchanalian* feaſts. *Caramania.*

In *Gedroſia*, *Drangiana* or *Sigeſtan*, *Aria* now *Sableſtan*, *Aracoſia* now *Cabul*, *Parapomiſus*, *Saca* and *Hircania*, I find not any thing worthy the ſurvey, therefore I willingly paſs them over, and cloſe theſe Provinces with the City of *Sciras*, which is comprehended in this Tract. *Gedroſia*, &c.

CHAP. LXXIX.

Of SCIRAS, *and the* Trade *thereof.*

SCIRAS in times paſt *Perſepolis*, built by *Perſeus*, who gave the name of *Perſians* to the Inhabitants, was for a long time the Seat Royal of this Empire, for which cauſe *Alexander* (as is before-mentioned) at the requeſt of his *Curtizan Lais*, commanded it to be ſet on fire, but afterward repenting him of ſo great an over-ſight, he re-edified the ſame; it is ſituated on the banks of the famous River *Bindamir*, which courſeth through the Kingdom of *Perſia* and *Lar*, and ſo emptieth it ſelf into the *Perſian Gulf*, and ſtandeth juſt in the road-way which leads from *Hiſpahan* to *Ormus*; it ſheweth yet many eminent ſigns and monuments of its former glory, as two very great *Gates* twelve miles diſtant aſunder, ſhewing what the circuit was in the time of the *Monarchie*; alſo the ruines of a goodly Palace and Caſtle, built by *Cyrus*, having a three-fold wall, beautified with many Spires and Turrets; the firſt twenty four foot high, the ſecond forty eight foot high, the laſt ninety foot high, all of Free-ſtone, and formed in a ſquare with twelve Gates of Braſs on each angle, with Pales of Braſs ſet before them curiouſly wrought, teſtifying the magnificence of the Founder. It is now accounted one of the moſt famous Cities of the Eaſt, both for traffick of *Merchandize* and for excellent *Armour* and Furniture for War, which the Inhabitants here with wonderful cunning and art do make of *Iron* and *Steel*, and the *juyce of certain herbs*, of much more notable temper and beauty, than are thoſe which are made with us in *Europe*. *Sciras* and the trade thereof. *Bindamir.*

The *Coins* here in uſe being proper to the whole Kingdom, and the *Weights* and *Meaſures* not found differing from the ſame uſed in *Ormus*, the prime Port of this whole Kingdom, I ſhall not need here further to inſiſt thereupon, and therefore from hence accompanying the *Caravan*, I in the next place ſurvey the ſaid famous Port of *Ormus*.

CHAP. LXXX.

Of ORMUS *and the Trade thereof.*

THE laſt Province of this Countrey is accounted to be the Iſland and Territories of *Ormus*, twelve miles from the Continent, ſmall in compaſs, and very barren, yet famous throughout the World for the great *trade* there exerciſed by the *Indians*, *Perſians*, and *Arabians*, and other Nations, the King thereof ſome years paſt was a *Mahometan*, and drew by the *Cuſtoms* of this City 140000 *Xeriffs* yearly, ſince which it became tributary to the *Portugals*, who fortified the ſame in *Anno* 1506, and for the excellency thereof, the *Arabians* uſe to ſay proverbially: *Ormus* and the trade thereof.

Si terrarum Orbis, quaqua patet, annulus eſſet,
Illius Ormuſium gemma decuſque foret;

If all the world ſhould be a Ring, the ſtone
And gem thereof were Ormus *Iſle alone.*

Since which time by the valour of our *Engliſh Eaſt-India Companies Arms*, this *Iſland* hath been reduced to the ſubjection of the King of *Perſia*, to whom it is now obedient, and ſtill enjoyeth the former ſplendid trade to all the parts of the Eaſt; here are found the *Spices* and precious *Gems* of *India*, the *Tapeſtries*, *Carpets*, and *Shaſhes* of *Perſia*, the *Grograms*, *Moheirs*, *Ormus* reſtored to the *Perſian* by the *Engliſh* valour.

and *Chamblets* of *Turkie*, the *Drugs* of *Arabia*; and laſtly, the *moneys* called the *Larins* of *Perſia*, which are here accounted as a great and ſpecial *Merchandiſe*, all which be excellent helps to make this place a famous *Mart* and *Magazine* of all Eaſtern Commodities. Now the cauſe that in part moveth this great *trade* hither, and the great concourſe of *Merchants* into this *Iſland*, is that twice yearly there cometh a great company of people over land out of *Syria*, *Aleppo*, and other thoſe parts, which are called *Caffiles* or *Caravans*, with all the Commodities of the *Mediterranean* Seas, which in their journeys obſerve this order; They have firſt a *Captain*, and certain hundreds of *Janiſaries* or Souldiers, which convey and conduct the ſaid *Caffila* or *Caravan* until they come to *Balſara*, from whence they travel by water to *Ormus*; and this twice yearly hapneth, in *April* and in *September*, which conſtant times of their departure thence thus known, their number is oftentimes augmented to 6000, in 10000 perſons, with their *Mules*, *Camels* and *Dromedaries*, paſſing by *Babylon* now *Bagdat*, and ſo to *Balſara* as is aboveſaid; and in this ſame nature they travel at certain ſet times; in their return hence for *Aleppo*, carrying with them all manner of *Merchandize* of this place, fitting either for *Turkie*, or the *Mediterranean* Sea; and in which *Caravans* all Nations are found freely to travel, excepting the *King* of *Spains* ſubjects, which are very narrowly lookt into, though notwithſtanding they are found oftentimes to paſs in the names of *Venetians*, *French*, and other Nations, ſo that when theſe *Caravans* do come to *Ormus*, againſt their coming there is general preparation made by all other *Merchants* of that Countrey, for to have *Commodities* in readineſs to *barter* and *exchange* with them. The *Iſland* it ſelf is but ſmall and barren, and compoſed only of a Salt Rock, whereof their houſes and walls are made; and in Summer it is found ſo exceſſive hot, that the Inhabitants are forced to lie and ſleep in *wooden Ciſterns* made for the purpoſe, full of water, and all naked, both men and women lying clean under water, their heads only excepted; yet have they no freſh water in the Iſland, but what they fetch from other Iſlands in the Sea neer there adjoyning, which they alſo keep in Ciſterns for their uſe, as is accuſtomed in ſome part of *Spain* in *Jars*, or, as they term them, in *Tenajos*. At the laſt reduction of this Town to the Scepter of *Perſia* by the aid of the *Engliſh*, they had many Immunities of Trade granted them, and to be here free of all *Cuſtom*, and withal to draw the one half of all the *Cuſtoms* thereof; but that good ſervice was ſoon forgotten, and they have now only the honour of the good ſervice for their pains and reward, and nothing elſe.

Orders of *Caravans* from *Syria* to *Balſara*.

To this *City* and *Iſland* I muſt add the two only Sea-Ports of conſequence on this Coaſt, appertaining to the Crown of *Perſia*, which are *Jaſques* and *Gombrone*, in which the *Engliſh* have their *Factories* and reſidence, and is the place where their Ships do lade and unlade their burthens for this Kingdom, and where alſo the Goods and Commodities bound for *Hiſpahan*, *Casbin*, *Sciras*, *Caſan*, and *Tauris*, and generally for the whole *Empire*, are landed, and here laden upon *Camels*, *Dromedaries*, and *Horſes* into thoſe places; and becauſe that I find that the *coins*, *meaſures* and *weights* of this place do ſomewhat differ from them paſſable, and at uſe in *Spahan*, and more within the Land, I have thought it needful here to inſert the ſame, according as I have gathered them from thoſe that have frequented the places above-mentioned, referring the Reader for what is here omitted to *Spahan* it ſelf, the *Metropolis* of this *Empire* in the following Chapter.

Jaſques. *Gombrone.*

Coins current in *Gombrone*, and *Jaſques* and *Ormus*.

The *Coins* then here in uſe and valuation are theſe:

1 *Beſſee* of *Copper* is 4 *Cosbegs*.
1 *Shahee* of *ſilver* is 2 ½ *Beſſees*, which is 4 *d. Sterling*, or 10 *Cosbegs*.
1 *Mamothy ſilver* is 2 *Shahees* which is 8 *d. Ster.* or 29 *Cosbegs*.
1 *Abaſkee* of *ſilver* is 2 *Mamothis*, which is 16 *d. Ster.* or 40 *Cosbegs*.
1 *Aſar* of *gold* is 20 *Shahees* or 6 *ſhil.* 8 *d. Sterling*.
1 *Toman* of *gold* is 10 *Aſars*, which is 66 *ſhil.* 8 *d. Ster.* and this *Toman* is accounted 50 *Abaſkees*, or 2000 *Cosbegs*.

Theſe are the general *Coins* current throughout *Perſia*; to theſe I muſt add thoſe in uſe in theſe parts above-mentioned: The *Rial* of $\frac{8}{8}$ *Spaniſh* is here a *commodity*, and bought and ſold, and the common eſtimation thereof is here 130 ½ *Cosbegs*, or 13 *Shahees*, and ſomewhat more, which accounted at 4 *d. per Shahee* is little more than 4 *ſhil* 4 *d. Sterling*. Again, this *Rial* of *Eight* paſſeth here for 5 ¼ *Larres*, which *Larrees* are 10 *d. Ster.* and by this account the *Rial* of $\frac{8}{8}$ is 4 *ſhil.* 4 ½ *d. Sterling*.

1 *Larree* is 5 ½ *Saddees*, each *Saddee* being not fully 2 *d. Ster.* and each *Saddee* accounted here for 40 *Floſſes*; ſo that the *Larree* is here 220 *Floſſes*, and every Rx. of $\frac{8}{8}$ is here at *Gombrone* and *Jaſques* 1055 *Floſſes*.

Weights of *Ormus*, *Gombrone* and *Jaſques*.

The common *weight* here and throughout *Perſia* is the *dram*, 96 *drams* making 16 ounces *Averdupois*; ſo that 6 *drams* makes the ſaid ounce, and 1200 *drams* being a *Maund-ſhaw*, or as we may call it the *Kings Maund*, which hath been found to make in *England* 12 ½ *l. Averdupois*: In weighing of *Silk* they obſerve the *Maund-Tauris*, which is the ½ *Maund-Shaw* or

600

600 *drams*, and 5 *Maund Tauris* is accounted here for 1 *Maund* of *Sarrat*, which by this computation ſhould make 3000 *drams*, or 500 *l. Averdupois*, 36 *Maund Shaws* or 72 *Maunds Tauris* is a load of *Silk*, which is by the ſaid calculation 43200 *drams*, which is 7200 *ounces Engliſh*, making Silk pounds 300 *l. Averdupois*, which is about two *Coles* of *Aleppo* of 46 ½ *Rotolos per Peer.*

Their *meaſure* in uſe here as throughout all *Perſia* is not found much to vary, they have in general two, which they term the *Coveda*, the ſhort and the long; the long *Coveda* is ſomewhat longer than the *Engliſh* Yard, accounted by ſome 37 inches; and at *Sciras* and in ſome other Cities it is found to be 38 inches, by which all *Cloths*, *Kerſies*, and *Outlandiſh Manufactures* are ſold. The ſhort *Coveda* is proper only for the *Manufactures* of *Perſia*, accounted to hold out 27 inches, and found agreeable to the *Pico* uſed in *Conſtantinople* and *Aleppo*. And thus leaving *Ormus* and the ſaid Port-Towns of *Jaſques* and *Combrone*, I will hence travel to *Parthia*, wherein I find *Hiſpahan* the *Metropolis* of *Perſia* ſeated. Meaſures of *Ormus*, *Jaſques*, and *Combrone*.

The next Countrey ſubject to the Crown of *Perſia* is *Parthia*, bounded on the Eaſt with *Aria*, on the Weſt with *Media*, on the South with *Caramania*, and on the North with *Hircania*, and is now in the *Perſian* tongue called *Erache*. *Parthia.*

The chief Cities that are found in this Tract are *Guerde*, *Irſdie*, and laſt *Hiſpahan*, formerly *Hecatompyle*, the reſidence of the preſent *Sophie*, and accounted of that bigneſs, that the *Perſians hyperbolically* call it, *Half the World*; under which I will comprehend the general *trade* of *Perſia*, ſo far forth as I have found it obſerved.

Chap. LXXXI.

Of Hispahan, *and the* Trade *thereof.*

Hiſpahan in times paſt was called *Hecatompolis*, or the City of 100 Gates, which name it may well ſtill retain, ſeeing that the walls thereof contain a reaſonable days journey on Horſe-back, it is now become the greateſt City in all the *Perſian* Dominions, and ſo much the more populous and magnificent, as being the common reſidence of the *Perſian Sophies*; it is ſtrong by ſituation, defended by a high Wall, deep Ditches, and a goodly *Caſtle*; on the Weſt-ſide ſtand two ſtately Palaces or *Seraglio's*, for the King and his Women, far exceeding in ſtate and magnificence all other the publick buildings of this City. The walls are of *red Marble*, and pargetted with divers colours, and all the Palace is paved with checquered and fretted work, and on the ſame is ſpread curious Carpets both of Silk and Gold; the windows are of *Alabaſter*, of white and other ſpotted *Marble*; the poſts and wickets of maſſie *Ivory* checquered with gliſtering black *Ebony*, ſo curiouſly wrought in winding knots, as may eaſilier ſtay than ſatisfie the eyes of the wondring beholder; to which is added a pleaſant *Garden*, wherein is ſeen a thouſand Fountains, Brooks, and leſſer Rivulets; and alſo what may elſe be wanting, to make it fit for ſo great a *Monarch*. *Hiſpahan* and the trade thereof.

The Inhabitants of this City do all their affairs on *Horſe-back*, both publick and private, going from place to place, they confer one with another on *Horſe-back*; and ſo do the *Merchants* buy and ſell and negotiate; the difference here between the *Gentleman* and the *ſlave* being, that the *ſlave* never rideth, nor the *Gentleman* never goeth on foot.

It is not queſtionable, but that this City, the ſplendor of all *Perſia*, the continual reſidence of the *Kings*, and inhabited by ſo many eminent perſons, as always attend this *Monarch*, but that it is of great *trade* and concourſe of *Merchants*, and furniſhed not only with all the native Commodities of *Perſia*, but alſo of thoſe of *Arabia*, *Turkie*, *India* and *China*, hither brought in great abundance to be exchanged for the native *Commodities* of this place: and though it want the commodiouſneſs of the Sea, yet by *Caravans* it is ſupplied with all thoſe things that are conducible either to beauty, neceſſity, or ornament. The *Caſpian* Sea affords it the Commodities of *Turkie*, *Ruſſia*, and *Moſcovia*, and *Jaſques* with *Ormus*; his two Sea-Ports in *India* afford it the commodities of *India* and *Arabia*; all other Commodities from either the *Turk* or *Mogur* is ſupplied by *Caravans*, *Dromedaries* and *Camels*: which hath coſt by late obſervations in portage and carriage of Commodities thus:

The carriage of 100 *Maunds* of wares from *Sciras* to *Hiſpahan* coſteth 70 *Sehids*, and from *Spahan* to *Caſan* 60 *Sehids*, from *Hiſpahan* to *Ormus* by *Scyras* 120 *Sehids*, and from *Hiſpahan* to *Tauris* 40 *Sehids*. Carriage of Commodities by Caravans.

The common *Commodities* of *Hiſpahan* I have already nominated, and though all *Commodities* in general are ſubject to riſe and fall in price amongſt *Merchants*, yet the *Maund* of *Cotton* is here at 12 *Schids*, the *Maund* of *Rice* 7 *Beſte*, the *Maund* of *Dragant* 2 *Beſte*, of *Enap* 2 *Beſte*, of *Non* 3 *Beſte*, of *Laghem* 4 *Beſte*, of *Anil* 40 *Mamhodies*, and the *Cattee* of *Sugar* is worth 400 *Tomans*, which is ( ) pound *Engliſh*. Prices common of Commodities in *Spahan*.

Coins current in *Perſia.*

Their *Coins* current in *Hiſpahan*, and generally throughout all the Kingdom of the *Sophie* are of ſeveral ſorts, partly of *Braſs*, partly of *Silver*, and partly of *Gold*. The principal whereof is the *Toman*, which formerly hath been accounted to be worth 6 *l. Sterling*, ſince 4 *l.* and by reaſon of the late wars imbaſed, and worth now only 3 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* at Sea-ſide *Sterling*, and by ſome accounted 3 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.*

This *Toman* is worth 200 *Shaheds* or *Shahees*, 14 ⅓ or 15 Rx. ⅝ *Span.* or 10 *Aſures*, which have been accounted 4 *l. ſter.* apiece, a *Mamothy* of *ſilver*, is 2 ½ *Beſtees* of *copper*.

The *Rial* of ⅝ *Span.* is here accounted for 13 *Shahees*, and 1 *Cosbeg*, or 5 ¼ *Lorins*.

The *Lion Dollar* current in theſe parts is 10 *Shahees*, every *Shahee* is 4 *d. ſterling*, or 50 *Deniers* here in account.

A *Rupias*, which is the *Coin* of the *Mogul*, is *Abaſhees*, 4 ½, which is 2 *s.* 3 *d. ſterling*.

A *Mamothy* is 9 *Cosbegs* or 32 Dores, or 100 *Deniers*.

A *Beſtee* of *copper* is 4 *Cosbegs*, or 20 *Deniers*.

An *Abaiſce* of *ſilver* is 2 *Mamothies*, or 20 *Shahees*, or 200 *Deniers*.

A *Chequin* of *gold*, *Xeriff* or *Solton* is 18 ½ *Shahees*; yet in ſome places of *Perſia* they paſs for 20 *Shahees*, and in ſome for 24 *Shahees*.

An *Aſure* of *gold* is 20 *Shahees*, and 10 *Aſures* is a *Tomano* 3 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d. ſterling*.

A *Larin* is 5 ½ *Shahees*, and in ſome places only 5 about 10 *d.* or 10 ½ *d. ſterling*, here 25 *Cosbegs*.

A *Fonan* is 9 *Capans*.

A *Mitigal* is 32 ½ or 34 *Shahees*.

A *Sadee* is 40 *Floſſes*.

A *Shahee* is 10 *Cosbegs*.

A *Mitigal* is 33 ⅓, and in ſome places 34 *Shahees*.

A *Tanger* is 12 *Pulls*, which is *Shahees*.

Accounts kept in *Perſia.*

They here keep their *accounts* in ſundry *ſpecies* and denominations, ſome in *Xeriffs*, ſome in *Spaniſh Rials*, and ſome in *Tomans*, and ſome in *Shahees*: The common *account* is thus diſtinguiſhed.

The
- *Abaſhee* is —— 200 *Deniers*, or 20 *Shahees*.
- *Mamothy* is —— 100 *Deniers*, or 10 *Shahees*.
- *Sadon* is —— 50 *Deniers*, or 5 *Shahees*.
- *Viſte* is —— 20 *Deniers*, or 2 *Shahees*.
- *Cosbeg* is —— 5 *Deniers*.

And thoſe that keep their *accounts* in *Shahees*, only they reckon them to hundred thouſands, and hundred thouſands, as the proper known *Coin* of the Countrey; and this manner hath ſeemed the beſt to our *Engliſh* there reſident, which they account 60 *Shahees* for 20 *s. ſterling*.

Weights current in *Perſia.*

The *weights* of *Perſia* are conſiſtent of three ſorts, of the *Dram*, the *Mitigal*, and the *Mand* or *Mandſhaw*.

The *Dram* is the leaſt, 100 whereof makes 66 ⅔ *Mitigals*.

The *Mitigal* is the next, 100 whereof makes 150 ⅓ *Drams*.

The *Mand* or *Mandeſhaw* is the greateſt, and makes 1200 *Mitigals*, or elſe 1800 *Drams*; which hath made by the obſervation of ſome *Factors* that have reſided there 14 *l.* 9 *ounces Averdupois*.

The ſum or *Cargo* of Silk is accounted here 36 *Mandſhaw*, which accounted as above, makes *Engliſh* 524 *l. Averdupois*, and is great pounds of 24 *ounces incirca* 350 *l.* But the *Eaſt-India Company* find it to be 300 great ſilk pounds and no more, by often trial: But it is to be noted that theſe *Mandſhaws* are found to differ in many Provinces and Cities in *Perſia*, and the bordering Countreys, and doth differ in many *Commodities*; but the *Mandeſhaw* common of *Perſia* is 1200 *drams* for ſilk.

The *Mandeſhaw* of *Tauris* is but 600 *drams*.

The *Mandeſhaw* of *Syrrat* is 5 *Maunds* of *Tauris* above-named.

The *Maund* of *Hiſpahan* is accounted one and half *Mand* of *Sirai*, beſides which they have theſe *weights* in ſome places;

1 *Dubba* is counted 5 *Maunds*.

1 *Sherway* is counted 50 *Maunds*.

1 *Rellail* is counted 7 *Maunds*.

1 *Maund* is counted by obſervation pounds *Engliſh*.

In *Tauris* alſo before-named, a City in times paſt of great *trade*, in this Countrey they have 2 *Maunds*, the one of ſilk, which hath made by a *Florentines* obſervation 5 ⅝ *l. Florence*, and another for all other *Commodities*; the 100 whereof hath made there by the ſaid obſervation 264 *l. Florence*.

The

The *Measures* of length used in *Persia* is of 2 sorts, and both of them called a *Covedo*; long and a short: A Measures used in *Persia*.

The long accounted to be $37\frac{1}{2}$ } inches *English* measure,
The short accounted to be 27 } agreeable to the *Pico* of *Turkey*.

This is what I find observable in the particular *trade* of *Persia*; I will now view it as it stands in the general parts thereof.

Chap. LXXXII.

Of the Trade in general of PERSIA.

THE *Trade* of *PERSIA* as it is found subsistent in these days, consisteth more by an Inland than a Maritime *Traffick*; for if the large extent of the *Sophies* Dominions be well considered, and the neighbouring regions whereon it bordereth, it will be found that it wanteth many things to make it eminent: It is plentifully supplied of *Commodities*, and those also of excellency, as of *silver* in great quantity, *raw silk* in abundance, and of some *Drugs* naturally grown: but when the industry of the Natives is surveyed, it will be soon discerned that the costly, rare and rich *Carpets* here made, the curious and fine *Cotton Cloths* here wrought; for their *Turbants*, *Girdles*, *Shashes*, *Shireing*, and the like, interwoven with *silk*, and not seldom with *silver* and *gold*; and the daily use thereof not only in *PERSIA* it self, but throughout *India*, *Arabia* and *Turkey*; witness to the World the ingeniousness of this Nation: the greatest want and impediment of *trade* that they have here is of Sea-ports and Havens, of which they are much scanted; they injoyed once a large tract of Land lying along the *Caspian* Sea, from *Derbent* on the one side, bordering on the *Turks*, to *Deristan* on the other, bordering on the *Tartars*; but of late days the same is much shortned, for the *Grand Signior* hath laid *Tauris*, one of his *Metropolitan* Cities for his limits, and the *Tartar* hath entred as far as *Minerdon*, so that he hath only left him upon this Sea the Ports of *Gilan* and *Pismir*, that are of any consequence, wherein much *trading* is not exercised, by reason of the ill neighbourhood of the *Turks*, *Muscovites* and *Tartarians*, coasting the *Caspian* Sea. In the *Persian Gulph* he did enjoy the commodious and famous Town and Port of *Balsara*, taken from him by the *Turks* about 60 years past, and *Ormus* in the entrance of that Gulph is but lately reduced to his Scepter by the valour of the *English*, though anciently belonging to his Crown. The Ports of *Jasques* and *Combrone* being the only two Sea-Ports he enjoys upon the Continent of any quality, to which and *Ormus* all the *trade* of *PERSIA* toward *India* is observed to be driven, and to which the *Portugals*, *Dutch* and *English* resort for their *silks*, and other rich *Commodities* of *PERSIA*; and where each of them have *Factories* and residency for the *trade* of this Countrey: now on each side of *PERSIA* by Land-ward he is invironed by three mighty and powerful Nations, with whom he is sometimes in Wars, and sometimes in Peace, the *Moguls* Countrey and *Tartar* on the one side, and the *Turks* on the other. For the *trade* thereof; It is observed that *PERSIA* yielding yearly *incirca* 12000 *Coles* of *Silk*, which is the prime *commodity* of this Kingdom growing principally and made at *Gilan*, *Bilan*, *Mahmody* and *Arasse*, (which last affords that sort of *silk* which we call vulgarly *Ardasse*,) the one third part of which is conceived to be vended into *Turkey*, transported by Camels into *Aleppo*, *Damasco*, *Constantinople*, *Brussia* in *Natolia*, and of late days to *Smyrna*, and from thence conveyed for the most part into *Europe*, principally to *England*, *France* and *Italy*, where the same is spent and consumed, in return of which they have from *Syria*, and those parts principally *Rials* of $\frac{8}{9}$ *Spanish*, some *gold* and some sorts of *cloth*, *woollen* and *silk stuffs* brought thither out of *Venice*, *Marselia* and *London*. Another third part of the said silk is carried to and spent in *Agra* and the Dominions of the *Mogul*, into *Ormus*, *Jasques*, &c. and thence by the *Indians* and *Arabians* into *Sarmacand*, and other the Dominions of the great *Tartar*, and into *Astracan* and other the Dominions of the *Moscovite*; in return whereof they have the *Spices* of *India*, the *Drugs* of *Arabia*, the rich *Furrs* of *Russia*, and the precious *Gems* of *Cathai*, and other the *Commodities* of *Tartaria*; and the other third part is imagined to be spent for their own use and clothing at home in their own Countrey, so that by vertue of this sole *commodity* which this Countrey thus abundantly affordeth, and which is so sought after by all other Nations, (and the curiosity and luxury of this Nation in general) they have the *Commodities* of all other Countreys in return thereof brought unto them. Divers Propositions have been made, and divers Inventions proposed, and sundry Treaties have been set on foot, only to compass the *sole trade* of these silks of *PERSIA*, with the *Sophie* himself, who challengeth a propriety therein throughout his whole Dominions. The *Dutch* have more than once thrust at it,

The Trade in general of *Persia*.

Jasques and *Combrone* Ports belonging to the *Persian*, and where the *English* resort to.

it, and to have it delivered at *Astracan*, and so to be conveyed against the stream of *Volga* into *Moscovia*, and so to *Holland*: but the sum and stock required was so vast to compass and manage it, and the propositions and passage so difficult and dangerous, that they gave it over with this opinion of the World, that they endeavoured to swim against too great a stream, and that they had some plot to set it afoot, and never intended to go through with it, or otherwise were not able to compass the same; since which the Duke of ( ) hath put on for a branch only thereof: but when the account came to be made up, his means was too mean to go through with that small proposed part he aimed at: and lastly, the *English East-India Company*, (as *Merchants* measuring their actions with the weight of their purses) have more prosperously succeeded; and in *Hispahan* have contracted with the *Sophie* for a round quantity, who have *Merchant-like* performed on their parts the conditions agreed upon, so far to his good liking, that by his late Embassadour in *England*, the whole yearly growth was tendred and offered to them; but his ill performance in the lesser, made them question the like in the greater; and therefore to their honour refused it. Now as concerning the lesser parts of this Countreys *traffick*, which consists in the *manufactures* of this Kingdom; I pass them over in silence as being of lesser consequence, and hasten to *Tartary* the next Countrey, bordering upon the *Persians*.

Chap. LXXXIII.

Of Tartary *and the* Provinces *thereof.*

Tartaria. *TARTARY* is bounded on the East with the Eastern Ocean, on the West with *Moscovia* and *Moldavia*; on the North with the *frozen* Ocean, on the South with the *Caspian* Sea, the Hill *Taurus*, and the Wall of *China*: it is divided into these Provinces, *Precopensis Asiatica*, *Antiqua Zagathai* and *Cathaia*.

Precopensis. In *Tartaria Precopensis* is found the antient City of *Crim*, the seat of the *Tartarian* Rulers, whence this Nation had their original and name: also *Oksacon* the residence of the present Princes; and lastly, *Caffa* the only Sea-Port of consequence in these parts, of the *trade* whereof it will be needful I should speak a word.

Chap. LXXXIV.

Of CAFFA *and the Trade thereof.*

Caffa and the trade of it. *CAFFA* antiently *Theodosia*, seated commodiously for *traffick* in the bottom of the *Black-Sea*, was by *Mahomet* the Great taken from the *Genoese*, and is the present scale for all *Commodities* that pass by Sea from *Constantinople*, *Trabesond*, *Podolia*, and *Walachia* by *Danubius*, and such other places to *Tartary*, *Muscovia*, &c. The Countrey affords great abundance of *Cow-Hides*, *Furs*, *Wax*, *Honey*, and a kind of *pickled Fish* much resembling the *English Herring* here caught upon this Coast: also it sends to *Constantinople* some *Butter* sowed up in *Oxe-Hides* of all colours, and sluttishly made, which serves for provision there to the slaves, and the meanest sort of people inhabiting that large City; also thence the *Grand Signior* hath his principal *timber* for the building of his Gallies, Ships; and such other like provisions.

Caffa doth in matters of *Merchandize* and *Trade* retain still much of the customs of the *Genoese*, to whom for a long time it was subject; and so doth *Thana*, *Sorgat*, and other principal Cities bordering upon the *Black Sea*, which I will in brief touch so far as I have gathered the same when I lived in *Turkey*.

Coins current in *Caffa*. First then the *Coins* of *Caffa* are the same as is current throughout *Turkey*, save that the neighbourhood of *Tartaria* and *Muscovia* makes the *Coins* of those places and Kingdoms likewise pass current there, as it is found in all frontier Towns which border upon two Nations, and that are either free of themselves, or subject to other; therefore for the same I will refer the Reader to the *Coins* current in those bordering Countreys.

The Weight of *Caffa*. Their *weight* is a *Rotolo*, 100 whereof makes a *Cantar*, which answers in *Averdupois* weight to 70 *l. English*; which said *Cantar* is divided into several divisions, according to the *commodity* bought or sold thereby; as sometimes to *Batmas*, accounting 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Batmas* to a *Cantar*, and 12 *Rotolo's* to a *Batma*, and then the *Cantar* is but 90 *Rotolo's*: and sometimes to *Sommas* and *Saggies*, as 124 *Saggies* makes a *Somma*, and 10 *Somma's* makes a *Cantar* of 100 *Rotolo's* aforesaid; and *silk* is sold by this *Somma*, 20 *Somma's* to a draught, which is 2 *Cantars*, and is *English* about 140 *l.* and in *Venetia Sotile* weight 112 *l. circa*.

Their

Their *meaſure* ſo far as I could learn is but one, which is the *Pico*, the 100 whereof made in *Venetia* by trial of a friend, ſilk-*Braces* 130, and this *Pico* is divided into 8 *Rups*, as at *Conſtantinople*. The Meaſures of *Coffa*.

They have alſo a *Coin* which is called a *Somma*, in which their *Accounts* are kept, and to which other *Coins* current are reduced; and the ſame is divided to *Saggis*, which they account by 45 *Saggis* to a *Somma*, and 4 *Sommes* to a *Soltany* or *Chequin*; and thus much ſhall ſerve for the *trade* of *Coffa*. Accounts in *Coffa*.

CHAP. LXXXV.

Of Aſtracan *and the Trade thereof.*

ASTRACAN is in *Tartaria Aſiatica*, as I ſhall ſhew hereafter, ſeated in the Emboſhure of the River *Volga*, having 70 mouths, and receives the *trade* of all the *Caſpian*-Sea, into which the ſaid River entreth; it hath a very great confluence of *Merchants*, who by the benefit of that Sea have here a very great *trade*, *Volga* bringing it all the commodities of *Muſcovia*, *Ruſſia* and *Tartaria*; and this Sea the commodities of *Perſia*, *Arabia* and other Provinces abutting thereupon; it is ſituate in an Iſland of 12 leagues compaſs, defended by a wooden Caſtle and earthen Walls, taken by the *Moſcovites* in *Anno* 1552. from the *Tartarians*: it is all Winter ſhut up by the immeaſurable cold, and all *traffick* over and upon this great ſtream is performed on dry foot. *Aſtracan* and the trade thereof.

The *Coins* here current, by reaſon of my ignorance I muſt refer to the better experienced.

Their *weights* are here two, a groſs for groſs Commodities, and a *ſotile* for fine *Commodities*; the groſs *Cantar* hath been obſerved to have in *England* yielded 268 *l.* the ſmall *Cantar* hath made *Engliſh* 103 *l.* now in both theſe *Cantars* there is accounted 20 *Rotolo's* to a *Lib*, and 5 *Libs* to a *Cantar*, and 12 *Tochats* to a *Rotolo*; which by the ingenious may eaſily be reduced to the *ſotile Engliſh* pound, therefore I paſs it over and come in the next place to the *meaſures*. The Weights of *Aſtracan*.

Their common *meaſure* is a *Pico*, and the 100 thereof hath made by obſervation in *Venetia* 126 *Braces* of Cloth meaſure, which is in *England* about (———) inches. Meaſures of *Aſtracan*.

Corn and all other grain is ſold by a *meaſure* called the *Chiſtetto*, which in *Venetia* comes to make 8 ½ *Staios*. Corn and Wine.

Wine and liquid Commodities is ſold by the *Bait*, which is 46 *Miſtaties*, and which alſo renders in *Venetia* 3 ¼ *Bigonſo*.

In *Tartaria Aſiatica* there are few Cities; for the Inhabitants by hordes or tribes travel with their ſubſtance from one place to another; yet in this Tract is found *Caſan*, and *Aſtracan* afore-named, which is a very great Town of *Commerce*, conſidering theſe Regions, commodiouſly ſeated, (as I ſaid before) on the mouth of the River *Volga*, by which there is paſſage found from the *Caſpian-Sea* in ſome ſeaſons of the year up to *Moſco*, and by which way (as I noted in the trade of *Perſia*) ſome *Merchants* of *Chriſtendom* more than once intended to tranſport the *ſilks*, and other the riches of *Perſia* to *Muſcovia*, and ſo to *Europe*; but the deſign proved dangerous and chargeable, by reaſon of ſuch potent *Princes* that border upon that River; and by reaſon that the ſame muſt paſs againſt the current ſtream, which in Winter is not found paſſable by reaſon of the froſt, by which and other diſcouragements the deſign was given over and fell to nothing. *Tartarica Aſiatica*.

In *Tartaria Antiqua*, I find not any thing worthy of note, nor yet City of import, the Inhabitants living like Vagabonds; only it affordeth *Rhubarb*, which is ſo excellent in Phyſick by its proper nature, that the whole world is beholding to theſe *Barbarians* for the ſame as a cure for many diſeaſes. *Tartaria antiqua*. Rhubarb.

CHAP. LXXXVI.

Of Zagathai *and* Cathai, *and the Provinces thereof.*

ZAgathai contains ſundry Provinces, and but few Cities; the moſt famous is *Sarmacand*, which gave both *Cradle* and *Grave* to *mighty Tamberlain*, from whom the *Great Moguls* boaſt themſelves to be lineally deſcended. *Zagathai*. *Sarmacand*.

But *Cathai* is eſteemed the richeſt and civileſt Kingdom of all *Tartary*, the which is furniſhed with ſundry great and populous Cities, eſpecially *Cambalu*, the reſidence of the *Great Cham*, and where *Merchants* of all Nations are found to reſide and traffick to; as I ſhall ſhew hereafter. *Cathai*. *Cambalu*.

This

Commodities of *Cathai.*

This Countrey is found to abound with *Rice*, *Grain*, *Wooll*, *Hemp*, *Rhubarb*, *Coral*, and abundance of *Silks*, both growing and brought hither from *China* and other Countreys, amounting to two thousands Carts yearly; the City is held to be 30 miles about in compass, and is repleniſhed with all *Artſmen* (*Aſtrologers* being here in great reputation) which may (conſidering their number found here, being, as ſome write, 5000) be more properly termed Fortune-tellers, or *Gypſies*; but theſe Countreys reſemble in cuſtoms the *Muſcovite* and *Chinois*, none being permitted to ſearch into their Cities and manners, except they come either as *Embaſſadors* or *Merchants*; yet what I have gathered of the *trade* of this Countrey, I will include under the title of *Cambalu*, the principal City of this *Empire*.

Chap. LXXXVII.

Of CAMBALU, *and the Trade thereof.*

Cambalu, and the trade thereof.

Cambalu, the *Metropolis* of *Cathai*, as *Sarmacand* is of *Zagathai*, is ſeated on the North-East border of this Countrey, containing both the old and new City, through which doth run the famous River of *Poliſanga*; it is accounted 28 miles in compaſs, or rather in ſquare, each angle containing 7 miles, and in every ſquare is placed three principal Gates which incloſeth the Town with Earthen Walls or Rampiers of 10 paces in thickneſs, and every Gate comprehending a ſumptuous Palace, and every angle having alſo an excellent Palace, where the Armours of the Garriſon Souldiers are kept, which is 1000 Souldiers at every Gate.

The Buildings are ſquared out proportionably, and every ſtreet is drawn out to a line, ſo that every Gate yields a free proſpect through the City to the oppoſite Gate, beautified on each ſide with ſtately Edifices and Houſes for the honourable of this Countrey.

In the midſt of the City is a ſumptuous Palace, wherein the *Grand Cham* reſideth, with all his *Queens* and *Children*, and wherein is placed a Bell, which is tolled at certain hours of the evening, after which may no man ſtir out of doors, until the beginning of the day following; the largeneſs, rarities, curioſity, and richneſs of this Palace, the partitions allowed his *Queens*, and lodgings appointed for his *Children*, and their daily attendants, and the order, beauty, and manner thereof, I willingly omit, as not pertinent to my preſent purpoſe.

Without this City walls are accounted 12 Suburbs of 3 in 4 miles long adjoyning to each of the aforeſaid 12 Gates, and here all *Merchants*, ſtrangers, and foreiners do abide, each Nation having a ſeveral *Cane* or ſtore-houſe, where they both lodge, and exerciſe their *Merchandize*, and traffick one with another for the *Commodities* of theſe ſeveral Countreys: the confluence of *Merchants* here cannot chooſe but be wonderful, ſeeing it is reported that the City is ſo populous, that the *Cham* maintaineth 5000 *Aſtrologers* here daily, beſides many thouſands of Souldiers both of Horſe and Foot, that 12000 Horſe is accounted but as his ordinary and daily Guard; beſides which, the neer neighbourhood of *Exendu*, the principal place of the *Grand Cham*, ſeated not many days journey hence, where *Merchants* are not permitted to enter, is built in a four ſquare figure, every ſide extending eight miles in length; within this Quadrant is another, whoſe ſides are ſix miles long; and within that another of four miles ſquare, which is accounted the very Palace it ſelf; and between which ſeveral walls are found *Walks*, *Gardens*, *Orchards*, *Fiſh-ponds*, *places* for all manner of *courtly* and *military* exerciſes, and alſo *Parks*, *Foreſts*, and *Chaſes*, for all manner of *pleaſures* and *game*, and the infinite number of attendants and ſervitours that of neceſſity is required to wait upon ſo great a *Prince*, with the Officers thereto belonging, cannot but much increaſe the *Trade* and *Commerce* of this City and place.

Exendu, and the largeneſs thereof.

As for the *Trade* of this City of *Cambalu*, and generally of all *Tartaria*, it is obſerved, that the Countrey (though in a large Tract) extending it ſelf upon the North Ocean; yet by reaſon of the long continued colds and froſts, the Inhabitants have but little benefit thereof; however it may be conceived, that the *Molucco's*, *Japans*, and other Iſlanders thereabout in the ſeaſon of the year, have here a great traffick, and that hence theſe *Tartarians* are furniſhed with the *Spices* of *India*, the *Gems* of *Pegu*, and *Bengala*, and peradventure with other the *Drugs* of *Arabia*: but upon the *Caſpian* Sea, they are the Maſters of many good Sea-Ports, beſides *Aſtracan* which of late they have loſt to the *Muſcovite*, as *Zahaſpa Coſmi*, *Melmeſuach*, and others; by which is conveyed to them the *Silks*, *Tapeſtries*, *Carpets*, *Arms*, and excellent *Manufactures* of *Perſia*, and in the *Black*-Sea, beſides *Capha*, now in ſubjection to the *Turks*, they enjoy the brave Ports of *Curaropo*, *Aſow*, and others, ſerving to convey unto them the *Commodities* of *Turkey*, *Trabeſond*, *Podolia*, *Walacia*, and other Countreys bordering upon the famous River of *Danubius*.

Now

Now for the other parts of this large *Empire*, it bordereth on the one ſide with *Muſcovia*, with whom it is now in peace, though not ſeldom at debate, from whence by the benefit of traffick, which I find obſerved not to be of any great conſequence, they have *rich Furs* and other the *Commodities* of this Countrey.

But where it bordereth upon *China*, which is for a very large extent of ground, by ſome Authors accounted 400 leagues, the common report of the ſtrict Laws and Cuſtoms of that Nation (to debar entrance to all ſtrangers) ſhould perſwade me of little traffick that way; yet I find it obſerved by ſome late travellers whoſe relation herein is queſtionable, that the City of *Cambalu* receiveth yearly thence by way of traffick 10000 *Carts* laden with *Silks* and *Stuffs* of the *China* fabrick; the truth thereof I refer to the cenſure of the Reader.

As for the *Moneys* current in this large Territory, I find it to be diverſly made, yet neither of *gold* nor of *ſilver* coined, but of the middle *bark* of the *Mulberry-Tree*, which being made firm, and cut into divers and round pieces great and little, they imprint the *Kings mark* thereupon, and from this mean ſtuff, the *Emperour* cauſeth a huge maſs of *Moneys* to be yearly made at *Cambalu*, which ſufficeth for his whole *Empire*, and no man under pain of death may coin or ſpend any other *Money*, or refuſe it in all his Kingdoms and Dominions; whereby it cometh to paſs, that *Merchants* often coming hither from far and remote Countreys, bring with them *Gold*, *Silver*, *Pearl*, and *precious Stones*, and receive the *Kings Money* for them; and becauſe the ſame is not current in their Countrey, they therewith buy in this *Empire* other the *Commodities* here found, which they carry hence away with them: the *King* alſo payeth his ſtipends, Officers and Armies with the ſaid *Moneys*, and buyeth whatſoever elſe he needeth with the ſame, ſo that no *Prince* in the world can exceed him in treaſure, which is at ſo eaſie a rate provided and procured.

Coins current in *Cambalu*, and through *Tartaria*, of the bark of Mulberry-trees.

Beſides which, I find it obſerved in ſome parts of this large Countrey ſubject to ſome ſubordinate *Kings*, in ſubjection to the *Great Cham*, that they uſe in ſome places pieces of *poliſht Coral* in ſtead of *Money*; and in others they have certain *twigs* of *Gold*, in lieu of *Money*, which is diſtinguiſhed by weight into ſeveral parcels, without ſtamp or character, and this is accounted in matters of conſequence: but they have a leſſer *coin* (if I may ſo term it) made of *Salt* which they boil in Caldrons for a certain time, which congealed they make into lumps, like our peny-loaves, which being made ſolid, is ſigned with the *Princes* ſtamp, and paſſeth thus current amongſt them, and wherewith they provide themſelves of all neceſſaries: in ſome others I find alſo that they uſe *Porcelan* for *Money*, and weighed *pieces* of *Gold*; for in ſome Countreys of this *Empire Silver Mines* are not found, and they give in proportion one *ounce* of *Gold* for five *ounces* of *Silver*; neither is it found in many places of this Countrey that they have the uſe of Letters; therefore the *Merchants* make their contracts and obligations in *tallies* of wood, the half whereof the one keepeth, and the other the other half: which being afterwards paid and ſatisfied, the ſaid *tally* is reſtored; not much unlike the cuſtom of *tallies* in *England*. And thus much ſhall ſerve to have ſaid of the *trade* in general of this Countrey; the ſtrange cuſtoms, manners, and forms of Government hinder all further particular knowledge of Trade to our *European Merchants*: therefore leaving thus this *Empire* and City, (contented with this ſhort ſurvey) I proceed to *India*, of late years become ſomewhat beter known to *Europe* and our Nation.

Of Coral poliſhed.

Of Salt in loaves hardned.

CHAP. LXXXVIII.

Of INDIA, *and the Provinces thereof.*

The *East-India* is commonly divided into two Parts, *viz.*

The one is *India* within *Ganges*, or that part thereof which lieth on the West side of the River of *Ganges*, which containeth 15 Provinces.

1. *Dulsinda*
2. *Pendab*
3. *Mandao*
4. *Delly*
5. *Agra.*
6. *Sanga*
7. *Cambaia*
8. *Decon*
9. *Canara*
10. *Malabar*
11. *Narsinga*
12. *Oristan*
13. *Botanter*
14. *Patanaw*
15. *Bengala*

In which is Places of Note,
- 1. *Caximir*, *Cascimir*, or *Chusmur*, 2. *Roree*, 3. *Nigara*, 4. *Seftan*. 5. *Multan*, 6. *Duckee*.
- 1. *Labor*, 2. *Saltan-paure*, 3. *Athec*.
- 1. *Mandao*, 2. *Molton*, 3. *Scernus*, *Polymbothy*.
- 1. *Delly*, 2. *Tremel*, 3. *Doceti*.
- 1. *Fatapore*, 2. *Agra*, 3. *Hendee*, 4. *Biani*.
- 1. *Azmere*, 2. *Citor*.

The Province of
- 1. *Sinda*, in which is found 1. *Tata*, 2. *Lawrilander*, 3. *Calwalla*, 4. *Redempore*, 5. *Nuraquemire*.
- 2. *Guzarat*, in which is found, 1. *Diu*, 2. *Sauran*, 3. *Boldra*, 4. *Ardovat*, 5. *Madabat*, 6. *Saringa*, 7. *Periano*, 8. *Sarkeff*.
- 3 *Cambaia*, in which is, 1. *Cambaia*, 2. *Barocho*, 3. *Swalley*, 4. *Sarat*, 5. *Neriand*, 6. *Daman*, 7. *Campanel*, 8. *Dacaiotote*, 9. *Netherly*, 10. *Bandore*, 11. *Tanai*.

In which is Places of Note,
- 1. *Bidoe*, 2. *Visapore*, 3. *Danagar*, 4. *Decan*, 5. *Sintacora*, 6. *Goa*, 7. *Chaul*, 8. *Balagnate*, 9. *Brampore*, 10. *Syra*.
- 1. *Melinda*, 2. *Onor*, 3. *Baticalia*, 4. *Mangalor*, 5. *Mayendre*, 6. *Lispor*, 7. *Solsette*.

Is divided into seven Provinces, *viz.*
- 1. *Cononor* — where is: 1. The City of *Cononor*, 2. *Cata*, 3. *Peripatan*, 4. *Marabia*, 5. *Tramopatan*, 6. *Main*.
- 2. *Calicut* — where is: 1. *Pandarane*, 2. *Tanor*, 3. *Partangale*, 4. *Chatua*, 5. *Chale*, 6. *Capacote*, 7. *Calicut*.
- 3. *Cranganor* — where is: 1. *Cranganor*, a City of that Name.
- 4. *Cochin* — 1. *Angamale*. 2. *Cochin*.
- 5. *Cai-Colam* — 1. *Cai-Colam*, the chief town.
- 6. *Coulan* — 1. The City of *Coulan*.
- 7. *Travancor* — 1. *Travancor*, the chief City; 2. *Quilacare*.

In which is of Note,
- 1. *Cael*, 2. *Golconda*, 3. *Chamdagrin*, 4. *Prepeti*, 5. *Chambaram*, 6. *Madura*, 7. *Gingi*, 8. *Tanaor*, 9. *Maliapur*, 10. *Choromandel*, 11. *Casta*, 12. *Negapatan*, 13. *Tarnassari*, 14. *Bisnagar*, 15. *Penegardo*, 16, *Narsinga*, the chief City.
- 1. *Oristan*, 2. *Cateoba*, 3. *Angeli*, 4. *Bacalli*, 5. *Sinnergan*, 6. *Senerpate*.
- 1. *Bottia*, 2. *Clamur*, 3. *Kucares*, 4. *Couche*, 5. *Goureu*, 6. *Rame*, 7. *Recan*, 8. *Tripura*.
- 1. *Patane*, 2. *Banaras*, 3. *Siripur*, 4. *Ciandecan*.

- 1. *Bengala* the City, 2. *Gouro*, 3. *Catigan*, 4. *Taxda*, 5. *Porow Grande*, 6. *Porer Pequeno*.
- 2. The Islands in the Gulf of *Bengala*, are,

The other is *India* without *Ganges*, or that part thereof which lieth on the East side of the River of *Ganges*, which containeth six Provinces.

1. *Brama*
2. *Couchin-China*
3. *Cambaia*
4. *Jangoma*
5. *Siam*
6. *Pegu*

Where is Places of Note,
- 1. *Milintay*, 2. *Miranda*, 3. *Bacam*, 4. *Cavilan*, 5. *Prom*, 6. *Tangu*, 7. *Ana*, 8. *Brema*.
- 1. The City of *Couchin-China*.
- 1. *Campa*, 2. *Cambaia*, 3. *Cudurmuch*, 4. *Coul*.

In which is the Provinces, 1. *Jangoma*, 2. *Lonea*, 3. *Curroy*.

In which is
- 1. The Kingdom of *Malaca*, where is the City of 1. *Malaca*, *Sincapura*, 3. *Polazimbilam*, 2. *Jor* alias *Johor*, a City so called in that Kingdom, 3. Kingdom is *Patana*, where is the City of *Patane*, 4. The Kingdom of *Siam*, where is 1. *Socotai*, 2. *Quedoa*, 3. *Tana*, 4. *Lugar*, 5. *Calantan*, 6. *Siam*. 5. The Kingdom of *Mauntay*, where is the City of *Odia*, alias *Udie*.

A B

A — 6. *Pegu*

B — Is divided into five Kingdoms, *viz.*

1. *Verma*, the chief City thereof is *Verma*.
2. *Machin*, the chief City thereof so called.
3. *Orachan*, the chief Towns therein are, 1. *Diang.* 2. *Sundina*, 3. *Arachan*.
4. *Martuan*, the principal City therein so called.
5. *Pegu*, in which is 1. *Cosmi*, 2. *Jocabel*, 3 *Dian*, 4. *Coilan*, 5. *Lanagon*, 6. *Dala*, 7. *Siluamped*, 8. *Mecao*, 9. *Siriangh*, 10. *Pegu*, the principal City.

India and the Provinces thereof.

India is bounded on the East with *China*, on the West with the River *Indus*, on the North with *Tartaria* above-mentioned, on the South with the *Ocean*, taking his name of *Indus*, a famous River here running 1000 miles ere it meet the Ocean; it lay after the conquest thereof by *Alexander the Great* for many years undiscovered, the *Merchants* only thereof were found to bring their native *Commodities* to *Sarmacand*, and *Cambalu* aforementioned, to *exchange* against such *Commodities* as those Countreys afforded, as to the common *Empories*; and likewise to *Ormus* where they provided themselves of all *Egyptian* and *Arabian Commodities*: by which means knowledg was got of their Countreys; but the great worth and wealth thereof was not fully known and discovered to us till of late years, by the Navigation first of the *Portugals*, then of the *Dutch* and *English*, this Countrey became better surveyed, finding that the same afforded and abounded in all manner of *Minerals*, (*Lead* and *Copper* only excepted) with all manner of *Cattel* (*Horse* excepted;) with all manner of *precious Stones*, with all manner of *Spices*, some *Drugs*, and other *Commodities*, as in their particular *Provinces* shall be more particularly remembred.

Commodities of *India*.

The famous River *Ganges* runneth through this Countrey, to which the *Indians* go in Pilgrimage, as if the water washed in or drunk, could bring salvation to them: this divideth *India* into two parts, called *India intra Gangem*, and *India extra Gangem*, both which include many large Provinces and Kingdoms; and first *India intra Gangem* hath nine principal Kingdoms, which I will briefly, following some Authors opinion, pass cursorily through.

Ganges.

First *Narsinga*, the chief City *Maleaper*, or St. *Thomas*, where they hold the body of this Apostle was burnt, though the *Spaniards* hold his body was found under I know not how many fathom of ground in *Calamane*, by devout Fryers, that after the religious receipt of the Sacrament of their wafer god, digged for him and found it; *vide Mafe Jesuit*. The second is *Malavar*, and the third *Ballasia*, in which are found three famous Mart Towns, *Cochin* and *Calicute*, and *Conanor*: the last having a large and safe Haven commodious for the *trade* of these Countreys, distant from *Calicute* 30 miles, and *Calicute* distant from *Cochin* 80 miles: *Calicute* by reason of its great concourse of *Merchants* is here a famous Mart, and extendeth it self for three miles all along the shore, principally affording to Christendom that sort of *Pepper*, taking its name hence of *Calicute Pepper*, also *Callicoes* cloth, and the other sort of *Pepper* of the name of this Countrey of *Malavar*.

1. *Narsinga*.
2. *Malavar*.
3. *Ballasia*, *Conanor*.

The fourth is *Cambaia*, a famous Kingdom, very rich and populous, the chief City is also of the same name, and one of the richest of these Countreys containing 800000 persons.

4. *Cambaia*.

The fifth is *Mandao*, wherein is the City *Mandao*, being 30 miles in compass, which held out a siege of 12 years against the *Mogul*, who is King hereof, as likewise of those former Provinces named.

5. *Mandao*.

The sixth and seventh is *Bengala* and *Aristan*, where is found the Cities of *Cattigan* and *Satigan*, and principally for *trade* that of *Bengala*, on the banks of a Gulph known by that name; and *Orissa* inhabited by Christians of St. *Thomas* so called, because he converted them.

6. *Bengala*.
7. *Aristan*.

The eighth is *Canora*, under the command of the *Mogul*; the most famous Cities are *Ultabat*, *Lispor*, *Melinda*, &c.

8. *Canora*.

The ninth is *Dellia*, the chief City being *Dellie*, the sometimes residence of the great *Mogul*; the other famous Cities are *Tremel*, *Fatabar*, and *Chesmer* famous for the study here of Magick: all these mighty Provinces have been conquered by the Great *Moguls* forces within these 90 years, to the astonishment of all *India*.

9. *Dellia*.

India extra Gangem.

India extra Gangem contains 12 potent Kingdoms, and all under command of the potent Kings of *Barma*, which cursorily I will also run over.

The first is *Macin*, famous for that *Sweet-wood* which this Countrey doth produce, called *Aloes*, or *Lignum Vitæ*, valued at its weight in pure silver, serviceable only here for the pompous funerals of great Princes; the chief City for *trade* is the said *Macin*.

1. *Macin*. *Lignum Vitæ*.

The second is *Aracan*, wherein is the City of *Ava*, which through the World is so famous for the abundance of *Gems*,

2. *Aracan*. *Ava*.

3. *Cambaia.* The third is *Cambaia*, famous for this City of *Cambaia*, a place of great *traffick*, which affords plenty of *Gold*, *Silver*, *Aloes*, and many other *commodities* of great worth.

4. *Couchin-China.* The fourth is *Couchin-China*, aboundeth with the like *commodities* brought to *Couchin-China*, the chief City of this Kingdom; and much frequented by *Merchants* of all Countreys for *Porcelane* and *China Diſhes* here made, and much in eſteem and uſe in theſe Countreys.

5. *Barma.* The fifth is *Barma*, made famous only within 60 years, for the Princes hereof have vanquiſhed all the former Kingdoms, and made them tributaries to this Kingdom and this Scepter.

6. *Siam.* The ſixth is *Siam*, once the Lady of all *India*, now ſubject to *Barma*; the principal Cities are *Mollacia*, in compaſs 20 miles, a Town of great reſort for *Merchants*, for the *traffick* of *Spices*, and now in ſubjection to the *Portugals*: the next is *Siam*, ſituate on the River *Mean*, which every year over-floweth the Countrey for 120 miles: and laſtly, *Odin*: on the River *Cuipomo*, on which 200000 Boats are found daily to be ſet on work, and contains 400000 families; and is now known the reſidence of that famous and fortunate King of *Barma* before-mentioned.

7. *Pegu.* The ſeventh is *Pegu*, which gives name to a principal City, having a rich ſoil and harborous Sea-ſhore, the principal known Haven is *Martaban*; and here is alſo *Laſmin*, a City of great *commerce*. This Countrey hath ſuffered much by Sword, Peſtilence and Famine, within theſe late years, and is now as the reſt, a Province of this aforeſaid powerful King of *Barma*.

Now having thus ſurveyed *India* in the general and in groſs, as it is divided into Kingdoms and Provinces, it will be requiſite it ſhould next be ſurveyed in the particular, ſo far as it may concern our preſent purpoſe, which is the *commerce* and *trade* thereof, ſo far forth as it is at this day known to our Nation, wherein I could wiſh my experience better to ſhew the particulars thereof, in conſideration of the large extent of ground that is comprized under this name of *India*, ſtretching it ſelf from *Taurus* to the Ocean one way, and from *China* to *Perſia*, which is neer 4000 miles another way, at which place it will be fitteſt for me to begin my *trade*, and ſee what may be obſerved therein. Yet before I enter into this diſcovery, and give a particular relation of ſuch materials, wherewith *trade* is in it ſelf practiſed through this large tract of Lands, Iſlands and Seas; and before I ſhew the matter wherewith this *trade* is in all this Countrey driven, it will not be improper I ſhould alſo ſee who they principally are that manage this *trade*, and to whom this great *traffick* appertaineth, either as they are natives and here born, or as they are ſtrangers and here are induced to reſide, attracted thereto by the ſole motive of the great *commerce* and rich *commodities* found either naturally here growing, or artificially here made and produced.

Commodities of *India* in general. This Countrey then as I ſaid before aboundeth in the general with all manner of *Minerals*, Copper and Lead excepted; with all ſorts of *Cattel*, Horſes excepted; with all manner of *Spices*, with many ſorts of *Drugs*, *Cotton Cloth*, *precious Stones*, &c. to which may be added the want of Wine and Wheat that here they have, that ſo this Countrey might be beholding in ſome ſort to others, as others are for her commodities to this. Theſe being then the prime commodities wherewith *trade* is here maintained, I will note the *Traders* and *native Merchants* that are here reſident, which properly I may account to be of 5 ſeveral ſorts, all acknowledging ſeveral rites, religions and cuſtoms; and therefore partake of ſo many ſeveral forms and manners in the managing of their affairs of *Merchandizing*. The Gentile *Merchants* are the firſt, and are found of great eminency in ſome parts of this Tract. The *native Chriſtians* converted by the diſcipline of St. *Thomas* are the ſecond, who in many places are found to manage a great and ample *trade* through this Countrey: the third are the *Mahometans*, *Perſians* and *Tartarians*, eſpecially ſince the great Victories of the *Mogur* found here alſo of great quality and eſtates. The fourth are the *Jews*, who live ſtraglingly diſperſed over and through all the parts of this Countrey, and in every Princes Dominions exerciſe the ſame. The fifth are *Moors* and *Arabians*, who ſome 200 years paſt, ſeized on ſome Haven Towns here alongſt this coaſt, driving the natives unto the inland parts, and at this day are ſeen to be very great *Merchants*. The ſixth are the *Portugals*, who poſſeſſing ſome few Sea-towns commodious for *traffick*, brag of the conqueſt of the whole Countrey, which they are in no more poſſibility intirely to conquer and poſſeſs, then the *French* were to ſubdue *Spain* when they were poſſeſſed of the Fort of *Perpignan*, or the *Engliſh* to be Maſters of *France* when they were only Sovereigns of *Calis*. And now to the Cities of this Tract, where at this day is found a *trade* to be practiſed, and *firſt* of *Diu*.

The Merchants in general trading in *India*.

Chap. LXXXIX.

Of DIU *and the* Trade *thereof.*

THE Town and Island of *Diu* lyeth about 20 Leagues from the famous River *Indus*, and not far distant from the firm Land; it is now subject to the *Portugals*, who have conquered both the Island and Town from the King of *Cambaia*, and so fortified it, as it is conceived to be now invincible. This Town hath a very good and great Haven, and therein is found a great concourse of *Merchants* of all Nations, as *Turks*, *Persians*, *Arabians*, *Armenians*, and others of sundry Countreys; and because of the continual *traffick* thereof, it is accounted the best and most profitable revenue the King of *Spain* hath in all *India*, for that the *Banians*, *Gusurates*, *Rumo's* and *Persians*, which *traffick* in *Cambaia*, and from thence to the *Red-Sea* and *Mecca*, do both discharge their wares and take in their lading here at *Diu*, by reason of the commodious situation thereof, as lying at the entrance of *Cambaia*, and from *Diu* it is shipt and sent to *Cambaia*, and so brought back again to *Diu*. *Diu* and the trade thereof.

The *Commodities* of this place and this coast are first, fine *Cotton-Linen* of sundry sorts, which they call *Joryms*, *Sluyers*, and *Lamparads*, and which we call by the general name of *Callicoes*, also *Cocos Oil*, *India-Nuts*, *Butter*, *Pitch*, *Tar*, *Sugar-candied*, *Iron* good store, and most excellent and fair *Leather*, which is artificially wrought with Silks of all colours both flowers and personages; and which is in *India* much esteemed to lay upon beds and tables, instead of carpets and coverlets: they make also here all sorts of *curious desks*, *cupboards*, *chests*, *boxes*, *standishes*, and a thousand such like devices in wood, guilded with variety of colours, wrought with imagery and *Mother* of *Pearl*, which are carried hence throughout all *India*; but especially to *Goa* and *Cochin*, against the time that the *Portugal* Ships come thither to take in their lading to go homewards. Commodities of *Diu*, and that Coast.

Other observations of the further *trade* of this place I refer to *Goa*, the Metropolis of *India* in possession of the *Portugals*, to which all the other Forts possessed by the *Portugals*, in some sort have a reference in the matter and manner of their *trade*.

Chap. XC.

Of CAMBAIA *and the* Trade *thereof.*

CAMBAIA the principal City of the Kingdom so called, is a fair and large City, and contained some years past 800000 persons; it is seated on the imbosure of the famous River *Indus*, and there the River inlargeth it self to a great breadth, till it come to the *Isles* of *Vacas*, having the Island of *Diu* on the one side, and the Cities of *Deman* and *Surrate* on the other: it is absolutely the greatest City of *trade* in these parts, and therein is a *Factory* seated for the traffick in these Countreys of the *English* and *Dutch East India Companies*: here is also found great concurrency of *Merchants* as well of *Christians*, as of *Persians*, *Arabians*, and *Armenians*, but the natives which are called the *Gusurates* and *Banians*, are esteemed the greatest and most politick *Merchants* of all *India*, and held in subtilty equal with any Nation under the Sun. Of *Cambaia* and the trade thereof.

The *commodities* for traffick that this Countrey either naturally affordeth, or is artificially here fabricated, is *Corn*, *Rice*, and such grain, *Butter* and *Oil*, wherewith for their abundance they furnish all the Countreys round about them; also great quantity of *Cotton Linens* are here made, which we term *Callicoes* of all sorts, called by them *Canequins*, *Boffetta's*, *Jarins*, *Cautares*, and others of sundry kinds of making, from the very courset wherewith they make their sails for shipping, to the finest, which are by us known by the name of *Calico Lawns*; also here are made sundry fine *Carpets* called *Alcatiffes* and *Banquies*; also many sorts of *Coverlets*, called *Codorins*; also many manufactures of *wood carved* and *imbellisht*, some with *Mother* of *Pearl*, and some with *silver* and such like; also here are found sundry sorts of *precious stones*, as *Spinals*, *Rubies*, *Granads*, *Jacinths*, *Amethysts*, *Chrysolites*, *Amber*, *Agats*, *Jasper*; also sundry *Drugs*, as *Opium*, *Camphora*, *Bangue* and *Sandal wood*, *Sugars*, and lastly and principally *Anil* or *Indico* is here growing, prepared and made ready, and from hence carried throughout the whole world: the principal places in this Countrey affording the same is, *Bianny*, *Fetterbarre*, *Sherkis*, *Lahore*, and other places thereabouts. Commodities of *Cambaia*.

To this place I should add the famous Port of *Surrat* and *Baroche*, being as is *Cambaia* under subjection of the *Great Mogul*, and seated in this tract, which because in matters of traffick I do not find to vary from the former, I willingly omit, and therefore comprehend them under this Chapter and Title, proceeding to the current *coins*, *weights* and *measures*. *Surrat* and *Baroche*, and the trade thereof.

ſures found in uſe and practiſed in theſe Cities, as in ſubjection to one and the ſame Prince, who is Sovereign thereof.

Coins of *Cambaia* and *Moguls* Countrey.

The ancient current and general *coin* of this Countrey is the *Mahmudy*, ſtamped by that famous King *Mahmood* in the firſt conqueſt of theſe Countreys, which was accounted for (——) *Res* of *Portugal*, and by the *Engliſh* there reſident eſtimated 12 *d. ſterling*. But the *Grand Mogul* being the laſt Conquerour, prohibited the ſaid coins of *Mahumdis*, and therefore at this day they are found very ſcarſe, yet moſt frequent in *Guſurat*. The moſt current *coin* now throughout his Territories being the *Ruppie*, of which there are divers ſorts, which are,

The *Caſanna Ruppia* which is the common *Ruppia*, worth in *India* $\frac{1}{4}$ *Mahomudy*, and eſtimated *incirca* 2 s. 3 d. *ſterling*.

The *Jacquerree Ruppie*, 5 of which makes 6 *Caſanna Ruppies*.

The *Soway Ruppie*——4 whereof makes 5 *Caſanna Ruppies*.

Accounts kept in *Surrat* and *Cambaia*.

The *Hondee Ruppie* of equal value with the *Caſanna Ruppie* aboveſaid; and in theſe laſt do the *Merchants* of *Guſurat* keep their accounts: Beſides which they have for ſmaller *coins* current theſe:

The *Pice*, accounting 34 to the *Mamody*, which is 10 *d ſterling*.

The *Shahee* accounted to be 10 *Pices*, or 10 *Cosbegs*.

And ſome there are that keep their accounts in *Mahomodis*, accounting 2 $\frac{1}{5}$ *Mahomdy* to be one *Hondee* or *Caſanna Ruppie*, being thus eſteemed for 2 *s.* 6 *d. ſterling*, as 2 *Ruppies* are accounted for 1 Rx $\frac{8}{9}$ *Spaniſh*, though indeed not found always of that value, for the *Ruppie* is here obſerved with the right of a Princes coin, and the Rx $\frac{8}{9}$ for a merchandize or commodity, riſing and falling: the ſaid *Ruppia* in *Agra* is found to paſs for 84 *Pices*; but this is thus moſt current in *Amadever*, *Lahore*, and other the places where the *Chriſtians* of *Europe* and others do provide and buy their *Indico*, &c. and there two of the ſaid *Ruppia's* make in ordinary payment for Merchandize 1 Rx $\frac{8}{9}$ of *Spaniſh*.

Weights in *Cambaia*, *Surrat*, *Agra*, and the *Moguls* Dominions.

There is generally found throughout the Dominions of the *Great Mogul* two ſeveral *weights*; the one proper to Silk, and the other for all *Merchandize* beſides, and both of theſe have their foundation upon a *weight* of copper called, as the coin aforeſaid, the *Pice*.

A *Pice* in Silk is accounted 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Mitigals*.

A *Mitigal* is ( ) is about 13 *d.* 10 *Troy*.

A *Pice* of Silk is alſo accounted for 2 *Tolls*, 1 *Toll* is 12 *Maſſes*.

A *Sear*, of which there is a ſmall and great; the ſmall *Sear* is ordinarily uſed in Silk, and accounted 30 *Tolls*.

Now for the common *weight* for all other *Commodities*, I will begin with the *Sear*, which varies here in ſeveral parts of this Countrey.

A *Sear* of *Surrat* is 18 *Pices* weight of copper money, which is 13 $\frac{1}{5}$ ounces *Averdupois*.

A *Sear* of *Agra* called the *Sear Acoberg*, is 30 *Pices*, which is 22 ounces *Averdupois*.

A *Sear* of *Agra* called the *Sear Janquery* is 36 *Pices*, being the common *Sear* of all *India*, and double the *Surrat Sear*, which is 26 $\frac{2}{5}$ ounces.

A *Sear* of *Puttana* and *Ganges* is 37 *Pices*, and thoſe that have made a ſtrict calculation, have found that 22 common *Pices* makes 16 ounces *Averdupois*.

They have alſo in uſe in theſe Countreys two *Maunds*.

A *Maund* ſmall of *Surrat* is 40 *Sears* of *Surrat*, and the ſaid *Maund* is 33 *l. Averdupois*.

But they have for ſome commodities another *Maund* in *Surrat* about 27 *l. Averdupois*.

A *Candil* of *Surrat*, *Cambaia*, &c. is 20 of the ſaid *Maunds*.

Sears 40 makes a ſmall *Maund* of 33 *l. Engliſh*.

Sears 40 great make a great *Maund* of 54 $\frac{3}{4}$ *l. Engliſh*, and ſome have obſerved it to be 55 *l. Engliſh*; and this is the *Maund* of *Agra*.

Amadever.

In *Amadever* this difference is found in the ſaid weight.

A *Maund* is 40 *Sear*, which is 18 *Pices* and 33 *l. Engliſh*.

And the 100 *Maunds* of *Amadever* is 63 *Maunds* of *Agra*.

For *Gold*, *Silver*, *Muſk*, *Civet*, *Bezoar-ſtone*, they have another weight which they call the *Toll*, being 12 *maſſes*, and is 7 *d.* 16 grain *Troy weight* in *England*, as hath been obſerved both by the *Engliſh* and *Portugal Merchants*.

It is not to be queſtioned, but that this ſo large tract of Countrey muſt admit of more diverſity of *weights*, which I am inforced to paſs over in ſilence by reaſon of my ignorance, and refer what is here omitted to the better experienced.

Meaſures in *Cambaia*, *Surrat*, *Agra*, and *Moguls* Countrey.

There is uſed in theſe parts two common *meaſures*, and both called a *Covado*, a ſhort and long *Covado*.

The ſhort *Covado* of *Surrat*, *Cambaia*, &c. uſed in the ſales of many commodities, as *Linen* and *Silk*, is 27 inches *Engliſh*.

The long *Covado* of *Surrat* uſed for woollen cloth is 35 inches.

But

But in *Agra*, *Lahore*, *Dilly*, *Brampore*, &c. the ordinary and common *Covado* is found to hold 32 inches, and called in some places of this Countrey *Elahy*.

At *Puttana* they have a *Covado* of 38 inches, and by the observation of some, it hath been found that 1 ½ *Covado* of *Puttana* is 5 *Covado's* of *Agra*, which makes four Yards *English*.

And note that in all the *Moguls* Countrey they use no concave *measures* for any grain or liquid commodities, but sell the same by weight, in the same nature as they do all *ponderous* and *massie commodities*.

They *measure* their ground and days journeys by a *measure* which they call a *Corso*, which is one thousand five hundred *Geometrical paces*, and is accounted in common estimation of our late travellers a *mile* and *a half English*.

In this tract and belonging to this Prince are many famous *Towns of trade*, the chiefest is *Lahore*, famous for the *Indico* there growing, and prepared; and for that admirable high-way to *Agra* of twenty days journeys, beset on each side with *Mulberry-trees*, and whence there departeth yearly above twelve thousand *Camels* laden with *Spices* to *Hispahan*, which are brought hither from *India*. *Lahore.*

The next principal town is *Amadabar*, famous in these parts for the great trade and excellent situation thereof, as being the most eminent City of the *Gusurates*. Neither is *Tutta* here to be forgotten, though an Island Town, yet seated on the famous River of *Indus*, and having dependency and belonging thereunto: and that excellent Port of *Lowribander*, three days journey distant from it, on the shore commonly intitled the Coast of *Sindie*, wherein it hath been observed by our *European* Navigators, that Ships may safely ride without receiving harm by the worms, which do much hurt in *SURAT*, and all alongst the coast of *India*. *Amadabar.* *Tutta.* *Lowribander.*

CHAP. XCI.

Of GOA, *and the Trade thereof.*

GOA is the *Metropolis* of *India*, I mean of those that are under the command of the *Portugal* or *Spaniard*, where the *Viceroy*, *Archbishop*, and the *King* his *Consul*, and *Chancery* do reside; here is also the Staple of all *India Commodities*, whereto *Merchants* of *Arabia*, *Armenia*, *Persia*, *Cambaia*, *Bengala*, *Pegu*, *Siam*, *Malacca*, *Java*, *Molucco*, *China*, and of sundry other Countreys do resort: It is seated in an Island of three miles circuit, but is but little distant from the firm Land; the Port is capacious of good Ships, but if they exceed 200 Tuns they unlade short of the Town at a place called *Bardes*, well built with fair houses both publick and private, after the *Portugal* manner, and hath in it many *Cloisters*, *Churches*, and *Friories*; but is not fortified with any walls, but the contrived and continued buildings of the houses, serves both for defence and inclosure: in the heart of the City is a Street called the *Leilon*, where a daily assembly is made from 7 to 9 in the morning, not only of *Merchants* from all parts, but also of *Gentry*; and during the said hours the said Street is repleniſhed with all *Commodities* and *Merchandize* from all the afore-named Kingdoms, set forth in manner of our Fairs in *England*; which daily is thus practised, and wherein the rich *Commodities* of those Countreys are vended and put to sale; besides which, there are particular Streets where the native *Indians* do dwell together, being found to be here great *Merchants*, and for the most part inhabit neer together, especially such as are found to be of one and the same Art and Profession, being bound by the strict Laws of this Countrey, every man to marry within his own and the same Trade, and to bring up likewise their children in their own and the same Profession; which law (being strictly observed) giveth great perfection to all Arts here practised: their Winter begins here the last of *April*, continuing till *September*, and is called Winter, not for the cold, but for the continual rains that are found all this time; the rest of the time is accounted Summer, which is without rain, and the pleasantest of all other seasons upon this Coast. *Goa*, and the trade thereof.

The *Commodities* natural of this place are not observeable, the Island small, and the firm Land plentiful in *Palm-trees*, *Cocus*, and the like: the City is the common Staple for all *India Commodities*, brought hither by others, and here *bartered* and *exchanged* for other; but of it self not affording any of note or consequence. Commodities of *Goa*.

They have here two sorts of *Moneys*, a good, and a bad, and therefore in all contracts they are as well to bargain for the *money* that is to be received, as for the *commodity* that is to be sold: but because this place is neighboured with sundry great Nations that traffick hither; it will be fit I should inlarge my self a little further on this subject. Coins current in *Goa*.

The common *moneys* here current is called the *Pardaus Xeraphin*, coined here, and worth 300 *Res* of *Portugals*, and is as much as three *Testons*, which is *English money* about four shillings six pence sterling.

One

One *Pardau* is five *Tanga's*, which is an imaginary *coin*, and is in both ſorts of the *coins* in uſe, as accounting five *Tanga's* bad money, being the ſame in worth as four *Tanga's* of good money.

One *Tangas* is worth four good *Ventins*, and five bad *Ventins*, a *coin* alſo *imaginary*, and not real, and is worth ſeventy five *Baſaruco's*.

A *Vintin* is worth 15 bad *Baſaruco's*, and 18 good *Baſaruco's*, which is the loweſt and ſmalleſt *coin* here in uſe.

Three *Baſaruco's* is worth two *Res* of *Portugal money*, and by this account, the *Pardu Sheraphin* is worth 375 *Baſaruco's*: and theſe are all the proper *coins* of *Goa*: the other here current are

The *Perſia Larins*, a *coin* of very fine *ſilver*, and worth 110 *Baſaruco's*.

The *Pagode* of *gold* worth about 10 *Tanga's*, is 8 *s. ſterling*.

The *Venetiander* of *gold*, worth 2 *Pardaus Sheraphin*.

The *St. Thomas* of *gold*, worth 8 *Tangas*.

The *Rial* of $\frac{8}{8}$ called *Pardaus de Reales*, worth commonly 440 *Res* of *Portugal*; but theſe and the *Larins* of *Perſia* may here be accounted for *Commodities*, riſing and falling in price, as the occaſions of *Merchants* inforce them.

Sheraffs. But note that all *moneys* are here paid and received by the hands of *Sheraffs*, as is the manner in *Turkey* and other Eaſtern Countreys, who make good the loſs and damage either in tale or goodneſs for a ſmall conſideration, and by the *Portugals* termed *Cernidors*.

Weights of Goa. The *weights* common in *Goa*, and along the coaſt of *India*, that is ſubject to the Crown of *Spain*, are divers; the uſual known is as in *Portugal* the *Quintal* and the *Rove*; and this is moſt in uſe for all *European Commodities*.

But they have in uſe another, proper for *Honey*, *Sugar*, *Butter*, which is called the *Maund*, being 12 *l.* of the *weight* above-mentioned.

Another proper only to *Pepper*, and other ſuch *Indian Spices*, they have, which they call the *Bahar*, accounted three *Quintals* and a half of *Portugal weight*, which by reaſon of the neer concordancy that it hath with the *hundred* of *London*, I ſhall not need to ſay any thing further thereof.

Meaſures of Goa. The *meaſure* of length is the ſame as is uſed in *Lisbon*.

The *meaſure* of *Grain*, *Rice*, and ſuch like *Commodities* is called a *Medida*, being about a *ſpan* high, and half a finger broad, 24 whereof is accounted a *Mand*.

Mands 20, is accounted one *Candil*, which is about 14 *buſhels Engliſh*, and by this *meaſure* they account their *tunnage* in ſhipping; yet it is found, that ſome ſort of *Rice* is here ſold by the *Fardo*, being round bundles wrapt in ſtraw, and bound about with cords, and theſe ſhould weigh by the cuſtom of the place $3\frac{1}{2}$ *Maunds*.

There is upon this coaſt a great *trade* in uſe for *Pearls*, which becauſe it is of great moment in this and other places of *India*; it will be fit I ſhould ſhew the manner thereof.

The order how they fiſh, and trade for Pearls. The *fiſhing* for *Pearls* beginneth yearly in *March* and *April*, and continueth but 50 days; but yet they fiſh not always in one place every year, but change their places by certain appointed and ſetled orders amongſt the principal that have the over-ſight thereof.

Now when the time of this *fiſhing* draweth near, then they ſend very good *Divers* that go purpoſely to diſcover where the greateſt heaps of *Oyſters* are under water, and on the ſhore oppoſite to that place, there they ſet up and plant a Village with Houſes, and a *Bazaro* or market-place, of ſtone and other materials, which ſtandeth as long as the *fiſhing* time laſteth; and is for that time furniſhed with all things neceſſary, which now and then happeneth to be neer unto places inhabited, and now and then afar off, according to the place appointed for that years *fiſhing*.

The *fiſher-men* themſelves are for the moſt part *Chriſtians*, natives of that Countrey; neither is any other debarred from this *fiſhing* that will, paying a certain tribute or acknowledgment to the *King* of *Spain*, and to the *Jeſuites* who have ſundry *Churches* upon that coaſt: now during the ſaid *fiſhing*, there are alway maintained three or four *Faſts* or *Galliots* armed to defend the *fiſhers* from *injuries* and *Rovers*. The order of which *fiſhing* is obſerved to be thus:

There are commonly three or four Barks, and their companies that make conſortſhip together much reſembling our *Engliſh Pilot-boats*, having eight or ten men in a boat, and in the morning they go out together from the ſhore, and anchor in 15 or 18 fathom water, which is the ordinary depths of this whole coaſt; and being thus moored to their Anchor, they caſt a rope into the Sea, and at the end of that rope uſually make faſt a great ſtone, and then they have in readineſs a *Diver*, who hath his *noſe and his ears well ſtopped and anointed with Oil*, and a basket faſtened about his neck, or under his left arm; then he ſinketh down by the ſaid rope to the bottom of the Sea, and as faſt as he can he filleth the ſaid basket, and being full, he then ſhaketh the rope, and his fellows that hold the other end, and are in their Bark, inſtantly hale him up with his filled basket, and in this wiſe they go one by one until they have laden their ſaid boat with *Oyſters*; and in the evening returning aſhore to the

Village

Village, every company maketh their own heap or mount of *Oysters* by themselves, one distant from another in such wise, that there is seen a great long row of Mounts or heaps of *Oysters*, which remain untouched until such time as the *fishing* be ended; and at the end whereof every company sitteth down about their mount or heap, and fall to opening of them, which they may easily do, because that then they be both dry, dead, and brittle; and if every *Oyster* should prove to have *Pearls* in them, it would prove a very good purchase unto them: but many are found to have no *Pearls* at all in them; therefore when their *fishing* is done, they then perceive whether their said *fishing* and gathering proveth good or bad.

Now there are certain men expert in the choice and distinction of *Pearls*, which here they call *Chittini*, which set and make the price of *Pearls*, according to their *carrats*, each *carrat* being four *grains*, and these with an instrument of copper having holes therein of several greatness serving to distinguish the sorts, to which also they consider their *beauty* and *goodness*, and then thereof make four several sorts. The first sort be the *round Pearls*, which they call *Aia* or *Uuia* of *Portugal*, because the *Portugals* buy them: the second sort, which are not round, are called *Aia* of *Bengala*: the third sort, which are not so good as the second, they call *Aia* of *Canora*, that is to say, the Kingdom of *Bisnagar*: the fourth and last, and indeed the worst sort, they call *Aia* of *Cambaia*: and thus the price being by the men set thereon, according to their sorts, goodness, and greatness, there are *Merchants* of every Countrey which are ready with their *Moneys* in their hands to buy them; so that in few days, all the said parcels are bought up, according to the said prices set upon them, altering according to the *carrat*, *beauty*, and *shape* thereof. And this is the manner of the *fishing*, and dispersing of the *Pearls* throughout *India*, and thence through the World, so far forth as I thought good to insert the same in this place.

Chap. XCII.

Of the Trade in general practised alongst the Coast of INDIA.

The general trade of the Coast of *Ind*

THE Coast of *India* known in these Regions, is only so accounted from the *Islands* called *las Vachas*, or from the Town of *Daman* to the Cape of *Comorin*, not above 200 miles in length, wherein besides the *Metropolis Goa*, are found sundry others in subjection to the Crown of *Portugal*; as first *Daman* to the North of *Goa*; then *Basain*, then *Chaul*, *Dabul*, and then *Goa*: and to the South-ward, which some call the coast of *Malabar*, they hold *Romes*, *Onor*, *Barselor*, *Mangalor*, *Cananor*, *Calicut*, *Cranganor*, *Cochin*, *Coulon*, and *Cape de Comeri*, which is accounted the last end of the coast of *Malabar* and *India*: for the better understanding the *trade* of these Sea-ports, it will be needful I should somewhat more particularly survey the same.

Daman. *Basasen.* *Chaul.*

First then, it is to be understood that the Northern part of this Coast is held the wholsomest and purest air for habitation, the principal places being *Daman*, *Basasen*, and *Chaul*, which are found in themselves to have good havens, whereto great *traffick* is maintained throughout *India*; the Countrey hereabouts abounding in *Rice*, *Pease*, and other *grains*, *Butter* and *Oil of Nuts*, also *Cotton Cloth* great quantity, especially *Baroches*, taking the name from a City of this coast; and in *Chaul* is found very great concourse of *Merchants* and traffick to *Ormus*, *Cambaia*, *Sinde*, *Masquate*, *Bengala*, having therein many rich *Merchants*, and Ships of great burthen; and here is also made divers kinds of *Silk Stuffs*, as *Grograms*, *Sattins*, *Taffata's* and such like in such abundance, that *India*, and all other places bordering, are served therewith, and beholding thereto, which brings a great *trade* to the said City of *Chaul*; for they bring in the *raw Silk* of *China*, and being here spun, woven, and wrought, carry it out again, and distribute it throughout *India*, and the neighbouring Countries; here also they make fair and excellent *wrought Bedsteds*, *Boxes*, *Desks*, *Stools*, and other wooden arts, which bring them great profit, and make this place famous throughout these parts.

Coast of *Malabar* and the trade thereof.

As for the coast of *Malabar*, *Onor* is of good esteem, where there is a great quantity of *Pepper* yearly laden by the *Portugals Factors*, accounted the best and fullest berry in all *India*, the Countrey hereabouts belonging to a *Queen* rich in *Pepper*, who selleth the said *commodity* only to the *Portugals*; but receiveth her money 6 months beforehand, and at the season delivereth the said contracted *Pepper*, which by the *Portugals* is housed in their Fort, which (by her leave) they have here built, till their shipping come to fetch it away, which is commonly but once a year.

Cananor.

Cananor is held the best Fort they have upon all this coast, and doth abound with *Rice* and *Pepper*, and neer the Fort is a fair Town which is plentifully stored with all the *commodities* of this coast and shore, especially abounding in all manner of Victuals and provision, and *Masts* or *Ships* of all sizes and sorts.

Calicut. *Calicut* was once the moſt famous town of *trade* of all this ſhore, and gave name not only to the ſorts of *Pepper* that here grow, but alſo to that ſort of *Cotton Cloth* that was firſt hence tranſported for *Europe*; but the Emperour the then Sovereign, being Enemy to the King of *Cochin*, with whom the *Portugals* at their firſt arrival here ſided, and proſpered, by that means overthrew the great traffick of *Calicut*, and advanced the traffick of *Cochin*, whoſe Sovereign by means of the *trade* is now become a mighty and rich Prince in this Countrey, the City of *Cochin* it ſelf thereby ſo inlarged, inriched, and ſo well inhabited by *Portugals*, who are in part the new Maſters, by native *Malabars* and other Nations, and ſeated upon a pleaſant River, and enjoying the commodity of a good Channel and Haven; that it is accounted in theſe parts for *trade* and concourſe of *Merchants* the only ſecond to *Goa*: here is laden yearly great quantity of *Pepper*, and a coarſe ſort of *Cinnamon*, vulgarly called *de Matte*, nothing comparable to *Cinnamon* of *Zelan* accounted the beſt; and hither come all the *Portugal* Ships to lade homewards, after that they have unladen their *European* commodities in *Goa*, which adds much to the *trade* of this City. Two *Commodities* hither imported do much inrich this place. 1. The great ſtore of *Silk* that cometh hither raw from *China* to be wrought, and next the great ſtore of *Sugar* that cometh from *Bengala* to be ſpent, for which the marryed Citizens are found to pay no cuſtom to the King of *Cochin*, though for all others they pay 4 *per cent.* but the ſtranger and unmarried pay at *Cochin* nothing to the King; but to the *Portugal* 8 *per cent.* And becauſe this great *traffick* for *Pepper* is only peculiar to ſome private *Merchants* or Farmers authorized by the Kings of *Spain*, it will not be unproper I ſhould here relate the manner thereof: It is to be underſtood then that the Kings of *Portugal*, the firſt *European traders* into theſe parts, in all their Navigations and Diſcoveries, ever added the benefit of *commerce* towards the ſupportation of the expences of their conqueſts; and having here built for conveniency of *trade*, and protection of their *Merchants*, and ſubjects many Fortreſſes and Caſtles; they ever ſo ſetled them, that the commodiouſneſs of the Haven, Port or Harbour, joyned to the native commodities of the place, might add means and fair inducements to make by traffick their conqueſts profitable. This coaſt then being found to abound with *Pepper*, a principal commodity then requeſted in *Europe*, deſigned it to be converted to his peculiar profit, by all the provident ways of a circumſpect *Merchant*; but *Princes that will imbrace all, ſometimes graſp but a little*; for the ſame could not be ſo profitably contrived, conſidering the diſtance of way, length of time, and truſt to be committed to *Factors*, Captains of Forts, and others; but he found himſelf to come far ſhort of his expectation in this point, whereupon he was adviſed to let out the ſame to Farm, and contracted it at certain conditions to certain great and eminent *Merchants*, who ſhould ſtand in his place ſtrongly and amply priviledged, and ſhould enjoy a part of the gains for themſelves, and yet bring the greateſt crop of their labours into his coffers; hereupon it was firſt let out for five years, the Farmers and Contracters binding themſelves to ſend ſuch a ſtock to *India* in ready money, as would extend for 30 thouſand *Quintals* of *Pepper* yearly, conceived to be in thoſe days as much as all *Europe* could annually vend in that commodity; but then the King was bound to ſend his Ships to *India* to lade the ſame, in number five Ships of ſufficient burthen yearly; the Farmers bearing the adventure both of their moneys outward, and of the ſaid *Pepper* homeward, lading it in *India* into the ſaid Ships at their own coſts and charges, all which brought into *Portugal*, they were to deliver to the King at the price of 12 *Ducats per Quintal*, and what was either caſt away, loſt, or taken, was to be born by the Farmers; the King paying for no more than what was thus fairly laid on land into his ſtore-houſe at *Lisbon*, neither yet paid he ready *money* for the ſame, but paid them with their own *money* when the *Pepper* was ſold; ſo that the King without diſburſement or hazard, had and hath a certain great gain without the loſs of a *penny*; in conſideration whereof the Farmers have many great and ſtrong Immunities and Priviledges; as firſt, that no man upon pain of death, of what eſtate or condition ſoever he be, may any ways deal or *trade* in *Pepper* but themſelves, which is ſtill ſtrictly obſerved; ſecondly, that they may not upon any occaſion or neceſſity whatſoever, diminiſh or leſſen the ſaid ordinary ſtock of *money*, nor the King his ſaid ſtint of ſhipping; neither hinder nor lett them in any ſort concerning the lading thereof, which is alſo ſtrictly looked into; for though the *Pepper* were for the Kings own perſon or proper account, yet muſt the Farmers *Pepper* be firſt laden; thirdly, that the *Viceroy*, and all other the Officers and Captains in *India* ſhall give them all aſſiſtance, help and favour, with ſafe keeping, guarding and watching the ſame, with all other needful offices as ſhall be by them required, for the ſafety and benefit of the ſaid *Pepper*: Fourthly, that for the lading and providing thereof, the ſaid Farmers may ſend their Factors into *India* with their ſervants and aſſiſtants of what Nation ſoever they be, (*Engliſh*, *French*, and *Spaniards* only excepted) and that unto every place to ſee the ſame laden and diſpatched away: and in later times it is obſerved that they have alſo farmed of the King the Ships and their fraightment, with large conditions to build them, and make the proviſion of all neceſſaries for them, and all at their own adventures; and if the Ship come ſafe home, they

ochin.

The manner of the farming the Pepper in India by the Portugals.

Chi cropo abrazia poca ſtringe.

The Ships of Pepper depart from Cochin about the months of December and January.

give

give the King in lieu of licence a certain sum of money for every Ship, and annually do furnish these five Ships at their own charges: but for such Souldiers as are appointed to go in them, they are bound to sail for the King and at his charge, and have but only their meat and drink at the Farmers charges, the Officers and Sailers being placed therein by the Kings *Admiralty*, which the Farmers may not once deny or refuse; so that the King adventureth nothing, neither in *Pepper* nor in Ships; but only if the Ships be cast away, he loseth the *Money* that he should have, and otherwise gain by the Farm of every Ship, if it had returned safe; and the profit of the *Pepper* that should have been delivered him at a certain price, which is the cause now that the King doth not send out his Fleets to meet and waft them from the *Flemish* Islands, as for long time he was accustomed to do; and the King is found so nearly to look to this Farm, that he will not abate the Farmers a penny, how great soever their losses happen otherwise to be: And thus much shall serve for *Goa* and the *trade* of the *Portugals* in *India*; now in the next place I will come to the coast of *Chormandel*.

Chap. XCIII.

Of MESULIPATAN *and the Trade thereof, with the Coast of* CHORMANDEL.

Musulipatan and the trade of the coast of Chormandel.

THE Coast of *Chormandel* beginneth from the *Cape Negapatan* to the Town of *Musulipatan*, between which said places is found a place called St. *Thomas*, where the Apostle *Thomas* is said to have preached salvation to these Nations, and whose Tomb is had still in great reverence to this day among the Native Christians of this Countrey: besides which is found the Towns of *Petipoli* and *Armagon*, where the *English* of late have setled *Factories* that have dependency on the *factory* of *Mesulipatan*; under which therefore I will include the *trade* of this coast.

Musulipatan by reason of the commodious situation, is the most eminent place of *trade* of this coast, where the *English* have to that purpose planted a *factorie*, both for providing and lading hence the *commodities* of this Countrey; this place is seated on the same coast, or rather *Isthmus*, as *Goa* is with the Cities before-mentioned, which are seated to the Eastward, as the coast of *Malabar* is to the Westward: the pleasantness of the adjoyning River running down from *Bisnagar* the Metropolis of this Countrey, and the goodness of the Haven, with the wholesomness of the soil and the temperancy of the air, adds much to the excellency of it in matter of *trade* and concurrency of *Merchants*; to which if we add the industry of the Inhabitants and the fruitfulness of the Countrey bearing many *commodities* naturally, it is not to be reckoned as the least or the worst part of trading in *India*.

Commodities of the coast of Chormandel.

From this place and coast then is found a great *trade* to be driven into *Bengala*, *Pegu*, *Siam*; *Malacca* and to *India*, and the principal *commodities* that this City is noted to be famous for, are those excellent *fine Cotton Linens*, made here in great abundance, and of all colours, and interwoven with divers sorts of Loom-works and Flowers, very fine and cunningly wrought, and therefore much worn in *India*, and better esteemed there than *Silk*, as indeed being both found finer and richer, and used by the greatest women in those parts for their clothing, wherein is found interlaced oftentimes threds of *Silver* and *Gold*, and divers other *rare fabricks* of *Cotton*, &c.

Coins current in Musulipatan and coast of Chormandel.

The current usual *Coins* in *Mesulipatan*, *Armagon*, *Petipoli*, St. *Thomas*, and all alongst the coast is the *Pagode* of *Gold*, and the *Mahomody* and *Fanan* of *Silver*, and are thus valued:

A *Pagode* is worth 15 *Fanans*, or in *English* 8 *s. sterling*.
A *Fanan* is 9 *Caskees*, or as some call them *Cupans* about 6 ¾ *d. sterling*.
A *Mamody* is 32 *Pices*, or as in some places they are called *Docres*.
A *Rial* of $\frac{8}{8}$ *Spanish* is here 5 *Mamodies* or 9 *Fanans*, or 5 *s.*
And 10 *Rials* $\frac{8}{8}$ is here current for 6, and sometimes for 6 ½ *Pagods*.
And 10 *R.* $\frac{8}{8}$ are called in these parts a *Sear incirca* 50 *s. sterling*.

Armagon.

But in *Armagon* it is observed they have this difference.
Rials of $\frac{8}{8}$ 11 are accounted for 8 *Pagods*.
One *Pagode* is accounted worth 20 *Fanans*.
And 5 *Pagodes* here are accounted but 4 in *Mesulipatan*.

The *Pagode* by this account may be said to be in value about 8 *d. sterling*, equivalent with the *Chequin* of *Venice*, or the *Xeriff* of *Ægypt*, or *Sultany* of *Turkey*, and the *Mamody* accounted for 12 *d. sterling*, and the *Fanans* about 6 *d.* ¾ or 7 *d. per* piece.

Weights current in Mesulapatan, and coast of Chormandel.

Their common *weight* used along this coast is the *Candil*, which in gross Goods is most usual, accounted for 20 *Maunds*.

A *Maund* is 40 *Sear* or 22 ⅓ *Maſſes*, or 26 *l.* 14 ½ *ounces Engliſh.*

A *Sear* is 17 *Kaſhee*, which thus anſwers with *England.*

The *Sear* is twofold, the ſmall *Sear* is of 16 *Maſs*, and found to be about 10 *l. Engliſh*, or as ſome obſerve it 10 ⅓ *l.* and the great *Sear* is accounted as above.

And the *Candil* of 20 *Maunds* of 26 *l.* 14 ½ *ounce Averdupois*, brings it to be *Engliſh* pound *Sotile* 538 *l. incirca.*

But this finds ſome diſagreement with the *weight* of *Petipoli*, for their *Candil* is 20 *Maunds*, found to be but 26 *l. Engliſh*, in all 520 *l.*

A *Maund* is here counted for 5 *Visko*, 5 *l.* 3 *ounces Engliſh.*

One *Viſco* (or as the *Portugals* call it *Fiſco*) is accounted 8 *Sears*, which is found to be 10 *ounces* ¼ *Averdupois incirca.*

Further obſervations I find not of the *trade* of *Meſulapatan*, ſaving that the *Governour* of this City, having ſetled a *trade* with the *Engliſh*, and that they ſhould pay for *cuſtom* 4 *per cent.* he afterwards raiſed the ſame to be 12 *per cent.* till *Anno* 1614. one *Floris*, and other *Engliſh* ſurprized the chief *Cuſtomer* being the *Governours Son*, and brought him aboard their Ship then in Port, who thereupon came to a new compoſition, reſtored the over-plus taken, and ſetled it for the future at the firſt agreed rate of 4 *per cent.* as now it ſtandeth.

Chap. XCIV.

Of SATAGAN *the* Metropolis *of* Bengala, *and the Trade of that* Coaſt *and the River* Ganges.

Satagan and the trade of the coaſt of *Bengala.*

AT the ending of the Coaſt of *Coromandel*, beginneth this Coaſt of *Bengala*, through the middle whereof the famous River *Ganges* runs, making a large Bay or Gulf, which carrieth the name of the *Gulf of Bengala:* This Countrey is under the command of the *Great Mogul*, whoſe *Coins* are here current; the holy and reverent opinion that the *Gentiles* through all *India* have of this River, and the concourſe of *Pilgrims* thereto, for devotion ſake, adds much to the traffick of *Satagan*, the chief City of this Countrey, which is pleaſantly ſeated on another fair and large River, whoſe imboſure is not far diſtant from the imboſure of *Ganges*, and upon which Boats ſail by the violence of the current a hundred miles in fifteen hours without the help of Sails or Oars, and when the Tyde turneth, it is found to be ſo violent, that the Sailers are forced to make faſt their Boats to certain Trees fixed on the ſhore ſide, for they are not able to make way againſt the ſtream and current thereof. At the entrance of this River is a place called *Butter*, which the Inhabitants of the Countrey and *Merchants* there do yearly build in form of a Village, of ſtraw, branches of trees, reeds, and the like, and is of great largeneſs, to which they bring all manner of *Merchandize*, to meet the Ships which at certain ſet times with the *Monſoons* come hither for *trade*, who are not able to go higher for want of water; and when the Ships are gone with the change of the *Monſoon*, and that years *trading* paſt, they then burn their ſaid town and houſes, and carry up their Goods and *Merchandize* to the City of *Satagan*; whither alſo all ſmall Barks and Boats do go to lade and unlade.

Commodities of the Coaſt of *Bengala.*

It is obſervable that thirty or forty ſail of great Ships of ſundry Countreys and Nations do here yearly at this time find lading; the principal *Commodities* of this place and the coaſt, being *Rice* here growing in great abundance; *Cloth of Cotton* of infinite ſorts, made here in great quantity, *Lacca* good ſtore, great plenty of *Sugars*, *Mirabolans* both dried and preſerved, *Long Pepper*, *Oil of Zerſeline*, and many other *Commodities*; the City in it ſelf is a fair City, and abounding with rich *Merchants* that trade to *Pegu*, *Muſulipatan*, *Summatra*, and ſometimes to *Cambaia*, and the *Red-Sea*; their time of traffick, by reaſon of the heat, is for the moſt part by night, and when they have once burned their town of *Butter*, as hath been noted, they then hire Galliots and Boats, and therewith tranſport their *Commodities* up the River from one Town to another, ſituated upon the ſame, where every day is found in one or other a publick *Fair* and *Market*, ſo that their whole life is ſtill in motion and agitation, providing in one place and putting off in another, here buying and there ſelling.

The *Portugals* are found to have ſome *trade* hither, but thoſe that reſide here are not ſubject to much government, but make their will their law; only two *Forts* they hold upon this coaſt, the one they call *Porto Grande*, the other *Porto Pequenom*, whereto there is driven an orderly *trade*, and thereby that Nation is kept within ſome order and diſcipline.

Weights and meaſures of the Coaſt of *Bengala.*

As for the *Coins* current here, the *Weights* and *Meaſures* here in uſe, I muſt omit them by reaſon of my ignorance therein, and therefore ſhall refer them to the better skilled.

Before

Before I leave this coaſt, I muſt not forget a ſtrange *cuſtom*, not only here much uſed, but alſo alongſt the coaſt of *Malabar*, and in many other parts of *India*, which is thus; If a *Debtor* break the day of payment with his *Creditor*, and oftentimes diſappoint him, then he goeth to the *principal* of the *Bramenes*, and receiveth of him a *Rod*, with which he approacheth to the *debtor*, and making a circle about him, chargeth him in the name of the *King* and the ſaid *Bramen*, not to depart till he hath ſatisfied the *debt*, which if he do not, he muſt then ſtarve in the place; for if he depart, the *King* will cauſe him to be executed; and this is in uſe in many great parts of *India*, but eſpecially where the *Bramans* are reverenced; it is daily ſeen practiſed amongſt *Merchants* the natives of theſe places. Cuſtom in *India* for Debtors.

Chap. XCV.

Of PEGU, *and the Coaſt thereof with the Trade.*

IN order having paſſed the Coaſt and *Gulph of Bengala*, the next in this Tract is the Sea-coaſt of *Aracan*, *Pegu*, and *Sian*, ſtretching it ſelf to the *Iſland* and *Fort* of *Malacca*, of which according to the Obſervations in *Trade*, as I have collected, I will in brief touch. *Pegu* and the trade of the Coaſt thereof.

The firſt on this coaſt and ſhore is *Aracan*, ſituated upon the River of *Coſmin*, which paſſeth through ſome part of *Bengala*, and entreth into that Gulph at this City, by which commodious ſituation it is found plentifully ſtored as well with the *Commodities* of that Countrey, as the natural *Commodities* of the place it ſelf. *Aracan.*

The next is *Macoa*, ſeated upon one of the mouths of that great and famous River *Martaban*, which by ten mouths iſſuing into the Sea, gives a great ſupply to this Countrey of all the *Commodities* that are found in *India*, from whence this mighty River hath its ſourſe. *Macoa.*

The third is *Pegu* it ſelf, giving name to the whole coaſt ſeated in like manner upon one of the ſaid mouths, which as being the principal ſeat of the *Princes* of this Countrey, I will a little more particularly ſurvey. *Pegu.*

The marvellous great *tides*, and violent current of this great River is not here to be omitted as appertaining to *trade*; for it is found to be in it ſelf ſo ſwift, that neither Wind nor Oar can make head or way againſt it; and becauſe it is found to keep a conſtant courſe of ebbing and flowing, therefore in their ſailing they ſtill obſerve the *tides* thereof, and when thoſe *tides* are at higheſt, there are certain ſtations on the banks whereto their Boats, Galliots and Barges are faſtned, until the *tide* do again ſerve their turn to proceed on their Voyage: this one thing more I find wonderful here, that theſe *tides* come not in by a conſtant continued pace or meaſure, but come ruſhing in at the firſt with a great violence, with a hideous noiſe and roaring, ſuch as in ſome leſſer ſort is ſeen in the River of *Rouen*, and in our River of *Severn* in *England*. River of *Martaban.*

As for the City of *Pegu* it ſelf it is divided into two parts, in the one the *King* and his *Nobility* reſideth, lately built and richly beautified, and therefore called the *New Town*; the other part inhabited only by *Merchants*, *Artificers*, *Sea-men*, and ſuch like, and called the old Town; every houſe in the old Town where *Merchants* do reſide, hath a place built ſtrongly of Brick, which as a Ware-houſe ſerveth his occaſion, called by them *Godon*, eſpecially to prevent firing, which this Town is much ſubject to by reaſon of the combuſtible matter it is made of; the *New Town* is walled about, and is a perfect ſquare, having twenty Gates, five in each *angle*, ditched about and watered, wherein many *Crocodiles* are kept for watch of the place by night; the walls are beautified with many *Turrets* for *Centinels*, *guilded* with *Gold*; the ſtreets are very fair, ſtraight as a line, and ſo broad as fifteen Horſemen may ride abreſt on both ſides; at each mans door are ſet *Palm trees*, which growing makes a fair ſhew, and thereby all paſſengers may walk daily in the ſhadow from one ſtreet to another, to prevent the extraordinary heat of the place and climate: the greateſt *trade* that is found at this day exerciſed in *Pegu*, is from the Coaſt of *Cormandel* with *Pintado's*, *Cotton Cloth*, and other *Bombaſins* much in requeſt here; but it is to be *noted*, that theſe Ships muſt depart that Coaſt by the ſixth of *September*, and take the *Monſone wind*, otherwiſe they loſe their Voyage for that year: from *Bengala* alſo cometh hither ſundry Ships with *Cotton Cloth* and other ſuch wearing Commodities, which taking alſo the ſeaſon of the wind arriveth here when the *Cormondel* Ships are ready to depart. The principal Harbour or Port where theſe Ships do ride is called *Coſmin*, and the place where the greateſt Ships do Anchor to lade aud unlade their Goods. From *Mecca* comes alſo ſundry Ships laden with *Woolen Cloth*, *Damasks*, *Velvets*, and *Chickens*. From *Malacca* come many ſmall Veſſels laden with *Pepper*, *Sanders*, *Porcelan of China*, *Camphora*, and other *Commodities*. From *Summatra* come alſo ſundry Ships with

with *Pepper* and other wares; all which Goods are very ſtrictly looked into for payment of the *Kings Cuſtoms* at landing, which is here paid in kind, and amounteth unto twelve *per cent.* and the *King* doth hold it for a great affront to be wronged of a penny of it: *Rubies*, *Saphirs* and *Spinals* paying here no *Cuſtom* in or out, as being the proper *Commodities* of the Countrey.

For the effecting of the *trade and commerce* of this place, there is ordained eight *Brokers* or *Tareghes* by the *Kings* authority, who are bound to ſell and vend all the Goods and *Merchandize* coming to *Pegu*, for all mens account of what Nation ſoever they be, having two *per cent.* for their *Brokerage*, and are liable to make good the debts they make, which no *Merchant* there reſident can avoid; for they will have the ſaid two *per cent.* by the *Kings* authority granted them, whether their help be taken or not.

In like manner, there are ordained certain *Brokers* for the buying of all the *Commodities* bought in *Pegu*, wherein is found amongſt them ſuch candid dealing, that a ſtranger can hardly be wronged or abuſed, if he have but ſo much diſcretion to provide ſuch Goods as may be proper for the Countrey whither he ſends them.

The *Commodities native* of this place and Countrey are theſe, *Gold*, *Silver*, *Rubies*, *Saphirs*, *Spinals* digged at *Caplan*, ſix days journey from *Ava* in this Kingdom, great ſtore of *Benjamin*, *Long Pepper*, *Lead*, *Lacca*, *Rice*, *Niperwine* and *Sugar*; and many other *Commodities*. The manner of their *bargaining*, as being contrary to the cuſtom and uſe in moſt parts of the world, is here worth obſerving; all their *bargains* by their law muſt be made publickly and in open aſſemblies of and before all ſtanders by, who becauſe they ſhould yet not know what is bidden or demanded for any *commodity*, the *Brokers* either buyer or ſeller having ſeen the *commodity*, and liking of it, putteth his hand under a cloth and toucheth the parties hand intereſſed, and by nipping, touching and pinching of certain joynts of each others hands, they know what is bidden and demanded without words ſpeaking, which theſe *Brokers* again with the other hand covered in like manner, give notice of to the party who ſets him on work, and either ſo orders him to proceed to bid more or leſs, or elſe to give over; and after this manner are all their *contracts* here made, and afterward by the ſaid *Broker* regiſtred accordingly in leaves of Trees, which with them is uſed as Paper with us.

Strange manner of buying and ſelling in *Pegu*.

And when any ſtrangers and forein *Merchants* arrive here, theſe *Brokers* are bound by their place to provide them a houſe, *Magazine*, and lodging, whilſt they are here reſident, and when the houſe is taken, the *Governour* of the Town ſends to know how long time he intends to ſtay with them, and withal appointeth certain *Maids* of the Town to go to him, that out of them he may make choice of one whilſt he remains there, and then having choſen one to his mind, he contracts with her friends for her uſe for the ſaid time at an eaſie rate, which done, he bringeth her to his houſe or lodging, and ſhe ſerveth him willingly in all his affairs both by day and night, as both his *ſlave* and *wife*; but then he muſt take care that during that time he keepeth not company with any other *woman*; for ſo he might incur a greater danger and peril of his life by the Law of the Countrey. Now when the time of his reſidence is expired, he payeth the Parents of the *Maid* the price agreed for, and departeth quietly away, and ſhe returneth with credit to her friends, being as well eſteemed of as ever ſhe was before; and if afterward this *Maid* chance to marry, though with the principalleſt of the Countrey, and that the aforeſaid ſtranger ſhould again return hither to *trade*, he may again demand his *woman*, and he ſhall have her by the Law of the Countrey, without the reſiſtance of her *husband*, or any ſhame unto him, and ſhe remaineth by the ſtranger as long as he abideth there, and he travelling from thence, ſhe goeth home to her *husband* again, which amongſt them is held for a moſt ſure and inviolable law and cuſtom.

Maids let out to ſerve both by day and night ſervice to Merchants.

The *Coin* current here and throughout all this Coaſt is called *Ganſa*, which is made of *Copper* and *Lead*, and is not the proper money of the *King*, but every man may ſtamp it that will, and that is able, becauſe it hath its juſt value in ſtuff and materials; there is much counterfeiting of this coin, but it is ſoon diſcerned by the *Brokers*, *Tellers of Money*, who readily ſpy it out, and therefore not paſſable, nor will it be taken by any; with this money *Ganſa* you may buy *Gold*, *Silver*, *Rubies*, *Drugs*, *Spices*, and all *Commodities*; and no other *Money* is current amongſt them.

Coins current in *Pegu*.

This *Ganſa* goeth by a *weight* called a *Biſo*, and this name of *Biſe*, goeth for the *account* of the *weight*, and therefore a *Biſe* of a *Ganſa* is accounted by ſtrangers there trading $\frac{1}{2}$ Rx $\frac{8}{9}$ or 2 *s.* 6 *d.* *ſterling*; and albeit that *Gold* and *Silver*, as all other Commodities do riſe and fall, yet this *Biſe* never altereth in value or eſtimation. Every *Biſe* maketh a hundred *Ganſaes* of *weight*, and ſo it doth come paſs that the number of the money is *Biſa*.

In this Countrey is alſo ſeated the Town of *Martaven*, a place of great traffick, and the laſt of this Coaſt; the Inhabitants whereof are wonderful expert in making of *hard Wax*, which hence is diſperſed throughout *India*, and into many places of *Europe*; here is alſo made thoſe *great earthen Jars* or veſſels which ſerve them to keep Water, Oil, or any other liquor, and

Martavan.

and are much used in *India*, and aboard their Ships in stead of Cask, Barrels, and such Vessels, and throughout all these Countries are called of the name of the place *Martavanas*; and in some places by the *Portugals Tenajos*.

Chap. XCVI.

Of SIAM *and the* Trade *of the* Coast *thereof.*

Of *Siam* and the trade of the coast thereof.

UNder the title of *Siam* I will comprehend the City of *Tenaserim*, a famous Town of traffick, and the *Metropolis* of a Kingdom; also *Pattana*, another City on this coast, not far distant from *Siam* it self, being a place where the *English Merchants* have a residence and hold a *Factorie*; and lastly, *Siam* as the principal, and as one upon whom the rest have a dependency, both in matter of Government and Trade. This City then of *Siam* some years past (as appears by relation of *that worthy Merchant Ralph Fitch*, and others) was the prime of all these and the neighbouring Regions; but being for twenty one months besieged by the *King of Pegu*, who after four months march incompassed it with a million and four hundred thousand Souldiers, and at length by means of treason and not of strength gained it, drove the *King* thereof to that desperation that he poisoned himself with all his wives and children; since which time it hath obeyed several *Princes* and been subject to sundry *Masters*, according to the various chance of war, and of this Countrey, which in one age is seen here so diversly to alter into sundry shapes; for a *petty King* which now commands one only Town or Province, in a few years comes to be a great *Emperour* over several Kingdoms, and peradventure that great *Emperour* who now commanded so many several Nations, within few years after is glad to rule over a small *Province*, *City*, or *Island*: which the Princes of *Pegu* and *Siam* have of late years to their great grief found too true by experience.

The fortune of *Siam* and *Pegu*.

The City of *Siam* is yet notwithstanding the former suffered calamity, a place of great traffick, not only hence to *Conchin-China*, *Macan*, *Cantor*, *Malacca*, *Cambaia* and the *Islands Summatra*, *Borneo*, *Banda* and others by Sea, but also is much augmented by the *inland trade* thereof, partly to *Martavan*, *Tenaserim* and others, which are seated on the same Land, but as seated on the back-side thereof, and as enjoying thereby the commodity of another Sea, but the same is found proper for trade by its own commodious situation, being on the banks of that great and famous River *Menan*, which runneth hither through or rather thwarteth *India*, arising in the lake of *Chiama*, as they term it, at least 22 *degrees* from this City, where it issueth into the Sea, and is here found about the month of *March* so to overflowell his banks, and the neighbouring Countrey, that it covereth the earth for 120 miles in compass, and therefore the Inhabitants are said to retire themselves during this inundation to the upper part of their houses, so purposely made to avoid the inconveniency of the waters, every house then having a Boat or Frigot belonging thereto, by which means they converse together and traffick, as on dry shore, till the said *River* return to her wonted Channel again.

River *Menan*.

The *Kings* of this Countrey, as indeed of all these Regions, are for the most part *Merchants*, who gave the *English* admittance to *trade* and residence here about 1612; upon whom he bestowed also a fair house for their abode, and Ware-houses to lay up their *Merchandize*; where since for some years they have continued, but of late years have left it off and discontinued, upon the little benefit this Scale and Countrey afforded them.

Commodities of *Siam* and *Pattana*.

The principal *Commodities* of this City and Coast, are *Cotton Linens* of several sorts, and that *excellent Wine* or *distilled Liquor*, called here by the name of *Nipe*, made of *Cocos* or *India Nuts*, and hence transported into all parts of *India*, and the adjoining Regions: here is also great quantity of *Benjamin*, and of *Lac*, wherewith the *hard Wax* is made that is brought hence into sundry parts of the World, also that costly *Wood* called by the *Portugals Palo Dangula*, and *Calamba*, which being good, is weighed against *Silver* and *Gold*; for *rich Perfumes*, and the *Wood Sapon* used by Dyers; also here is *Camphora* in great plenty, *Bezoar Stones* and *Gold* in some measure good store; also here is found *Diamonds*, *Nutmegs*, and some other *Spices*, which the Countrey of it self affordeth for the maintenance of the *trade* thereof.

Coins current in *Siam* and the Coast.

The *Coins* here current, as I am informed, are these following:

The first is a *Tail* which is worth 4 *Ticals*, or 17 *shillings* ten *pence*, or *eighteen shillings sterling*.

A *Tical* is accounted 4 *Mass*, or 4 *s.* 4 *d. incirca sterling*.

A *Mass* is accounted 4 *Copans*, about 13 *d. sterling*.

A *Copan* is accounted 750 *Cashe*, or 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d. sterling*.

A *Tail*

A *Tail* is 16 *Maſs*, and accounted worth 14 *Rials* of *Eight Spaniſh*.
And 20 *Tail* is a *Cattee* worth 48 *Rials* of $\frac{8}{8}$ *Spaniſh*.
And 1 *Tail* of *Siam* is worth 2 *Tails* of *Japan*.

Coins at *Pattana*. And note that in *Pattana*, and elſewhere on this Coaſt *Coins* find little alteration in current prices and rates, except upon ſome extraordinary occaſions, when ſome of theſe *Species* are ſought out, and provided by *Merchants* to tranſport into other places, where the ſame do turn them better to benefit; and note that at *Pattana*,

A *Maſs* is as above worth 4 *Copans*.
A *Copan* worth 4 *Conderies*.
A *Conderie* is 100 *Caſhe*, which is 800 *Caſhe*, which is 50 more than at *Siam*, as is above mentioned.
The *meaſures* and *weights* are not come to my knowledge.
So leaving *Siam* and the *trade* of this Coaſt, I ſhall repair to *Malacca* inhabited and fortified by the *Portugals*, and of great conſequence in theſe parts.

Chap. XCVII.

Of MALACCA, *and the Trade thereof.*

Malacca and the trade thereof. *Malacca* is the next Countrey to the aforenamed *Siam*, ſeated between the Coaſts of *Siam* and *Pegu*, upon the utmoſt bound of a long tract of Land, on which is found the City of *Malacca* in obedience to the *Portugal*, and conquered by them 1511, and accounted the moſt profitable command of all *India* next after *Ormus*, which of late they have loſt, and of *Moſambique*: it is commodiouſly ſeated on the River *Gaſa*, which is here 10 miles broad, (as ſome write) and is accounted the *Staple* for all *India* and *China* commodities, and hath a very great traffick to *China*, *Moluccos*, *Banda*, *Java*, *Summatra*, and all the Iſlands bordering thereabouts, as alſo to *Siam*, *Pegu*, *Bengala*, Coaſt of *Chormandel*, and other the parts of *India*, whereby many Ships are found daily to be imployed, coming in and going out, there lading and unlading, ſelling, buying, and bartering the *commodities* of theſe Countreys together; the Countrey affording of it ſelf no *commodities* to preſerve *trade*, but all other Countreys afford to this (by reaſon of its proper ſituation for *trade*) their native *commodities*; a Ship or two coming hither yearly from *Lisbon* to traffick, which thence departeth 30 days ſooner than the reſt, for *India*, and is at her return found commonly the richeſt that frequent theſe Countreys:

Monſons at *Malacca*. and here it is obſervable in Navigation, that the *Monſons* or *trade winds* here continue Weſt and North-weſt from the end of *Auguſt* to the end of *October*, and in *November* begin the *Northerly* and *North-eaſterly* winds, which blow till the beginning of *April*, and from *May* till the end of *Auguſt*, the *South* and *South-weſt* rule, according to which, the *trader* hither muſt direct his *trade* and courſe, and take the proper ſeaſon both for his coming and going.

When *Albuquerk* the *Vice-King* of *Portugal* took this City, finding it inhabited and frequented by *Merchants* of ſundry Nations, he eſtabliſhed *Magiſtrates* for both the *Ethnicks*, *Moors*, and *Chriſtians*, with appeal only reſerved to the higheſt *Sovereign* the *Conqueror*: one remarkable paſſage in this conqueſt, I cannot omit, which was, that an Inhabitant of this place of eminent note in this City, fighting naked in defence of himſelf and of his native Countrey, was found to be wounded with many deep and wide wounds; but on his arm he wore a chain whereto was faſtened the bone of a *Javan beaſt*, called a *Cabal*, by vertue whereof, notwithſtanding all thoſe wounds which were many and large, he loſt not one drop of blood; but when that chain was taken from him, his veins ſuddenly and at once emptied themſelves both of blood and life together. The riches and greatneſs of the place may by this particular then happening be conſidered, when as the *Kings Tenths* in the Sack thereof, come to 200000 *Ducates* of *Gold*, the Souldiers and adventurers ſatisfied, beſides the concealed and pilfered booty, there found and ſhared by them.

Coins of the City *Malacca*. The current *coins* are not as yet come to my knowledge; therefore I refer the ſame to the better experienced.

Weights uſed in *Malacca*. The *weights* here common in uſe, (as far forth as I have collected) is the *Cattee Bahar*, and *Pecul*, wherein I find the obſervations made hereupon to diſagree; ſome making but one *Bahar* to be here in uſe, and ſome two ſorts of *Bahars*, as thus:

One *Bahar* to be 100 *Cattees* of *Malacca*, and each *Cattee* to be 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Cattees* of *Cantar* and *Couchin-china* which is 21 *l. Engliſh*, which thus eſtimated, muſt be 590 *l. Engliſh*.

A ſecond *Bahar* they account to be 200 *Cattees* of *Malacca*, which here are 302 *China Cattees*, and thus eſtimated, the ſame ſhould be 400 *l. Engliſh*.

Again

Again, they have a *weight* called the *Pecul*, which is 100 *Cattees* of *China*, and makes 132 *l. Engliſh*; but if this obſervation be found true by trial, the *Cattee* muſt be more than 21 *l. Engliſh*, which I refer to the better experienced, this is the late obſervation of ſome of our *Merchants* trading into theſe parts; but by the obſervation of the *Portugals* I find the *weight* to be thus:

In *Malacca* they ſay are two ſorts of *weights* uſed, a great and ſmall, which is compoſed of the *Bahar*. Weights of *Malacca*.

A *Bahar* great weight is 200 *Cattees*, or three *Pices*.

One *Pice* is 66 ⅔ *Cattees*.

A *Cattee* is 26 *Tails*.

A *Tail* is 1 ⅓ ounce *Lisbon* weight.

And by this great *Bahar* they weigh *Pepper*, *Cloves*, *Nutmegs*, *Sanders*, *Indico*, *Allum*, *Sanguis Draconis*, *Palo Dangula*, *Camphora*, and many other *Commodities*.

The ſmall *Bahar* is alſo 200 *Cattees*.

A *Cattee* is 22 *Tails*.

A *Tail* is almoſt an *ounce*, ⅓ *Portugal weight*.

And by this ſmall *Bahar* they weigh *Quickſilver*, *Copper*, *Vermilion*, *Ivory*, *Silk*, *Muſk*, *Amber*, *Lignum Aloes*, *Tin*, *Lead*, *Benjamin*, *Verdet*, and other *Commodities*, &c.

Again, ſome obſerve that a *Tail* of *Malacca* is 16 *Maſſes*.

And 10 ¼ *Maſſes* is an ounce *Averdupois*, and 1 ⅓ ounces is 16 ⅓ *Maſſes*, by which *Maſſes* they ſell *Bezoar Stones*, and ſome other *Commodities*.

I ſhould here proceed to ſurveigh the *trade* of this remaining Tract and Coaſt, eſpecially that of *Cambaia*, *Conchin-China*, and others; but little having faln into my hand of the *trade* exerciſed there, I willingly omit the ſame, and next proceed to look only upon the traffick of *China* it ſelf, and then to the *Iſlands* belonging to *Aſia*.

Chap. XCVIII.

Of CHINA *and the Provinces thereof.*

China hath on the Eaſt, *Mare del Zur*, on the Weſt, *India*, on the North, a *Wall* extending 1000 miles in length, between the *Chinois* and the *Tartarians*, and on the South, the *Ocean*. *China*, and the Provinces thereof.

The *Trade* of this Countrey is accounted very great, the ſituation of the place, the temperature of the air, the diſpoſition of the Inhabitants, the peace which formerly they enjoyed amongſt them concur to inlarge the ſame; the many Navigable Rivers, and the excellent Fabricks here wrought, add to make it eminent, and the *commodities* that it yields to maintain the ſame, are theſe; *Barley*, *Rice*, *Wool*, *Cottons*, *Olives*, *Vines*, *Flax*, *Silk* raw and wrought into infinite ſorts of *Stuffs*, all kinds of *metal*, Gold eſpecially; Silver and Copper is brought from *Japan*, &c. *Fruits*, *Honey*, *Wax*, *Sugars*, *Rhubarb*, *China Roots*, *Purſlain Diſhes*, *Camphire*, *Ginger*, all kinds of *Spices*, *Muſk*, *Civet*, *Amber*, and infinite abundance of *Salt*, which commodity only in the Town of *Cantor*, yields *Cuſtom* to the *Prince* yearly 180000 *Ducats*. Commodities of *China*.

This *Kingdom* contains 15 large *Provinces*, each *Province* having a *Metropolis*, beſides many Cities of leſſer note; ſo that in the whole Tract of this Countrey is accounted to be 30 Kingdoms, and therein Writers have mentioned to be 1597 *Cities* and great Towns walled, 1154 *Caſtles*, 4200 *Burroughs* without walls, wherein Souldiers are quartered, beſides an infinite number of Villages and Hamlets; the *Metropolis* of the whole Kingdom being vulgarly called *Quinſay*, *Pequin*, and is ſaid to contain in circuit 100 miles, having in the midſt thereof, a *Lake* of 30 miles compaſs, in which are two fair *Iſlands*, and in them two magnificent *Palaces*, adorned with all neceſſaries, either for *Majeſty* or *Conveniency*: the *Lake* is nouriſhed with divers Rivers, on which is counted 12000 *Bridges*, and in many Cities here ſeated on the banks of great and famous navigable Rivers, are found often-times ten thouſand Sail of great and ſmall Veſſels; the *King* himſelf having in the City of *Nanquin* (accounted the ſecond in this Kingdom) ſeated upon a fair and large River (if Writers relations may have credit) ten thouſand Sail of Ships of his own, and the City being nine leagues from the Sea, the whole diſtance is found to be, as it were, wholly imployed and taken up with Veſſels and Boats; for therein the Inhabitants make their abode, dwell, negotiate, and remove at their pleaſure, from one place and City to another. The greatneſs of *China*. *Quinſay*. *Nanquin*. Ten thouſand Sail belonging to the King of *China* in one River.

It is confidently affirmed by all *modern Travellers* that have been here, that the Inhabitants are not permitted to iſſue out of this Kingdom, nor yet ſtrangers to enter into it; and though for the commodiouſneſs of *traffick* this ſtrict law find ſome toleration for a certain limited time for the natives to trade abroad, yet is it moſt neerly lookt into on the behalf of ſtran-

gers, that would enter into their Countrey: therefore (this considered) though the motives of *trade* and *commerce* be many; yet this inviolable custom so severely executed, hinders justly the particulars I should in this place set down of the *trade* of this *mighty Empire*; howsoever, it is observed that the *Japaners* and some neighbouring *Islanders*, as also the *Portugals*, and some other *Christians*, have (by the favour of the great *Maritime Commanders* in this Countrey, and their own fair deportment) procured a license of *trade* in *Canton*, *Maccau*, *Nanquin*, and some other Sea-ports; but with such strict limitations, as that in some Cities it is death for them to lie or abide a night either in the Town or in the Suburbs, but abord their own Ships, and in *Canton* where they find the most courteous usage, they may not upon pain of death abide one night within the City walls; but as in the morning their names are registred at their entring into the City; so they come at night and blot out the same with their own hands: I can then but afford a taste of the whole *Trade*, by a little that I have observed out of the collections of others, which must serve for a *model* to the frame and foundation of what is practised in other Cities throughout this *Empire*, which I will comprehend under the title of *Maccau*, most frequented by our Nations.

Chap. XCIX.

Of MACCAU, *and the* Trade *thereof.*

Maccau, and the trade thereof.

THE Island and Town of *Maccau*, (as the place best known upon this Coast to our Nation) is seated on the North side of a *Bay*, which is at the mouth of the great River of *Canton*, which runneth out of the Lake of *Quinsay* spoken of before, opposite to which standeth the great City of *Canton*, which I mentioned, as the place where is found the present *Staple* of all the *commodities* of *China*; and thither do *Merchants* of all parts frequent to buy and barter for other *commodities*, with the restrictions and limitations above specified: and as for *Maccau*, it is inhabited by *Portugals* intermixt with the natural *Chinese*; the principal of their *commerce* being with the Inhabitants of *Canton*, from whence all the commodities of *China* are found to issue; and here the *Portugals* at the arrival of their Ships, do choose out a *Factor* amongst themselves, who is permitted in all their behalfs, to go to *trade* for them at *Canton*, but in the night he is to abide in the Suburbs under severe punishment, as I have before remembred.

A particular Ship yearly touching here from *Goa* to *Japan*.

Here is found a Ship to come yearly out of *India*, by a particular license of the King of *Spain*; the *Captains place* is ever bestowed upon a person of quality, in reward of some former service, as indeed all the *Captains places* of the Fortresses in *India* are; from *Maccau* the said Ship then (having dispatcht her business) doth sail to *Japan*, and there fully dischargeth her lading, and thence returneth again to *Maccau*, and from thence to *Malacca*, and so to *Goa* in *India*; and though this Voyage of *Japan* is ever granted by particular license to some one in particular; yet to *Maccau* and *Malacca* any *Merchant* may go that will; but none may yet lade or unlade in either place, before such time as these Ships termed of the *Kings*, are fully dispatched and laden, and are ready to depart for *India*: it is recorded by some *Portugals* that this *Captains place* may be worth to him for his part 200 thousand *Ducates*, and that the said Ship is commonly 1500 Tuns in burthen, and that the Voyage continueth for three years from *India*, and so back; for in *April* they set sail from *Goa* to *Malacca*, where they abide some season for the winds or *Monsons*, which at certain times blow certain set months together; and then from *Malacca* they sail hither to *Maccau*, where they stay at least nine months for the said *Monsons*, and then sail to *Japan*, where they must stay likewise certain months for the dispatch of their business; and the *Monsons* to return again to *Maccau*, where again they stay, as in their Voyage outward: so that by these delays the time of three years is fully expired before they have ended their Voyage to and from *Japan*; and all the time of this *Captains* residence either in *Maccau* or *Japan*, he is there accounted the chief Ruler and Governour of the place, having the like power as their *Viceroy* in *Goa*, and as the several *Captains* in their Forts; for that when the one departeth from *Maccau* to *Japan*, there cometh another from *Goa* to *Maccau*, to make the same Voyage after the other hath performed his; and when he returneth again from *Japan* to *Maccau*, the other saileth to *Japan*, and so the first continueth *Governour* again at *Maccau*, until he departeth from thence to *Malacca*, and so to *India*; and by this means, there is always found a *Portugal* Governour at *Maccau*.

Commodities of *Maccau* and *Canton*.

The *commodities* in general of *China* I have mentioned before, the particular and principal *commodities* of *Canton* and *Maccau*, are *Silks raw*, and *Silk wrought*; the *raw* is found to be of three several sorts, first *Lankin* which is the best; the second is *Fuscan*; the third and worst is *Lankams*, and these are known to us in *Europe*, and bear price there commonly about 145

or

or 150 Rx $\frac{8}{9}$ *Spaniſh*, the *pico* of *lankin*, the *fuſcan* is worth 140 or 145 Rx $\frac{8}{9}$, and the *lankam* is worth 70 or 75 Rx $\frac{8}{9}$, and all theſe are counted *unſpun Silk*, but the *ſpun lankin* is worth from 150 to 170 Rx $\frac{8}{9}$ the *pico*; the *ſpun fuſcan* is worth 130 or 135 Rx $\frac{8}{9}$, and the *ſpun lankam* of *Canton* 80 Rx $\frac{8}{9}$ the *pico*: and theſe I thought good to mention as being the principal *commodity* vended out of theſe Countreys to other places.

The *commodities* then wherewith the *Portugals* do *drive this trade*, and which they carry to *Maccao* from *India* is principally Rx $\frac{8}{9}$ *Rials of Eight*, which in *China* is cut into pieces, and ſo paid out, as I ſhall ſhew hereafter in payment of *Merchandize*; alſo *Wines* of *Spain* and *India*, *Olive Oil*, *Velvets*, which of all other ſorts of *Silk Stuffs* they cannot make, and fine *Woollen*, *Scarlet Cloth*, whereof they have none, nor yet can they make any, although they have materials, as *Sheep* and *Wool* plenty; alſo *Looking glaſſes*, and all ſorts of *Drinking-glaſſes*, and *Cryſtal*, *Ivory*, *Elephants-teeth*, and ſundry other *commodities*. Commodities fit for *China*.

The Weights, Coins, and Meaſures, in Maccao *in* China.

32 *Valls* makes a *Tola* of *Surat*, and 3 *Tola's* 3 *Valls* makes a *Tay*, or *Tayel* in *Maccao*, and 1 *Tay* is 1 ounce and $\frac{11}{16}$ of an *ounce Averdupois*.

The Weights in China, *for Gold, Silver, Muſk, Ambergreece*, &c. *are as followeth*:

Tays, or *Tayels*, and by ſome called *Tans*, *Maſs*, *Condreens*, *Caſh*, *Avo's*; they uſually ſet down two figures or cyphers for *Avo's*; for the latter thereof, there is no denomination that I could be inform'd of, but do account 10 *Avo's* to 1 *Caſh*, 10 *Caſh* to 1 *Condreen*, 10 *Condreens* to 1 *Maſs*, 10 *Maſs* to 1 *Tay*, and 16 *Tays*, or *Tayels* to one *Cattee*.

1 *Tay* is 1 ounce, and $\frac{11}{16}$ of an ounce *Averdupois*.

The Weights for all groſs Goods, or Commodities, go amongſt the Portuguez *in* Maccao, *by the Denomination of* Pecu, *or* Pecul, *and* Bahar.

100 *Cattees* make 1 *Pecul*, each *Pecul* 128 *Rotolo's* of the *Portuguez*, which after the rate of 20 $\frac{7}{9}$ ounce *Averdupois* to a *Cattee*, by the ballance is 2087 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, and pounds *Engliſh*, 130 $\frac{15}{32}$ parts of a pound, but generally it is accounted 132 $\frac{4}{9}$ pound, 32 or 133; and others make it, by reducing the weights 131 *l.* $\frac{1}{4}$ *Averdupois*. But this difference may grow, or accrue by reaſon of ſome computing, and weighing by the *Dotchen*, or *Stilyard*, and others by the Ballance 18 *Cattees*, or 24 *Rottolo's*, is 1 *Maund* of *Goa*, and *Maccao* by the ballance; but by the *Dotchen*, it is no leſs then 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ *Cattees*, 300 *Cattees*, is a *Bahar*, which at 21 ounces to the *Cattee* (as it is ordinarily reckoned) is but 393 $\frac{3}{4}$ pounds, although it is generally accounted 396 pound, but then the *Cattee* muſt be more then 21 ounces; and it is by my own experience but 20 $\frac{7}{9}$ ounces; but this difference may be by one weighing by the *Dotchen* or *Stilyard*, and the other by the *Ballance*, as in the like manner it is with the *Pecul*, the *Dotchen* making more, the *Ballance* leſs. 100 *Tays* in Plate of the *Alloy* of the *Rials* of *Eight* worth but 92 *Tays* of Plate *Sayſee* or *Soma*, which is the higheſt *Alloy*, and reduced to that fineneſs by the *Chineſe* themſelves, unleſs it be in ſome of the bars of ſilver, which the *Spaniards* bring out of the *Weſt-India's*, through the South-Seas, to the *Manella's* one of the *Philippine* Iſlands, thence tranſported to *Maccao* in *China*. 100 *Tays* in Plate of the *Alloy* of *Rials* of *Eight Sevil* is worth 115 *Tays* in Plate *Currentee*, otherwiſe called ſmall bars of ſilver of *Japan*.

If you agree when you buy Gold to pay in Plate *Currentee*, which is Silver of *Japan*, you muſt allow 17 *per cent.* to correſpond with the *Rials* of *Eight*. But if you agree to pay for your Loafs of Gold (which the *Portuguez* calls *Pan de Ore*) in *Rials* of *Eight*, then you have no more to do, but to weigh the *Rials* of *Eight*, and ſo reduce them into *Tays*.

The Loaf or *Pan de Ore*, poize about 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces *Averdupois*, little more or leſs.

One *Rial* of *Eight* of *Sevil*, or *Mexico*:
- *Plate Rials* by the *Ballance* is 7 *Maſs*, 3 *Condreens* 3 *Caſh*.
- *Plate Rials* by the *Dotchen* is 7 *Maſs* 4 *Condreens*.
- *Plate Currentee*, or of *Japan* by the *Ballance* is 8 *Maſs*, 4 *Condreens*, 2 *Caſh*, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Avo's*.
- *Plate Currentee*, or of *Japan* by the *Dotchen* is 8 *Maſs* 5 *Condreens*.
- *Plate Sayſee*, or *Soma* by the *Ballance* is 6 *Maſs*, 7 *Condreens*, 4 *Caſh*, 3 $\frac{6}{10}$ *Avo's*.
- *Plate Sayſee*, or *Soma* by the *Dotchen* is 6 *Maſs*, 8 *Condreens*, 0 *Caſh*, 8 *Avo's*.

100 *Rials* of *Eight*, *Sevil* or *Mexico*:
- 73 *Tays*, 3 *Maſs* by the *Ballance*.
- 74 *Tays* by the *Dotchen*.

A *Tay* or *Tayel* is by the neareſt calculation that can be made, 1 *Rial* of *Eight*, and $\frac{3}{5}$ parts of a *Rial*, a very ſmall matter leſs.

By the preceding account to receive by the *Dotchen*, and pay out by the *Ballance*, there will be gained in the 74 *Tays*, or 100 *Rials* of *Eight*, received by the *Dotchen* 7 *Maſs*.

And on the contrary to receive by the *Ballance*, and pay out by the *Dotchen*, there will be loſt in the 73 *Tays* 3 *Maſs*, or 100 *Rials* of *Eight* 7 *Maſs*.

733 *Caſh* is one *Rial* of *Eight* by the *Ballance*, and is ſo ordinarily accounted, in making up, and reducing of accounts, or caſting up of any ſum.

Note, that 5 *Maunds* and 8 *Rottolo's* of *Goa*, or of any of the *Portugal* Towns in *India*, is 1 *Pecu*, or *Pecul*, and 3 *Maunds* 26 *Sear* of *Surat*, after the rate of 27 $\frac{1}{3}$ *Sear Surat* to the *Maund Goa*, is 1 *Pecul* and 132 *l.* $\frac{4}{5}$ *Engliſh* neareſt.

So that the difference (as already ſaid) which ariſeth in the *Pecul* from 130 *l.* $\frac{15}{32}$ parts of a pound, to 132 $\frac{4}{5}$, and 133 *l. Engliſh*, is by weighing by the *Ballance* or *Stilyard*, the *Stilyard* or *Dotchen* making more, the *Ballance* leſs.

The *Covid* of *Maccao*, is rather a very ſmall matter more than leſs, then 3 quarters of our Yard and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Inches, or more, rather 29 Inches $\frac{5}{7}$ of an Inch neareſt, which *Covid* is uſed by the *Portuguez*.

The *Chineſe* have another *Covid* or *meaſure* conſiſting of between 14 $\frac{11}{12}$ of an Inch, and 14 $\frac{6}{7}$ of an Inch, which is divided into 10 parts, and each of thoſe are ſubdivided into 10 other parts. The *Covid* or *meaſure* of the *Chinchoſes*, a Province of *China*, bordering upon the Province of *Canton*, and Eaſtward of *Maccao* is but juſt 12 Inches of our meaſure, and is the $\frac{4}{5}$ parts of *Chineſe Covid* or *meaſure* neareſt.

As for *Coins* there is none in the Southern parts, but if you buy any thing, after you have agreed for it, you cut off of the *Rial* of *Eight* ſo many *Maſs*, *Condreens*, &c. as you agreed for, and ſo weigh it by the *Dotchen*, which every one carries about him.

Having thus done with the main Continent of *Aſia*, and curſorily ſurveyed the particular *trade* of ſome of the moſt eminent Cities of the Kingdoms therein contained; being conſtrained by reaſon of the remoteneſs of theſe places, and want of better information, to let the ſame paſs not ſo perfect as otherwiſe I could wiſh for and deſire, I ſhall willingly in what is here by me omitted, crave the advices of the better experienced; and that they would add by their knowledg and trial what is either here defective or altogether left out: and thus leaving the *Continent* (according to my *method*) I will in brief run through ſome of thoſe Iſlands which merit obſervation, and ſurvey the *trade* thereof as amply as my adviſo's will give me leave.

Chap. C.

Of the Iſlands of ASIA, *and the Trade thereof.*

Iſlands of *Aſia*, and the trade thereof.

THe Iſlands of *Aſia* are either in the *Oriental* Seas, as *Japan*, *Zeilan*, *Moluccoes*, *Javas*, *Summatra*, *Borneo*, the *Philippines* and others: or in the *Mediterranean* Sea, as *Rhodes*, *Cyprus*, &c. of the *trade* whereof a word, before I conclude this *commerce* of *ASIA*.

Chap. CI.

Of the Iſland of Japan, *and the Trade thereof.*

Japan Iſland, and the trade thereof.

JAPAN is ſituated over againſt *Canton* in *China*, having in length 600 miles, but narrow in breadth, in ſome places 90, and in ſome but 30 miles: it obeys 66 ſeveral Sovereigns, the King of *Tenſe* holding the principal authority, commanding 50 of the 66 above-mentioned Kingdoms, every King, Lord and Maſter having full power and authority over the goods and lives of the ſubjects, ſervants and children ſubject unto him. It was diſcovered by the *Portugal*, *Anno* 1542. and ſince is much frequented by Jeſuites, who in great numbers have ſetled themſelves here, and are found to exerciſe *trade* and *commerce*, as cunningly and ſubtilly as any *Jew* elſewhere in the World.

Their chief Towns are *Oſacaia*, *Bunguin*, *Meaco*, and are the principal Ports frequented by *Merchants* ſtrangers: the *commodities* of this place and Iſlands, is ſilver in ſome good meaſure digged up here, and carried hence by *Merchants* to *China* to exchange for *Silks*, and principally *Rice*, which is found here growing in ſuch abundance, that the King or Emperour draweth 2 *millions* of *Ducates* yearly, out of that which is gathered from his own poſſeſſions,

Firando. which he hath received as his own demeſne; and at *Firando*, one of the Iſlands of *Japan*,

pan, the *Engliſh* have ſetled a *factory* for *trade*, in 1613. by Captain *Saris* labour and induſtry.

The civil Wars that continually vex theſe Iſlands, hinder an exact ſurvey of the materials, whereby their *trade* is driven; yet ſo far as I have collected I will here inſert.

Their *moneys* current for the moſt part through theſe Iſlands are thus termed, and with ſome ſmall difference have this value. Coins current in *Japan*.

Their *ſilver coins* current is a *Tail*, a *Maſs*, and a *Condery*.

A *Tail* is a Rx of $\frac{3}{5}$ or 5 *s. ſterling*, or $\frac{1}{2}$ *Tail* of *Siam*; and this a *Tail* is 10 *Maſs*, or 100 *Conderies*.

A *Maſs* is 10 *Conderies*, or 6 *d. ſterling*.

And in ſome places the Rx $\frac{8}{5}$ paſſeth for 74 *Conderies* only, and no more.

Their *Gold* is coined into two ſmall *Bars* of two ſeveral ſorts, the one is called an *Ichebo*, worth about 15 in 16 *Maſs* of *Silver*; the other is called a *Coban*, worth from 60 to 68 *Maſs*, which may be valued from 30 *s.* to 34 *s. ſterling*. The wars that continually vex this Countrey is the cauſe of this inconſtant rate and price thereof.

The *weights* in uſe in *Japan* is the *Pecul* and the *Cattee*. Weights in *Japan*.

A *Pecul* is 10 *Cattees*.

A *Cattee* is accounted by ſome 21 *ounces*, and by ſome 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ *ounces Averdupois*; ſo that a *Pecul* is about 130 *l.* or 131 *l. Engliſh*.

Their *meaſure* of length is an *Inckhen* or *Tattamy*, which is 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ yards *Engliſh*; 25 yards being 12 *Tattamies*. Meaſure of length in *Japan*.

Their *meaſure* for *Rice* is thus accounted. Meaſure for Rice and Grain in *Japan*.

A *Gant* is 3 *Cocas*, being as much as three *Engliſh Ale-pints*.

An *Ickgoga* is 100 *Gantas*.

One *Ickmagog* is 1000 *Ickgoga's*.

One *Mangoga* is 10000 *Ickmagogs*.

Chap. CII.

Of ZEILAN *and the* Trade *thereof.*

ZEILAN lieth in the *gulph* of *Bengala*, in length 250, and in bredth 140 miles; found ſo fruitful, that the graſs groweth, and the trees bear fruit all the year long without intermiſſion: it is commanded in chief by the great *Mogul*; the principal Towns are *Zeilan*, the Metropolis of the Iſland, and *Columbo*, fortified by the *Portugals*; and as it is conceived commanding over the beſt harbour in *India*. Iſland *Zeilan* and the trade thereof.

For *commodities* it hath many, and almoſt all things that are found in *India*, through all the ſeveral Provinces and places thereof; firſt it hath *Nutmegs*, *Cloves*, and *Pepper-trees* good ſtore, and the beſt *Cinnamon* in all *India*, which is here had and found growing in whole woods, and hence diſperſed into all parts of the World: alſo it affords all kinds of *precious Stones* (except *Diamonds*) as *Saphirs*, *Rubies*, *Topazes*, *Spinals*, *Granati*; alſo a plentiful fiſhing for *Pearl*, yet not accounted ſo good as at *Bareim* by *Ormus*; it hath likewiſe *Mines* of *Gold*, *Silver*, and other *metals*; alſo *Iron*, *Flax*, *Brimſtone*, *Ivory bones*, and ſundry other *commodities*. Here is alſo a *Hill* of that great height, that the Inhabitants hold it the higheſt in *India*, and call it *Adam's Hill*, upon which they ſay *Paradiſe* ſtood, and that *Adam* was there created; whoſe *footſteps*, if they may be believed, do remain yet ingraven there in the Rock, and go not out: but the Inhabitants being moſt active in their bodies, may be imagined to be ſo alſo with their tongues, for throughout *India* they practiſe nothing but *jugling*, and *Hocus Pocus*, and other *feats* of *activity*; being the moſt excellent managers of *hoby-horſes*, and *tumbling*, by which *trade* they get *money* throughout all the neighbour Regions; and therefore not ſurveying this their *traffick* further, I will leave them to their *come aloft jack*, *paſs and repaſs*, and paſs my ſelf over to the next Iſlands, being thoſe famous of the *Moluccoes*, the only Iſlands of all *India*, affording in ſuch ſtore and plenty, that excellent and admirable *Spice*, known to us by the name of *Cloves*. Commodities of the Iſland *Zeilan*. *Adam's* Hill the *Zeilan's* Paradiſe. *Zeilaners* excellent tumblers.

Chap. CIII.

Of the Moluccoes, *and the Trade thereof.*

Iſlands *Moluccoes*, and the trade thereof.

THE *Moluccoes* are five in number, *Molucco*, *Tarnate*, *Tider*, *Gelolo* and *Machian*, to which may be added for neerneſs in the ſituation *Banda*, and 70 other leſſer Iſlands, which ſubmit themſelves and their delicious *commodities* to the King of *Terenate*, at preſent the moſt powerful through all theſe Iſlands. Theſe Iſlands are found to have for *commodities* ſome *Nutmegs*, eſpecially in *Banda*, alſo ſome *Maces*; but the principal *commodities* of all theſe Iſlands is the delicate *Spice*, known to us by the name of *Cloves*, and found here growing in ſo great abundance, that as it is apparent the whole World is furniſhed from hence; and all *Merchants* coming hither, and frequenting theſe Iſlands, are found only to come for this *commodity*, and for nothing elſe. In this number I may alſo reckon the *Amboina* Iſlands, as the Iſland *Amboina* it ſelf, *Polerone*, *Polloway*, *Lantore* and *Roſingon*, abounding with the ſelf ſame *commodity*, and of late years made *infamous, by the bloody ſlaughter and butcherly tyrannical torture and death of ſome* Engliſh *Factors, by the Machiavilian and matchleſs villany of the* Dutch; *the actors of which have all of them, or the moſt part come to untimely and fatal ends* (if reports be true,) *thereby ſhewing the manifeſt judgment of GOD in puniſhing their villanies and wickedneſs, when as they thought themſelves ſafe and free from the hands and juſtice of Man; and for thoſe that as yet are living, I leave them to the terrour of their guilty Conſciences, and without repentance, to their due puniſhment in the world to come; where an uncorrupted and impartial Governour and Fiſcal ſhall examine their* Amboina *proceedings truly, and reward them according to their merits.* Some of theſe Iſlands are now by *them* commanded, having driven out the Inhabitants, and *by death cut off the Intereſt of the Engliſh*, who were jointly partners with them, both in their conqueſt and *trade*; and now there is none left to the *Engliſh* but *Polerone*, *originally theirs*, yet now due to them by a ſecond *compoſition* and *agreement*, who coming of late to take poſſeſſion *thereof*, found that *thoſe barbarous and wicked* Dutchmen *reſident in the neighbouring Iſlands, had cut down and killed all the Clove-trees, and other of worth there growing, thereby depriving the* Engliſh *of all their expected benefit, by that laſt but prejudicial compoſition.*

Commodities of the *Moluccoes.*

Cloves abundance.

Amboina Iſlands.

The matchleſs villany of the *Dutch* in the *Amboina* Iſles.

Coins current in *Molucco, Banda, Amboina*, &c.

The *Coins* current in *Moluccoes*, *Amboina*, *Banda*, &c. and other Iſlands, I find not any ſettled in uſe amongſt them; the *Spaniſh* Rx $\frac{1}{2}$ is the moſt uſual in their payment for *commodities*, and for the moſt part they uſe no other *Coins* but it: but I find that according to the innocency of the times paſt, they barter and ſell one *commodity* for another, which is yet the moſt uſual cuſtom amongſt them.

Weights of *Molucco, Amboina*, &c.

Their common *weight* in uſe is the *Bahar* and *Cattee*.

The *Bahar* of *Amboina* of *Cloves* is 200 *Cattees*, and is *Engliſh* 625 *l.* which is the great *Bahar*.

This great *Bahar* is 50 *Barrotes*, every *Barrote* being 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ *l. Averdupois*.

They have alſo in ſome of theſe *Iſlands* a greater *Bahar*, being ten times the former quantity, making 6250 *l. Engliſh*.

A *Cattee* is 100 *Rials* of $\frac{8}{8}$ almoſt 6 *l. Engliſh*.

Ten *Cattees* of *Mace* is called a ſmall *Bahar* of *Maces*, and of the value of 10 *Rials of Eight*.

100 *Cattees* of *Nutmegs*, is a ſmall *Bahar* of *Nuts*, and is of the aforeſaid value of 10 *Rials of Eight*.

100 *Cattees* of *Maces* is called a great *Bahar* of *Maces*.

And 1000 of *Nutmegs* is accounted a great *Bahar* of *Nutmegs*.

And *note* that 10 *Bahars* of *Nuts* is accounted for 1 *Bahar* of *Maces* uſually throughout all the *Iſlands*.

A *Cattee* of *Maces* being commonly worth 1 Rx $\frac{8}{8}$.

And 10 *Cattees* of *Nutmegs* commonly worth but alſo 1 Rx $\frac{8}{8}$.

The Inhabitants finding now their *native commodities* requeſted by all other Nations, who come from far *Regions* to traffick with them for the ſame, have daily learned new experiments of traffick and *commerce*; and whereas in former time they *exchanged* their *Cloves*, &c. for *Cotton Cloth* and ſuch like to clothe them, which yet is in ſome uſe amongſt them; yet now they begin to know the worth of *Silver*, and the value of the *Rial of Eight*, and how *that* hath power to bring and provide to them all other neceſſaries whatſoever.

Meaſures of *Molucco, Banda, Amboina*, &c.

Their *meaſure* of length is diſtinguiſhed by *fathoms* and *cubits*, borrowed from their late *Maſters* the *Dutch* and *Portugals*.

But their dry *measures* for *Corn*, *Grain*, *Rice*, &c. is called a *Canton*, making about 5 ½ *pints English*. Dry measures in *Moluccoes*, &c.

A *Quoian* is their greatest *measure*, and is 800 *Cantons*.

It is to be *noted* here, that the *Islands* of *Moluccoes* were first discovered by the *Portugals* in their Navigations to these parts, and afterward finding them rich in *Cloves*, by little and little got footing therein, partly by fair means, but principally by building of *Forts* and *Castles* in divers of them for the better obtainment and preservation of the *brave trade* of these *Islands*: but of later years the *Hollanders* envying this their engrossing of this rich commodity, endeavoured to supplant them, or in default of means and power to effect that, so to plant themselves, that they might partake and share with them in the *Cloves*, *Nutmegs*, and *Maces*, the only *commodities* these *Islands* are found to produce, which by their policy, valour, and craft, at length hath so well succeeded with them, that now they are *Masters* and *Commanders* over many *Forts* and strong *Castles* in these *Islands*; as at *Mallayo*, *Tallucco* and *Tacuma*, in the principal *Island* of *Ternate*, at *Maritro* in *Tidoro*, at *Nassaw* in *Timor*, *Mauritas* and *Tabiliola* in *Machian*, and which is intirely the *Hollanders*, 2 in *Banda*, 2 in *Amboina*, *Barnefelt*, in *Bachian*, and sundry others, seated here and there through the most convenient and best Ports for *trade* and shipping in all these *Islands*; so that now being become more strong, potent, and daring, they have coped with the *Portugals* in divers encounters by Sea and Land, sometimes winning and sometimes losing, according to both their force and fortunes; in all their occasions, *adding violence to trade, trading peaceably where they cannot otherwise choose, and rolling and pilfering when and where they cannot otherwise make up their mouths to profit*; in which practice of *trade and thievery* or *thievish trade*, I leave them and those *Islands*, and come next to *Java*. Dutch Forts and Trade in *Amboina*.

Chap. CIV.

Of JAVAS, *and the* Trade *thereof.*

IN this Tract is found *Java major* and *Java minor*, the greater being in compass 3000, and the lesser 2000 miles; the nearness of these two *Islands* to the *Æquator*, maketh these Countries so wonderful fertile, that they are termed the *Epitome of the world*. The chief Cities here are *Palauban*, *Mega*, *Pegar*, *Agaim* and *Ballambua*, and in the lesser *Java*, *Basnia*, *Samara*, *Limbri*, and others, but their principal trade is driven at *Sunda Calapa*, *Bantam*, *Jacatra*, *now baptized by the* Dutch *Batavia*, and lastly, *Japarra*; in which three last, the *English* have residence and *Factories*. *Javas* and the trade thereof.

The *commodities* of these *Islands*, is *Rice* in abundance, *Oxen*, *Kine*, *Hogs*, *Sheep*, *Indian Nuts*, and all Provisions for food; also all kinds of *Spices*, as *Cloves*, *Nutmegs*, and *Mace*, which the *native Merchants* transport to *Malacca* and other neighbouring *Islands* in great measure; also *Pepper* in great quantity, esteemed far better than that of *India* or *Malabar*, principally growing about the Straights of *Sunda*, of which there is yearly laden hence about ten thousand *Quintals English*; it hath also much *Frankincense*, *Benjamin*, *Camphora*; also *Diamonds*, and many other *precious Stones*, which are found therein. Commodities of *Java* Islands.

The fittest and most proper *commodities* for these *Islands trade*, are divers and different sorts and colours of *Cotton Linens*, which are made at *Cambaia*, *Cormandel*, and *Bengala*, called *Serasses*, *Sarampurus*, *Cassus*, *Satepsas*, *black Cannequins*, *red Turrias*, and divers other sorts found made in the places aboveSaid. Commodities of *India* fit for *Javas*.

Here the *Hollanders* are found to be Masters of *Jacatra*, of late years called by them *Batavia*, the best and greatest Port of their trade and rendezvous in these parts, where by little and little they have so fortified themselves, that they prescribe Laws to the Inhabitants, and endeavour to debar both *English* and all other from enjoying any benefit of the trade thereof. *Batavia* alias *Jacatra*.

In *Sunda* (which I account here as the principal *mart Town*, and in a manner the greatest in *Java major*) they have no other kind of *money* than certain *Copper pieces* minted, which they call *Caixa*, in the middle whereof is a hole to hang them on strings, for commonly they put 200 or 1000 upon one string, wherewith they make their payments, as by this following account. Coins current in *Java*, *Sunda*, *Bantam*, *Jacatra*.

A *Satta* is 200 *Caixas*.

Five *Satta's* is 1000 *Caixa's*, which is a *Crusado*, *Portugal money*, or about 6 shilling *sterling*.

The Merchants of *Europe* here resident keep their *accounts*, in Rx ⅛ and pence, accounting 60 pence, to the Rx ⅛ *Spanish*. Accounts in *Java*, *Bantam*, *Jacatra*.

The

Weights in *Java, Bantam, Jacatra, Japarra, Sunda.*

The *weight* at *Bantam, Jacatra, Japarra,* and at *Sunda,* is the *Picul,* the *Cattee,* and *Bahar.*

A *Cattee* being leſs than the *Cattee* of *Maccau,* contains but 20 ounces *Engliſh*, and the other 20 ¾ ounces.

A *Picul* is 100 *Cattees,* and conſequently is 125 *l. Engliſh.*

A *Bahar* is 330 *Cattees* of *China,* of 20 ounces as aboveſaid, and may make in *England* 412 *l.*

Meaſures in *Java, Bantam, Jacatra, Japarra, Sunda.*

Their *meaſure* for length is (———)

Their dry *meaſures* for *Grain, Rice,* and *Pepper,* is a *Timbam,* and contains ten ſacks, principally uſed in *Pepper* and *Rice,* conſiſting of five *Piculs*; ſo that by this computation each Sack ſhould contain in weight 62 ½ *l. Engliſh,* two ſacks for a *Picul.*

Prices of commodities in *Java.*

The common *prices* of *commodities* as I find them here obſerved, are; *Pepper* of *Sunda* is ſold by the ſack, weighing ½ a *Picul* or 45 *Cattees* of *China,* each *Cattee* being 20 ounces, at 5000 *Caixa's,* and when it is at higheſt at 6 or 7000 *Caixa's*; *Maces, Cloves, Nutmegs, white and black Benjamin* and *Camphora,* are ſold by the *Bahar, good Mace* commonly ſold for 120 thouſand *Caixa's* the *Bahar*; and *good Cloves* after the ſame rate, but *bad and foul Cloves,* are ſold at 70 or 80000 *Caixa's* the *Bahar*; *Nutmegs* commonly ſold for 20 or 25 thouſand *Caixa's* the *Bahar, white and black Benjamin* ſold for 150 or 180 thouſand *Caixa's,* and if extraordinary good, 200 thouſand the *Bahar*; but how far theſe agree with the now common current rates, I refer to the better experienced.

Chap. CV.

Of SUMMATRA, *and the Trade thereof.*

Summatra and the trade thereof.

SUMMATRA, anciently *Traprobana,* and *Solomon's* ſuppoſed *Ophir,* was eſteemed the biggeſt *Iſland* in the World, but modern experience hath found the contrary, being only 700 miles long, and 200 miles broad: The *Æquator* cutteth through it, ſo that the Suns vicinity makes it abound in ſeveral *precious commodities* for traffick, as firſt it hath *Pepper* in abundance, whereof above twenty Ships of burthen is hence yearly laden; alſo *Ginger, Aloes, Caſſia, raw Silk, Gold* and *Silver, Braſs,* and ſome other *drugs.* This *Iſland* is ſubject to many Princes, the principal whereof are the Kings of *Pedor* and *Achin*; it is here a cuſtom that the natives do eat their ſlain Enemies, and did earſt account their skulls for a great treaſure, which they exchanged for other neceſſaries, he being accounted the richeſt man that hath moſt ſtore of them in his houſe; this cuſtom is almoſt extinguiſhed, for the *trade* of *Merchants* from other Countreys thither, of late years having brought *Silver* and *Gold* in requeſt amongſt them, hath made them ſince know better.

Commodities of the Iſland *Summatra.*

Rarities found in *Summatra.*

In this *Iſland* is found a *Hill* of *Brimſtone* continually burning, and two very ſtrange and admirable *Fountains,* the one yielding pure and excellent *Balſamum,* and the other moſt excellent *Oil.*

Achin, Tico, Jambe, and *Priaman, Engliſh* Factories in *Java.*

The chief Cities of this *Iſland,* is *Daren, Paſen,* and *Androgede,* the habitation of ſo many *Kings,* but the principal places and parts for *trade* known to the *Europeans,* are *Dachem* or *Achim, Ticko, Jambe* and *Priaman,* all maritime and good harbours; where the *Engliſh* are found to have reſidence and *Factories*; alſo *Pedir, Campar* and *Manancabo*, to the which the *Portugals* generally do trade; but the Inhabitants for the moſt part tranſporting the *native commodities* of this their *Iſland* to *Malucca,* which is not diſtant above twenty miles off, are not much troubled with the *Portugals Commerce*; though in lieu of them the *Dutch* have of late got footing and built Fortreſſes amongſt them, to their as great trouble, vexation, and ſlavery.

Coins current in *Summatra, Achin, Priaman,* &c.

Within theſe few years theſe *Iſlanders* were not known to have any *Coins current* in payment for *Merchandize* amongſt them, but the skulls of their ſlain Enemies, as I ſaid before, which they accounted as their greateſt treaſures, and with which their barters and exchanges for things neceſſary were made; but now of late the *King* of *Achin,* in imitation of other adjoining *Princes,* and ſo the neer neighbourhood of *Malacca,* now in poſſeſſion of the *Portugals,* have coined *moneys,* which in theſe days are obſerved to be theſe:

A *Maſs,* which is here accounted for 4 *Cappans,* which is 12 *d. ſterling.*

A *Tail* is 16 *Maſſes,* or 3 ⅓ Rx ⅛, or *ſterling money* 16 *s.*

A *Cattee* is 8 *Tails* in ordinary account, and worth 25 ⅗ Rx ⅛ *Spaniſh,* or 6 *l.* 8 *s. ſterling,* and ſometimes in exchange from hence to other adjacent parts, they account 7 ¼ and 7 ½ *Tails* to one *Cattee.*

Accounts kept in *Java.*

In other parts of this *Iſland,* as *Jambe, Tico,* and *Priaman,* they have no *Coins* of their own, but the moſt current is the *Spaniſh* Rx ⅛, in which the *Europeans* keep their accounts, and for diſtinction divide it to be 60 *Deniers* or *Pence* to a Rx ⅛.

The

The common *weight* through all *Summatra* is a *Bahar*, but yet found to vary in many places, and consisteth of *Cattees*, which in greatness also vary, and from thence cometh the difference, but in *Achin*, *Priaman*, *Ticcou* and *Jambe*, where the *English* reside, the *Bahar* is found to be in each of these places 200 *Cattees*; every *Cattee* is 29 ounces *English*, so that by this computation the *Bahar* must make 360 *l. English sotile*. Weights of *Summatra*, *Achin*, *Priaman*, *Jambe*.

The *measures* here in use are (——) Measures in *Summatra*.

CHAP. CVI.

Of BORNEO *Island, and the Trade thereof.*

THE next Island in this Tract is *Borneo*, and is equally divided by the *Æquinoctial* into two parts, putting as it were a bond between the Dominions of the King of *Borneo* on the North-side, and of *Laus* on the South, in compass accounted above 2200 miles, and held the greatest of all this *Ocean*. *Borneo* Island, and the trade thereof.

The Countrey doth yield in great abundance, the *wood* which we call *Camphora*; also that *wood* known by the *Portugals* by the name of *Pola d' Aguila*; and also that *costly sweet wood* which is called *Callamba*, which being good is weighed against *Silver* and *Gold*: also here is found some *Gold*, *Diamonds*, *Nutmegs*, *Maces*, *Agarick*, and other *Spices*; and great abundance of that excellent *antidote*, which in *Europe* is called the *Bezoar-stone*. Commodities of *Borneo* Island. Towns of *Borneo* Island.

It is plentifully stored with many fair Towns and Harbours, as *Cabura*, *Taioparra*, *Tamorutàs* and *Borneo*, the Metropolis and most magnificent above all the rest, containing 25 thousand Inhabitants, and seated in a Marish of the Sea, after the manner of *Venice*. Also *Socodana*, where many *Diamonds* are found, and where the *English* some years past had a *factory* and residence, as also the same in *Beniermasa*, another good Port in this Island. *Socodana* and *Beniermasa* English Factories in *Borneo*.

I have not met with the *Coins* current here in payment for *Merchandize*, nor yet with the *Weights* and *Measures* in use in this Island; therefore must refer the same to the better experienced, and to the traders thither.

CHAP. CVII.

Of CELEBS Island, *and the Trade thereof.*

THE Island of *Celebs* is the next in this Tract, not far distant from *Borneo* Island, through part of which runneth the *Equator*, yielding by the vicinity of the Sun the same *commodities* proper to *Summatra*, *Borneo*, *Gilolo* and others, seated under the same *line*; it is subject to several Princes, and enjoyeth some eminent Towns frequented by *European Merchants*, for the sake of their *rich commodities*, as *Durati*, *Mamaio*, *Tubon* and *Maccasar*, the chiefest Port for the *trade* and *commerce* of this Island, and where the *English* have a residence and *factory*, and following their observations made in this place, I find, Island *Celebs* and the trade thereof. *Maccasar* the *English* Factory in *Celebs*.

Their *Coins current* here in use are found to be the *Mass*, *Cupan* and *Tail* thus valued. Coins current in *Celebs* and *Maccasar*.

A *Tail* is accounted for 16 *Masses* in current value, and is reckoned to be worth 15 *Rials* of *Eight*.

A *Mass* is a *Gold Coin*, as is the *Tail*, and wants somewhat of 5 *s.* or a *Rial* of $\frac{2}{7}$ *Spanish*.

And this *Mass* is 4 *Cuppans*, each *Cuppan* esteemed to be about 14 *d. sterling money*; and by this calculation the *Tail* should make *sterling* 3 *l.* 14 *s.* 8 *d.* and by the account of Rx $\frac{5}{7}$ at 5 *s. sterling*, the *Tail* is 3 *l.* 15 *s. sterling*.

The common *weights* in use are the *Ganton*, *Zicoyan* and *Mass*, thus agreeing with the *English* weight *Averdupois*. Weights in *Celebs* and *Maccasar*.

The *Ganton* is both a *weight* and *measure*, in *weight* it is found to be about 5 *l. English*, and in *measure* about two *English Gallons*.

A *Mass* in *weight* is 40 *Gantons*, which is 200 *l. English*, or 80 *Gallons English*.

A *Zicoyan* is 20 *Masses* in *weight*, which is 4000 *l. English*, or 800 *Cantons* of this place.

To proceed to the rest of the Islands in these Seas, is a work past my skill, or I think most mens else, considering the multitude thereof, the *Philippines* being discovered by the *Spaniard* in *Anno* 1564, being in number 110 thousand, as some Authors report. Over against *China* are also found 7448 Islands, and about *India* 127000 great and small more, which in many places stand so nigh one to another, that they seem not only to such as are afar off to touch and to be all one firm land, but whosoever passeth between them, may with his hands touch the boughs of the trees, both on the one and on the other side. Many *Commodities* are found growing upon these *Islands*, with which the Inhabitants of many of them, maintain a Traf- Philippines.

fick with their neighbours; the knowledg whereof I leave to the better experienced.

The *Portugals* the first Masters of the Trade of *East-India.* 1498.

Now foraſmuch as *Portugals*, *Dutch*, and *Engliſh* have of late years diſcovered thoſe Countreys of *India*, and that ſome of them have ſince ſetled themſelves by Forts and Caſtles there: It will not be improper I ſhould here ſurvey their ſtrengths and holds built for defence, and their *factory* ſetled for *traffick* throughout this Continent of *Aſia* and the Iſlands thereof. The *Portugals* then were the firſt that brake the ice, and in *Anno* 1498. departing from *Lisbon*, under command of *Vaſco di Gamma*, doubled the *Cape* of *Bona Eſperance*, which hath proved ſo ſucceſsful to them ſince that time, that they have maſtered, conquered and fortified themſelves beyond that *Cape* in *Soffala*, *Quiloa*, *Moſambique*, *Mombaſa*, and in *Ormus* in the *Perſian Gulph*, lately again loſt. In *India* they have the Caſtles and Towns of *Diu*, *Daman*, *Baſain*, *Chaul*, *Goa*, *Honor*, *Barſola*, *Mongalor*, *Cananor*, *Cronganor*, *Cochin* and *Colan*. In *Silon* they have *Collumbo*, bragging of one of the beſt Ports of the World; on the Coaſt of *Chormandel*, they hold *Negapatam* and S. *Thomas*: In *Bengala* they have *Porto Pequenio*, and *Porto Grande*, and *Serapure*; alſo *Serone*, *Molucca*; and ſome holds in the *Molucca* Iſlands, *Macao*, and *Nungaſark* in *Japan*, and divers others; in all which they are found to be both ſtrong, powerful, and great, and Maſters of all the rich traffick of theſe places, which thus for 100 years very near, they have both peaceably and quietly enjoyed at their own terms and conditions, till the *Dutch* diſturbed them, who ſeconded them in the *trade* of *India*, who were the next, who envying that this rich ſtream ſhould only run his current to *Lisbon*, and that all the *precious Commodities* of *India* ſhould firſt ſalute *Portugal*, ſet out from *Amſterdam* in *Anno* 1595, and have ſince ſo well played their cards, and pleaded, as ſome alledge, ſo ſtrongly with Canon law and ſteel arguments, that within 30 years they have found themſelves to be Maſters and Commanders in theſe Countreys and Seas of 28 Forts and Caſtles, and of 44 or 45, *Factories*, for the preſervation and proſecution of their *trade* and government, the names and draughts of which, ſome of their own Nation have publiſhed to their no little honour, and no ſmall eſtimation; ſo that it may be imagined that their flood and the *Spaniards* ebb, will in few years bring the *Indies* to be more theirs then the *Portugals*, notwithſtanding their ſo long poſſeſſion.

The *Hollanders* became ſharers in 1595.

The *Engliſh* Nation the laſt traders into *India*, in *An.* 1600.

The *Engliſh* Nation are the laſt and leaſt in this *trade* and diſcovery, for they imitating only the *Portugals* and *Dutch* in the due rules of the proſecution of a *trade*, but not in the proſecution of the natives; begun their diſcoveries in *Anno* 1600, under the command of Sir *James Lancaſter*, with four Ships, the *Dragon*, *Hector*, *Aſenton* and *Suſan*, whoſe endeavours have ſince by the bleſſing of GOD, and the good government of that Company ſo well ſucceeded, that they have ſent forth above 30 Fleets or Voyages; and have ſetled their reſidence and *Factors* in 20 or 24 ſeveral places of note, as at *Ormus* and *Jaſques*, in the entrance of the *Perſian Gulph*, under the *Perſian* Monarch at *Cambaia*, *Surrat* and *Agria*, and other places in the *Great Moguls* Countrey, at *Muſulapan*, *Armagon*, *Petipoly*, *Pottana*, *Siam*, and other places on the Coaſt of *Chormandel*, and the Continent of *Aſia*: at *Achin*, *Ticko*, *Jambe* and *Prianan*, on the Iſland *Summatra*, at *Bantam*, *Jacatra* and *Japarra* on the Iſland of *Java*, at *Socodana*, and *Beniermaſa* on the Iſland *Borneo*; at *Mogaſſar* in the Iſland of *Celebs*, at *Pulleron* on the Iſland *Banda*, at *Firando* in *Japan*; and laſtly in *Amboina*, *Hitto*, and other of the *Molucces*, which they quietly enjoyed, until the *traiterous and bloody-minded* Dutch *did butcherly betray their lives, purpoſely to deprive them of that* trade, *and to ſatisfie their unſatiable blood-thirſtineſs; as is extant by the paſſages of that act in ſeveral Languages in the World*

Theſe are then the only three *European* Nations that now contend and ſhare amongſt them the *traffick* and *commodities* of theſe Eaſtern Countreys, the *Portugals* making *Lisbon* the ſcale of the *East-India Commodities*; the *Hollander* making their *Amſterdam* the *Staple* for their parts, and the *Engliſh London* for their *Emporium*; which within theſe late years, notwithſtanding the ſundry croſſes and loſſes, is increaſed to that height and eminency, that theſe *Merchants* do not only furniſh *Italy*, but alſo *Conſtantinople*, *Aleppo*, *Smyrna*, and other parts of *Turkey*, with all thoſe *Indian Commodities*, which within leſs then theſe twenty years, they brought from thence into *England*, to the prejudice of *Syria* and *Ægypt*, and to the enriching of the *Engliſh* ſubjects in general; as hath been moſt judiciouſly and at large demonſtrated by the *Right Honourable Sir* D.D. in ſeveral particulars; as firſt by the Royal founders thereof; ſecondly, by the equity and juſtice of the *Trade*; thirdly, by the honour ariſing thereby to the *Engliſh* Nation, in the ſtrength added to the Navy *Royal* of this Land: fourthly, by the former fortunate ſucceſs of it, and the profit that may be yet reaped thereby to the whole Kingdom, and to the fellowſhip of that *Society*; beſides the increaſe of Mariners, and of Arts and Knowledg; fifthly, by far diſcoveries and hopes of propagation of Religion in thoſe yet Heatheniſh Countreys.

But leaving thus the *Indian* Iſlands, and the further ſurvey thereof to thoſe late Maſters of that *trade*, I will proceed in what is yet reſting to paſs through, as belonging to *Aſia*, which are the Iſlands of *Cyprus* and *Rhodes*, ſeated in the *Mediterranean* Sea, to which I ſhall now haſten.

CHAP.

CHAP. CVIII.

Of CYPRUS Iſland, *and the Trade thereof.*

THE Iſland of *Cyprus* is accounted alſo belonging to *Aſia*, and ſituated in the *Syrian* Sea; in length 200 miles, in bredth 65; and is 60 miles diſtant from the ſhore of *Cilicia*, and 100 from the Land of *Syria*. Iſland *Cyprus*, and the trade thereof.

This Iſland is ſaid to afford materials to build a Ship from the Keel to the Topſail, and fitted for the Sea, either as a *Merchants* Veſſel for tranſportation of Goods, or as a Princes for warfare.

It affordeth alſo theſe *Commodities*, as *Wine*, *Oil*, *Corn*, *Sugars*, *Cottons*, *Honey*, *Wool*, *Turpentine*, *Allum*, *Verdigreaſe*, *Salt*, *Grograms*, and other commodities. Commodities of *Cyprus*.

The chief Cities of this Iſland are *Paphos*, *Famaguſta*, *Nicoſia*, *Leſcara*, *Salines*, and ſome others; in which Iſland the *Engliſh* have a *factory*, for the only trade of *Cottons* here in uſe; and the *Engliſh Conſul* reſident in *Aleppo* carrieth the title of *Conſul* of *Syria* and of *Cyprus*, in which place he hath a *Vice Conſul* to ſupply his occaſions for the preſervation and maintenance of the *Engliſh trading* hither; which are only the Company of *Merchants* called the *Levant* or *Turkey* Company, as included within their priviledges. *Engliſh* Conſul of *Cyprus*.

The *Moneys* of this Iſland current I need not mention, nor yet their *Accounts*, as being the *Coins* of the *Grand Signiors*, and their *Accounts* kept after the ſame denomination as in *Conſtantinople*. Coins at *Cyprus*.

The *weight* in uſe through this Iſland is the *dram*, 750 whereof is the *Rotolo*, and 100 whereof makes a *Cantar*, which is accounted 4 *per cent.* greater than the common *Cantar* of *Aleppo*; and is by calculation of ſuch as have reſided there 80 *ounces Averdupois*, or 5 *l.* the *Aleppo Rotolo*, yielding by this computation 4 *l.* 13 *ounces*, or 77 *ounces*: and the *Quintal* or *Cantar* of *Cyprus* by this account ſhould be 500 *l.* ſotile; but I find ſome obſervations made, that upon ſome *Commodities* that the 100 *Rotolo's* of *Cyprus* have made in *London* 510 and 512 *l.* The *Rotolo* of *Cyprus* contains 750 *drams*: and the *Rotolo* of *Aleppo* is accounted 720 *drams*, and 62 ½ *drams* make 1 *ounce*, and 6 ½ *ounces* make here an *Oak*: but *note* that the *Cantar* of *Famaguſta* is 4 *per cent.* greater than this general *Cantar* of the *Iſland*, which is above 1 ½ *ounce per Rotolo*. Weights of *Cyprus*. Note *Famaguſta*.

This common *Cantar* of *Cyprus*, I find thus to reſpond with the City of *Venice* and other places.

Rotolo's 100 of *Cyprus*, make *ſotile Venice* 780 *l.* and of *groſs* 480 *l.* which by this computation ſhould be about 522 *l. Engliſh*: but I imagine this is accounted the *Cantar* of *Famaguſta*, which is 8 *per cent.* greater than that of *Aleppo*, which deducted, being 42 *l.* there reſteth 480 *l. Averdupois*, the weight rendred of *Aleppo*; ſo that *Rotolo's* 21 *incirca*, make 100 *l. groſs*, and *Rotolo's* 13 ½ do make 100 *l. ſotile*, and *Rotolo* 1 is 7 ½ *ſotile* or 4 *l.* 8 ounces *groſs* of *Venice weight*.

Again, I find theſe obſervations made on the *weights* of *Cyprus*, for *Cottons*, *viz.* 100 *Rotolo's* of *Cyprus Cottons*, hath made in *Venice* 750 *l.* which is 30 *l.* leſs than the aforeſaid notes which are meant of *Famaguſta*, and hath made in Weights of *Cyprus* compared with other places.

Naples	671 *l.*	*Genoa*	710 *l.*
Bollonia	627 *l.*	*Florence*	656 *l.*
Montpelier	678 *l.*	*Milan*	678 *l.*
Barcelona	564 *l.*	*Avignon*	570 *l.*
Sevil	589 *l.*	*Bruges*	555 *l.*
Paris	448 *l.*	*Rome*	631 *l.*
Marſelia	567 *l.*	*London*	506 *l.*

The truth whereof, I refer to the trial of the experienced.

Meaſures of length are here two ſorts: firſt, the *Pico*, by which is ſold all woollen Cloth, and Silk accounted 26 ½ inches, and the *Brace*, by which is ſold Linnen, being ⅛ longer than the *Pico* aboveſaid. Meaſures of *Cyprus*.

The 100 *Pico's* rendring in *Venice* 125 Woollen *Braces*, and 116 of Silk *Braces*.

Wine is ſold here by the *Cuſs*, 7 *Cuſſes* make 6 *Fetches* of *Venetians*, which is a *Candie Barrel*, ſo that a *Cuſs* and a half, and 2 *Zant jarre*, are of one and the ſame bigneſs. Of Wine.

Oil is ſold by the *Rotolo*, which weighs 2 ½ *Oaks*, which is accounted for 1000 *drams*. Of Oil.

Grain is ſold by a meaſure called the *Mooſe*, which weigheth 40 *Oaks*, and 2 ½ *Mooſes*, or 100 *Oaks* make one *Staio* in *Venetia*. Of Grain.

Of Salt. *Salt* is sold by the *Mooſe*; 1000 *Mooſes* here of *Salt*, make 14 *Mooſes* in the account of *Venetia*.

Alſo ſome *Grain* is ſold by the *Coffino*, 100 whereof making 24 in 25 *Stera's* of *Venetia*, which is ( ) buſhels *Engliſh*.

Iſland *Rhodes* ſeated amongſt the Iſles *Archipelago*. In this part of *Aſia* (following the opinion of Authors) is the Iſland of *RHODES* ſeated, formerly the habitation of the Knights of St. *JOHN*, now a Beyque of the *Turks*, and where for the commodiouſneſs of the Port, there is maintained a Squadron of his Gallies yearly imployed, to clear and protect thoſe Seas: matter of *trade* preſenting here, I have here willingly omitted, and placed the ſame amongſt the *Iſlands* of the *Archipelago*; to which place I refer the Reader, and who deſires to ſee further thereof.

Chap. CIX.

Of the Trade in general of ASIA, *as it is found at this day.*

Of the Trade in general of *ASIA*. TO conclude then the *Trade* and *Traffick* of *ASIA* in general; it is comprehended within a few principal Cities thereof: as firſt in the *Grand Signiors* Dominions in *Aleppo*, *Smyrna*, *Conſtantinople*, *Alexandria*, *Balſara*, and *Baruti*, and *Damaſco*: in *Perſia* Dominions, in *Sciras*, *Ormus*, *Cabin*, *Gilan*, and *Hiſpahan*: and in *India* and theſe Coaſts, at *Goa*, *Malacca*, *Siam*, *Pegu*, *Cochin*, *Calicut*, *Meſulapatan*, and the *Iſlands* of *Java*, *Japan*, *Summatra*, *Molucco's*: in *Tartaria*, in *Aſtraca*, *Capha*, *Sarmacand*, and *Cambalu*, &c. The *Turkiſh* Nation affords not many *Merchants* of note; yet ſome are found that from *Conſtantinople* do drive a *Trade* by Sea to *Venice*, *Gairo*, *Trapeſond*, *Capha*, and ſome few other places: and ſome again that with *Caravans* by Land drive a *Trade* from *Aleppo*, *Damaſco*, and *Ægypt* to the *Red-Sea*, and to *Mecha*; but theſe I may more properly account *Arabians* than natural *Turks*, who in general have been eſteemed in times paſt, and yet are more induſtrious and better vers'd in all manual Arts, then in the *myſtery* of *Merchandizing*; but now they have well neer loſt that attribute, and wholly addict themſelves by reaſon of their *Grand Signiors* tyranny, to no further *trade* then what neceſſity doth for the moſt part compel them, therefore not much worth here further conſideration.

But thoſe ſeveral Nations inhabiting the large Coaſt of *India*, *Perſia*, and theſe above-mentioned *Iſlands*, are found to be more addicted thereto and of greater eminency, and are found by their *traffick* and *commerce* to have raiſed to themſelves Eſtates in theſe Countreys equal to many of our *European Dukes* and greateſt *Earls*, whereof the *Guſurats* and *Canarins*, the frugal and proper Inhabitants of *India*, are accounted the chiefeſt and principal, occaſioned partly by their excellent ſubtilty in accounts and numbring, and partly by the late Navigations and *Commerce* of the *Europeans*, *Arabians*, and other remoter Nations amongſt them, who bring them (for the moſt part) no other *commodity* but *Plate* and *Silver* in *Rials* of 8, which they there exchange for the rich *Commodities* of *India*, as their *Cloves*, *Maces*, *Nutmegs*, *Pepper*, *Diamonds*, *Emeralds*, *Rubies*, *Pearls*, and ſuch other, the precious Wares of theſe Countreys.

The *Perſian* Nation challenge alſo a large ſhare in this *Trade* of *ASIA*, occaſioned by their excellent and induſtrious *fabricks*, and their natural plenty of *raw Silks*, which from them is abundantly tranſported and ſpread over all the World, and their ſumptuous adorning and curioſity of living, drawing to them by exchange, the riches and *commodities* of *India* and *China*, and other places.

The *Arabians*, (as poſſeſſing a great part of *ASIA*) may not here be omitted, amongſt which are found many eminent *Merchants*, not only trading by Camels with *Caravans* from *Turkey* into *Ægypt*, and other places, and into the Red-Sea, but alſo from *Aleppo* to *Babylon*, *Balſara*, and ſo to the *Perſian Gulph*; and alſo by Sea, not only on the Coaſt of *Sindy*, *India*, *Chormandel*, *Siam*, *Pegu* and the *Iſlands* aforeſaid, where many *Mahometan Princes* are found to bear rule; but alſo at *Suachem*, *Melinda*, *Brava*, and *Quiloa*, and many other parts and Ports of *Africa*.

Neither amongſt all theſe above-mentioned Nations, which are found in the general to afford *Merchants* of eminency and note, and to have a Countrey for a particular reſidence to themſelves, and where their *Princes* do bear Sovereignty, are the Nation of the *Jews* to be omitted or forgotten, who (though by the curſe of the *Almighty*) are ſcattered and diſperſed as it were over the face of the whole Earth, and are permitted (with ſome limitations and reſtrictions) their abode in ſeveral Countreys, paying for their liberty, and freedom of reſidence and *commerce*, both great and large annual Contributions in ſundry places; yet by their ingeniouſneſs in Trade, and their expertneſs in Arts, and their ſubtilty in the valuation of *Princes Coins*, and their skill in Accounts, they are found in all theſe afore named

Coun-

Countreys to be both eminent and rich *Merchants*, trading as well by Land as by Sea through all these afore-named Countreys, and by their Craft and Art, raising to themselves eminence and great Estates thereby.

I should here give a share of this *ASIAN Trade* to the *Chinoese*, *Tartarians*, and other great Nations: but my ignorance herein doth silence me.

Therefore it shall content me to have surveyed it in the general, and to have left behind me what *Observations* I have been able to collect of the *Traffick*, and *Traders* of those vast and large Territories and Countreys, knowing that their strange Customs, and the manner of their Laws and Government debars all easie access into their Dominions; and what others must not dare to see, I must not dare to offer to recount.

To conclude then, having thus run over and surveyed the general *Commerce* and *Traffick* of *ASIA*, I will now turn my self towards *EUROPE*, the last division of the World, and of this *Work*, and as the best known to us, and the best reputed of us.

EUROPE,

EUROPE,
AND THE
PROVINCES
AND
CITIES of TRADE
THEREOF.

LONDON

PRAGVE

ENGLISH·WO

FRENCH·WO

ITALLIAN·MA

DANISH·MA

A
New and most Exact map
of
EVROPE
Described by NI Viſscher and don
into English and Cor:
rected acording to I
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and the manner of the Chiefe
Cities the like never before
LONDON
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Sould by John Overton at the
White hors neere the Fountaine
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1668

GROENLANDIÆ PARS

Quine Elizabet Forlandt

Whytes C

C Farewel

C Record

C Goodhope

C Bonet

C Syagia

Cabara

Banav

Fris Land

Aguad

Campa

Rame

Sangien

Qeibar

Rovea

Godmee

Seland

Ledne

Circulus Arcticus

THE DEUCALIDONIAN

OCEAN

OCCIDENTA-

LIS

OCEANVS

THE WEST

Schetland al Hillant

Orcades

THE GERMAN SEA

Irish Sea

NARROW SEAS

Madera

Porto santo

Gudelquiver

Granada

C S Vincente

C de Finistera

C de Ortegal

C Roxent

Barlenga

Douro

Minnor

Bilbao

S. Andrea

Bayon

Minorca

Majorca

Ivica

Formentera

Corsica

Cde Creus

Cde Palasgel

Tarragono

Alicante

Murcia

Valentia

Arragon

Navarra

Guascogne

Languedoc

Provence

Dauphine

Savoy

Lombardy

Piemont

Genua

Tuscany

Rome

Naples

Sicily

Sardinia

Corsica

Malta

Candia

Cyprus

Rhodes

Egypt

Barbary

Algier

Tunis

Tripoli

Morea

Greece

Hungary

Bohemia

Poland

Prussia

Livonia

Russia

Muscovia

Tartaria

Circassia

Georgia

Persia

Armenia

Turkey

Asia

Africa

Europe

Ocean

Sea

Land

Islands

Mountains

Rivers

Cities

Towns

Capes

Bays

Straits

Lakes

Forests

Deserts

Kingdoms

Provinces

Countries

Seas

Oceans

Continents

Hemispheres

Poles

Equator

Tropics

Meridians

Parallels

Degrees

Minutes

Seconds

Latitude

Longitude

Compass

Rose

Scale

Miles

Leagues

Nautical

Statute

Geographical

Mathematical

Physical

Political

Ancient

Modern

Present

Former

Latter

Middle

Upper

Lower

Inner

Outer

Eastern

Western

Northern

Southern

Central

Coast

Shore

Bank

Mouth

Source

Head

Branch

Tributary

Confluence

Delta

Estuary

Harbour

Port

Road

Anchorage

Roadstead

Bay

Gulf

Sound

Channel

Strait

Passage

Entrance

Exit

Island

Peninsula

Isthmus

Cape

Point

Headland

Promontory

Mountain

Hill

Valley

Plain

Forest

Desert

Kingdom

Province

Country

Sea

Ocean

Continent

Hemisphere

Pole

Equator

Tropic

Meridian

Parallel

Degree

Minute

Second

ANTWERPE

The Roman Emperour

AMSTER

Europe in the West is bounded with the Oceans, in the East with the Ægean Sea Pontus Euxinus the Mariſh of Mæotis and the River of Tanais, from wich a right line being drawne to the Bay of Granvicu it is diſſoyned from Asia in y North it is bounded With the Hyperborean Sea, and in the South with the Mediterranean.

RUSSIA

ASIÆ TARTARIÆ PARS

WAGASIA

WOLOGDA

Condora

Pinega flu.

Colmogro

Morznice

Torna Kia Nota Neuc

Feelt Swolomas

Voloiga

Parnawelick

Peissa

Petitza

Slabotka

Culmia

Pinega

Pontes Solobitza Guia oſent

Cavatnogori

Archangel

Dwina

Nicolaes silenſe

Coretz alterne

Coretz ſuite

Coretz ſyde

Kerchens lavnes

Permogheroia

Siberia gada

Vsting magne Veatka

Borowitz

Pretzitha

Sinega

Ingaſt

Constantz

Matmiſch

Allatur

Casan

Bulgar

Tetiſch

Ceremiſſi Logovi

ſic dicti aſcenoru frimbus

Kack

Saſmadauſſa

Soiatha

Ceremiſſi Nagorni

ſic dicte quod montana inco

Tartarorū Regni Caſami nomen

Wolga

Samara

Nisi novogorod

Wolodimer

Mordwa

Caſtimouyan

Perevolock

Saisec conſtans memoribus defectis

et vallis Tzar Fredor Inanowitz

aggeſtum contra irruptiones Tartarorū Crimenſes

Sasnaſky

Asſaem

ASTRACAN

Tumenſcko

Cabarda

PETIGORI

CIRCASSI

Copa flu.

Corax mons

Palus Meotis

Sea

EUXINUS or

PONTUS

the Black

Sea

Anixa

Santina

Risa

Tribiſonda

Tripoli

Chriſtenda

Lavora

Roman

Gorgor

Smuſo

Amadia

Sinapi

Logalla

Dazia

Amaſi

Segian

Carpurt

Caſtelle

Famaſtro

Coro

Caſpi

Bolli

Lippo

Gumiſſe

Anguri

Tiſaria

Peſcherchedin

Malatia

Caracacia

Atmalech

Roncala

Gumlich

Sachinn

Aleppo

Laiazzo

Alexandretta

Cibelen

Chiongen

Ancias

Iſnick

Dacaſſa

Aciotori

Philadelphia

Landuchia

Smyrna

Archipe

Mitylene

Maſtar

Antiochia

Curco

Spuria

Gazoua

Alindi

Caſtino

Maneſio

Satalia

Cadzora

Nicola

Tortoſa

Tripoli

Libano

Damaſco

Sarepta

Sidon

Iridato

Olymurus

Chios

Fiſchio

Malicarnaſſus

Patmos

Achaia

Sardinia

Corſica

Livonia

Livo

Finnicus ſinus

MARE BALTICVM

the East Sea

Lapmarck

Pihemeni

Treschanavoloch

Scrichin

Carelia

Cajania

Ingermanland

Ladoga

Ladoga Whit Lak

Esthonia

Finnland

Magelandt

Kolgoi oſtrou

Feiſſa

Neerlapp

Kolmogro

Nagovo

Kevi

Ammoca

Stappen Holmtsbuy Ingen

Langenes

Kelganes

Inabery

Skitebi

Kandalax

Nordeberg

Carolonberg

Kemi

Torneo

Tornia

Kexholm

Nyenſchantz

Nyenſkans

Nyenſkans

Nyenſkans

N DON

Charles 2d King

PRAGVE

A
New and most Exact map
of
EVROPE
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GROENLANDIÆ PARS

Farewel
Whytes C
C Record
C Goodhope
Quine Elizabet
Forlandt

340 350 360 10 20 30 40

C Bonet
C Syagia
Cabara
Banar
Fris
Aguil
Cawa
Iand
Rmet
Ledne
Sanghon
Qtibar
Rovea
Godmet
Solang

Seilerde
Kolevig
Rangasen
Barde
Stramg
Golmlevig
Staps
Stadarsted
Grunda
Klimp
Hasnave
Westmanna eiar
Grims ey
Randagniper
Swinngavig
Langanes y
Grimelsfiord
Balaues
Pay ey
Hasnavig
Hofsfiord
Circulus Arcticus

THE DEUCALIDONIAN
OCEAN

OCCIDENTA-
LIS
OCEANVS
THE WEST

Schetland al Hillant
Orcades
Irish Sea
NARROW SEAS
THE GERMAN SEA
MARE BALTICVM
the East land Sea
Finmer
Heiligeland
Lizard
Portland
Keyſant
Scins
Boelin
Barlenga
C Roxent
C S Vincente
Cde Finiſtera
Cde Ortigal
C Mediturra
Cde Creus
Cde Palaſugel
Minorca
Iuica
Formentera
Sardinia
Corſica

ANTWERPE

AMSTERDAM

The Roman Emperour

Europe in the West is bounded with the Oceans, in the East with the Ægean Sea Pontus Euxinus the Mariſh of Mæotis and the River of Tanais, from wich aright line being drawne to the Bay of Granvicu it is disjoyned from Asia in y North it is bounded With the Hyperborean Sea, and in the South with the Mediterranean.

GERMANE-MA

POLONIAN-MA

BELGIAN-WO

SPAINISHMA

ASIÆ TARTARIÆ PARS

PONTUS EUXINUS or the Black Sea

the White Sea

RUSSIA

WAGASIA

SEVTARIA PERECOPENSIS

CIRCASSI

PETIGORI

Cabarda

ASIA MINOR

ASIANATOLIA

Condora

Mordwa

Carelia

Lapmarck

Pihemeni

Treschanavoloch

Cargapolia

WOLOGDA

Livonia

Podolia

Moldavia

Walachia

Archipe

Achaia

ASTRACAN

Cazan

Bulgar

Tetiſch

Samara

Tartarorum Regni Casani nomen

Nisi novogorod

Wolodimer

Moscovia

Perevolock

Caffa

Sinope

Amaſia

Trapezond

Tripoli

Aleppo

Alexandretta

Damaſco

Jeruſalem

Gaza

Antiochia

Tarſo

Curco

Rhodus

Cyprus

Candia

Sea of Marmora

Constantinople

Adrianople

Gallipoli

Sea of Azof

Palus Meotis

Volga flu.

Tanais flu.

Don flu.

Nieper flu.

Dwina flu.

Petzora flu.

Obi flu.

Jaxartes flu.

Euphrates flu.

Tigris flu.

Nilus flu.

Jordan flu.

Mare Caſpium

Mare Rubrum

Mare Mediterraneum

Mare Glaciale

Mare Hyperboreum

Oceanus Orientalis

Oceanus Occidentalis

Oceanus Septentrionalis

Sinus Finnicus

Sinus Bothnicus

Sinus Archangelicus

Sinus Obdorenſis

Sinus Petzoricus

Sinus Mæotis

Sinus Arabicus

Sinus Perſicus

Sinus Adriaticus

Sinus Venetus

Sinus Corinthiacus

Sinus Thermaicus

Sinus Strymonicus

Sinus Saronicus

Sinus Argolicus

Sinus Laconicus

Sinus Messenicus

Sinus Cretenſis

Sinus Iſſicus

Sinus Nicomedenſis

Sinus Smyrnæus

Sinus Adramyttenus

Sinus Ephesinus

Sinus Iſſicus

Sinus Cilicius

Sinus Iſſicus

Sinus Alexandrinus

EVROPE

Described by N. Visscher and don into English and Cor: rected acording to I Bleau and Others with the Habits of the people and the manner of the Chiefe Cities the like never before

LONDON

Printed Coloured and are to be Sould by Iohn Overton at the White hors neere the Fountaine Tavern Without Newgate 1668

FRENCH WO

ITALLIAN MA

DANISH MA

THE DEUCALIDONIAN OCEAN

OCCIDENTA-

LIS

OCEANVS

THE WEST

ERNE

OCEAN

MARE

BARBARIA

AFRICA

Schetland al Hillant

Orcades

THE GERMAN SEA

NARROW SEAS

Streits Mouth

Canariae insulae olim Fortunatae

Madera

Porto Santo

Ilas deserta

Canaria

Tenerissa

Graciosa

de Lobos

Fortaventura

Lanceret

Magranca

Maroccho

Fez

Tegeget

Tesa

Tanadante

Guzula

Messa

Monaster

Offim

Anfuler

Aberne

Angila

Bajador

Bugia

Oran

Algier

Susaona

Alborain

Peno de Vela

Larache

Tanger

Ceuta

Gibraltar

C de Gates

C de Palos

Granada

Murcia

Valentia

Minorca

Iaiorca

Ivica

Formiteta

Portugall

Lisbon

Setubal

Barlenga

C Vincente

Sivil

Cadiz

Gudelquiver

Tarragona

Cde Palasugel

Cde Creus

Corsica

Bayonne

Biscaia

Leon

Castile

Navarra

Gascoigne

Languedoc

Provence

Normandie

Bretaigne

Paris

Orleans

Poictou

Guyenne

Rochelle

Xaintonge

Bourdeaux

Bourbonois

Auvergne

Savoy

Dauphine

Lombardy

Piemont

Genua

Venice

Millan

Mantua

Parma

Florence

Rome

Naples

Sicily

Malta

Candia

Cyprus

Rhodes

Alexandria

Grand Cairo

Nile

Red Sea

Mecca

Arabia

Persia

Ormus

Babylon

Euphrates

Tigris

Bagdat

Bassora

Aleppo

Damascus

Jerusalem

Tripoli

Tunis

Carthage

Biserta

Algier

Tenes

Arzeni

Mostaganem

Tedlis

Gigiari

Stora

Bona

Cde Bona

Cde Tabarca

Cde Roxent

Cde Finistera

Cde Ortegal

Pennas

C Mathias

Bilbao

S. Andero

Douro

Minho

Barcelona

Tortosa

Valencia

Alicante

Murcia

Granada

Gudalquiver

Cadiz

Gibraltar

Tangier

Ceuta

Larache

Susaona

Alborain

Peno de Vela

Algier

Bugia

Oran

Arzeni

Tenes

ASIÆ TARTARIÆ PARS

Carelia

WAGA

WOLOGDA

Cheremisi Logovi

Cheremisi Nagorni
sic dicte quod montana inco

Tartarorū Regni Casani nomen

Mordwa

Perevolock

ASTRACAN

ARIA PERECOPENSIS

PETIGORI

CIR CASSI

MARE BALTI CVM

Livonia

LITVA

SEVERA

MOSCOVIA

Wolodimero

Resan

Podolia

Moldauia

Wallachia

Bulgaria

Sardinia

Cefalonia

Zante

Candia ol Creta

PONTUS EUXINUS or the Black Sea

ASIA MINOR

Archipelagus

Bottom of the Streights

MEDITERRANEUM

the MIDDLE EARTH SEA

Ægyptus

Marmarica

PARS

DANTZ

King of Sweden

STOCHOLME

King of Denmarke

HAMBU

EVROPE

Described by N. Visscher and don into English and Cor: rected acording to I Bleau and Others with the Habits of the people and the manner of the Chiefe Cities the like never before

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1668

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Fortunatæ

Streits Mouth

MARE

BARBARIA

AFRICÆ

GERMAN SEA

Schetland al Hillant

Orcades

Keyligtat

Heyghgrt

Stetby

Belle

Gryp

Olde

Aberdona

Aberdone

Monsterban

Whiert

Scutenes

Fesseen

Lesl

Derno

Wysterseth

Maesfen

Scarb

Windsor

Cambridge

Ely

Lincoln

Norwich

Yarmouth

Lestoff

Ipswich

Colchester

Harwich

Maldon

Chelmsford

Rochester

Canterbury

Dover

Sandwich

Margate

Tenterden

Hastings

Winchelsea

Rye

Lewes

Arundel

Chichester

Portsmouth

Southampton

Winchester

Salisbury

Andover

Basingstoke

Reading

Oxford

Abingdon

Wallingford

Henley

Windsor

Staines

Kingston

Guildford

Dorking

Reigate

Croydon

Bromley

Dartford

Gravesend

Tilbury

Barking

Romford

Ilford

Hackney

Islington

Hampstead

Highgate

Kensington

Chelsea

Fulham

Putney

Richmond

Brentford

Hounslow

Uxbridge

Harrow

Watford

Barnet

Enfield

Waltham

Epping

Ongar

Brentwood

Billericay

Grays

Purfleet

Erith

Dartford

Sevenoaks

Tonbridge

Maidstone

Ashford

Romney

Hythe

Folkestone

Deal

Sandwich

Ramsgate

Margate

Whitstable

Faversham

Sittingbourne

Rochester

Chatham

Gillingham

Strood

Dartford

Greenwich

Deptford

Lambeth

Westminster

Holborn

Finsbury

Shoreditch

Bethnal Green

Stepney

Limehouse

Wapping

Rotherhithe

Bermondsey

Southwark

Lambeth

Vauxhall

Battersea

Wandsworth

Clapham

Streatham

Croydon

Mitcham

Merton

Sutton

Epsom

Ewell

Kingston

Surbiton

Hampton

Twickenham

Isleworth

Brentford

Chiswick

Hammersmith

Fulham

Kensington

Paddington

Marylebone

Pancras

Islington

Hackney

Stoke Newington

Tottenham

Edmonton

Enfield

Waltham Abbey

ASIÆ TARTARIÆ PARS

POLONIAN-MA

BELGIAN-WO

SPAINISH-MA

PARS

Mordwa

Wologda

Carelia

Podolia

Moldauia

Walachia

Albania

Achaia

Archipe.

Mare

Sea

PONTUS EUXINUS or the Black

PONTICA PARS

ASIA MINOR

ANATOLIA

ARIA PERECOPENSIS

PETIGORI

CIRCASSI

ASTRACAN

Cabarda

Tanais

Volga

Palus Meotis

Marmarica

PARS

EARTH SEA

MEDITERRANEUM

the MIDDLE

Bothom of the Streits

Pars Maris Red Sea

ARABIA

Ægyptus

STOCHOLME

HAMBURGH

King of Sweden

King of Denmarke

OF EUROPE, AND THE PROVINCES THEREOF.

CHAP. CX.

Of Europe *the laſt Diviſion of the World here handled, and the Kingdoms thereof.*

EUROPE which I have willingly omitted as laſt and principal, cometh now to be ſurveyed, that the *Trade* thereof may the better appear in her particular *Provinces* and *Cities*, ſhould be in prerogative of worth the chief and firſt, but following the cuſtom of *Merchants*, I ſhew the beſt laſt, and the worſt firſt. *Europa* 15 parts.

Europe then is divided into theſe *Provinces* and *Iſlands*.

1 *Spain.*	6 *Denmark.*	11 *Hungary.*
2 *France.*	7 *Norway.*	12 *Dacia.*
3 *Italy.*	8 *Sweden.*	13 *Slavonia.*
4 *Belgia.*	9 *Muſcovia.*	14 *Græcia.*
5 *Germany.*	10 *Poland.*	

The *Iſlands* of *Europe* are diſperſed through theſe Seas.

1 *Greek Seas.*	4 *Ionian Seas.*	7 *Britiſh Seas.*
2 *Egean Seas.*	5 *Adriatick Seas.*	8 *Northern Seas.*
3 *Cretan Seas.*	6 *Mediterranean Seas.*	

Of all which in order, and of each of theſe Diviſions in order.

CHAP. CXI.

Of Spain *and the Cities thereof.*

SPAIN the moſt Weſtern Continent of *Europe* is invironed on all ſides with the Seas, except towards *France*, from which it is ſeparated by the *Pyrenean Mountains*, and the Fortreſs of *Pampelona* on the North-weſt, and *Perpignan* on the South-eaſt. *Spain.*

The *Commodities* that this Countrey yields for *Merchandiſe*, are *Wines*, *Sugars*, *Oils*, *Metals*, *Liquoriſh*, *Rice*, *Silks*, *Wooll*, *Cork*, *Roſin*, *Steel*, *Oranges*, *Limons*, *Raiſins*, *Almonds*, &c. *Aniſeeds*, *Anchoves*, *Soda Barillia*, *Figs*, *Tuny-fiſh*, *Iron*, *Shumack*, *Saffron*, *Soap*, *Coriander*, *Hony*, *Wax*, &c. Commodities of *Spain.*

Spain is found at this day to be divided into twelve *Provinces*, which formerly were petty *Kingdoms*, viz. 1. *Leon & Oviedo*, 2. *Navarre*, 3. *Corduba*, 4. *Gallicia*, 5. *Biſcay*, 6. *Toledo*, 7. *Murtia*, 8. *Caſtile*, 9. *Portugal*, 10 *Valentia*, 11. *Catalonia*, 12. *Aragon*. Of which in order, with their Cities of note and traffick.

In *Leon* and *Oviedo* I find no City of *Trade* memorable, the City of *Leon* being the principal, and is the Principality belonging to the Princes of *Spain*, under the name of *Aſturias*. *Leon* 1. *Oviedo* 2.

In *Navarre* is of note, the City of *Pampelona* famous for her Fortification, and not for her Negotiation. *Navarre* 3.

Corduba 4. *Corduba* is accounted the moſt fertile ſoil of all *Spain*, and hath *Corduba* for a principal City; from whence cometh that excellent *Cordovant* Leather, known to us. 2. *Marchena*, a principal breeder of the beſt *Genets* in *Spain*: alſo 3. *Medina Sidonia*, whoſe Duke was principal Commander of that pretended *Invincible Armado* 1588. Alſo *Lucardi Barameda* a great Haven-town, *Xeres* which yields the Wines known, *Sherry Sacks*, becauſe the *Spaniards* are found to pronounce *x* as *ſh* in *Engliſh*: and alſo *Sevil* which requireth (according to my *Method*) for her worth and eminency of *Trade* a Chapter by it ſelf.

CHAP. CXII.

Of Sevil, *and the Trade thereof.*

SEVIL is accounted the faireſt City of all *Spain*, in compaſs ſix miles, invironed with beautiful Walls, and adorned with many ſtately buildings; as *Palaces*, *Churches*, and *Monaſteries*; one whereof is endowed with 25000 Crowns annual rent. The River *Bætis* divides it into two parts, yet joyned by a ſtately *Bridge*: from hence the *Spaniards* ſet out towards the Weſtern *India*, and hither return again to unlade the riches of thoſe Weſtern parts of the world, which principally are found to be *Silver*, *Tobacco*, *Ginger*, *Cottons*, *Sugars*, *Braſil*, and *Ferinand Bucquewood*, and ſome *Drugs*. Here is 30000 *Genets* maintained continually for the *King* of *Spain* his ſervice; and the *Trade* of this place is of that greatneſs, that ſome are of opinion, the Cuſtoms of this Town only is worth unto the *King* half a million of Gold yearly; and the *Archbiſhop* of *Sevil* is held ſo rich, that his rent amounts to 100000 Crowns yearly, and hath under his Juriſdiction 2000 ſmall *Villages*, and conſequently in his whole *Dioceſe* 2000 Benefices, beſides *Frieries*, *Nunneries* and *Hoſpitals*, and eſteemed the next in degree to him of *Toledo*: the rarities of this place I willingly omit as well known to our Nation.

Account kept in *Sevil* and *Madera*. In *Sevil*, *Madera*, &c. the *Merchants* keep their *Accounts* by *Marvedies*, of which 375 are eſteemed to make a *Ducate* of *Exx*° of 11 *Rials*, every *Rial* being 37 *Mal.* and ſo is but 374 *Mal.* But our *Engliſh* there reſident keep their *Accounts* in *Rials* of 34 *Mal.* the *Rial*.

Their current monies are theſe.

Coins of *Sevil*. A *Ducate* of *Gold* of *Sevil* is worth 375 *Marvedies* accounted 5 *s.* 6 *d. ſter.*

A *Rial* of *Caſtile* is worth in *Sevil* 34 *Marvedies*, and is ſo worth throughout all *Spain*, which is accounted 6 *d. Sterling* money.

A *Dobra* current is worth of *Carlin* money $\frac{81}{87}$ *Marvedies*; every 1000 *Dobras* are 80 *V.* 888 *Marvedies*, and is accounted in *Merchandiſe* 71 *Mar.* and is worth in *Valentia* at even hand 4 *Sold.* 7 *Den.* $\frac{1}{10}$ of *Valentia* money without charges of *Exch.*

A *Dobra* of *Caſtile* is worth 375 *Marvedies*, or is as above a *Ducate* of *Gold*.

A *Caſtilian* of *Merchandize* is worth 485 *Marvedies*, about 7 *s.*. *Ster.* *Vide* monies in *Caſtile* current in all *Spain*.

Exchanges in *Sevil*. Their *Exx*° are made upon the *imaginary Ducate* of 375 *Mar.* payable in *banco* with five *per centum*, which is the *Banco's* ſalary, or without the *Banco* to be paid without the ſame; and this *Ducate* is commonly termed *Ducato de Oro*, or *de Peſo*; and is worth, as above, 375 *Marvedies*. In *Sevil* they make their payments as following, if you ſay in *Ducate di Oro*, or *de Caſtilia* upon *Banco*, thoſe are then paid in *Banco* without loſs at all, but if you ſay to be paid in ſo many *Ducates Doro* in *Piſtolets* forth of *Banco*, they will pay in the ſaid money; but if it be ſaid to pay in *Carlins*, it will coſt $\frac{1}{2}$, and ſometime $\frac{3}{4}$ *per centum* loſs. But becauſe I have at large in the Tract of *Exchanges* in the Chapters 294 and 426 treated of the *Exchange* of this place, therefore I will (to avoid repetition) refer the Reader thereunto for further and ampler ſatisfaction.

Weights of *Sevil*. There is uſed in *Sevil* three Weights or *Kintars*: as firſt, the ſmaller which comprehends 112 *l.* of four Roves of 28 pound a Rove.

The next is of 120 *l.* of four Roves of 30 *l.* to a Rove.

The laſt is the great, of 144 *l.* of 4 Roves of 36 *l.* a Rove, which laſt is accounted the common *Kintar* of *Sevil*, upon which theſe obſervations have been made; which for the certainty I refer to trial:

100 *l.* in *Sevil* have been found to make in

London	102 *l.*
Marſelia	113
Venetia Sotile	152
Venetia Groſs	96
Sicilia	56 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lisbon	90 $\frac{3}{5}$

Florence

Florence	129 ½
Antwerp	98
Lions	97
Dantzick	117
Genoa Groſs.	100

Wooll of *Sevil* is commonly here bought about *Michaelmas*, and they pay ½ ready money, ⅓ at *Chriſtmas*, and have from *March* to *May* for payment of the reſt, of which here is great quantity provided. *Spaniſh* woo

Silk is bought at *Almeria*, commonly worth 28 *Peſanti* the *l. Moriſco*, which is 18 *s.* *Florence*, for which place it is bought, and this it will coſt 1020 *Mar.* the ſaid pound which is 30 *Rials*, which is performed between *June* and *October*, the beſt time being from *July* to *Auguſt* by reaſon of the heat, for after that the weight of *Silk* will encreaſe. Raw Silk.

And as for other *Commodities* here found beſides *Wooll* and *Silk*, it cannot properly be ſaid to be the *Commodities* of the place, but for the moſt are comprehended under the natural *Commodities* imported from the *Weſt-Indies*, of which this is the principal Port and Scale in *Europe* and as a Countrey intirely challenged by the *Spaniards*.

Their common Meaſure in *Sevil* is the *Vare*, which hath been obſerved, Meaſure: *Sevil.*

The 100 *Vares* to make in

London ells	74
Anvers	123
Frankford	154
Dantzick	102
Vienna	107
Lions a.	75
Paris al.	70
Genoa Pal.	336
Rouen al.	74
Lisbon V.	74
Madera Br.	76
Venetia	133
Lucca	148
Florence	151
Millan	170

Oil is bought here by the *Rove*, 64 *Roves* is in *Venetia* one *Miara*, 40 or 41 *Roves* make a *Pipe*, a *Rove* is 8 *Somer*, a *Somer* is 4 *Quartiles*, and a *Quartile* is ⅛ of a *Stoop* of *Antwerp*, and 2 *Pipes* or 81 *Roves* is 25 or 26 *Florence Barrels*, or 252 Gall. Gallons of *Engliſh* meaſure, but *Sevil* gage is accounted but of theſe *Pipes* 236 Gallons, at 118 Gallons the *Pipe*. Of Oil.

Corn is meaſured and ſold by the *Caffiſe*, which is 28 *Staos* of *Florence*, and makes *Buſhels Engliſh* ( ) Of Corn.

Note that St. *Lucar* is the Sea Port of this City, whereto all Ships of burthen do firſt come and there lade and unlade, and where the Officers of the *Cuſtom-houſe* do come abord to take notice of the Goods both landed and laden for the City of *Sevil*, where the *Cuſtom-houſe* is. S. *Lucar.*

The *Cuſtoms* of *Sevil* are great, and ariſe upon ſome Goods to 10, 15, 20, and upon moſt to 25 *per cent.* which I muſt refer to the better experienced; only it is noted by ſome that have treated of the *Kings of Spain's Revenues*, that the *Cuſtom-houſe* yearly of this City doth yield him, as I ſaid before, *half a million of Gold.* Cuſtoms of *Sevil.*

To proceed, in the precinct of *Corduba* lies *Andaluſia*, wherein I find *Sevil* to be ſeated. Secondly *Granado*, wherein the City of *Granado*, *Malaga*, and *Almeria* principal Cities are ſituated: and laſtly, *Eſtremadura*, wherein I find only *Merida* for a City of note, but not of Trade: therefore a word of the two former, *Granado* and *Malaga*, better known to the *Engliſh*. *Andaluſia.* *Granado.* *Malaga.*

Chap. CXIII.

Of Granado, *and the Trade thereof.*

GRANADO is the ordinary Parliament and Court of Juſtice for all the Southern parts of *Spain*, as *Valladolid* is for the North; and therefore it may be imagined *Where Lawyers are found to abound, little Trade is commonly concurrent:* it is of it ſelf a ſtately Town, and curiouſly built all of Free-ſtone; it is fenced with a ſtrong Wall, having twelve Gates, and 130 Turrets; the *Palace* of the late *Mooriſh Kings* is the prime and moſt magnificent building of this City, it is ſeated within the Land, and hath *Motril* for the next *Port*, the neighbourhood of *Almeria* and *Malaga* both Maritime Ports hinder much the *Trade* thereof, therefore I ſhall inſiſt the leſſer upon the *Trade* of this City, which principally depends upon the *Raw Silk* made here, and upon the fabricks wrought thereof.

Weights uſed in *Granado.*

The *Weight* here uſed is the *Cantar* of 100 *l.* which hath been obſerved by ſome *Engliſh* to make 118 *l. Averdupois*, and by ſome *Venetians* to have made there 111 *l. Groſs* and 175 *l. Sotile.*

The Meaſure is as at *Malaga.*

Chap. CXIV.

Of Malaga, *and the Trade thereof.*

MALAGA is ſeated on the *Mediterranean* ſhore, abounding in *Raiſins*, and *Wines* that are known by that name, and thence vented to our colder Climate, which makes this Town famous for its plenty therein; where touching *Anno* 1617. I noted this obſervation, their *monies* are general with all *Spain*, the principal being

Coins in *Malaga.*

A *Rial*, which is 34 *Marvedies*, and is 6 *d. Sterling.*

A *Piſtolet* of *Gold* is 23 ½ *Rials* and the *Double* being 47 *Rials.*

Cuſtoms of *Malaga.*

Their *Cuſtoms* upon *Merchandiſe* here differ; for *Sugar*, *Almonds*, *Wine* and *Oils* are found to pay *Cuſtom* outwards——————7 ½ *per cent.*

Cochineal and other ſuch fine commodities ——————10.

All *Commodities* which are found to iſſue out elſe ——————5.

All *Commodities* tranſported from Port to Port——————2

Weights of *Malaga.*

Their *weight* is the 100 *l.* divided into four parts of 25 *l.* which they call the *Rove*, and every pound is 16 *ounces*, and 1 *ounce* makes 16 *drams*, and each *dram* 28 *grains:* and this 100 *l.* or *Kintar* hath been found to make 112 *l.* 5 *ounces Engliſh*; but yet I find ſome that have made obſervations upon this place alledge, that the 100 *l.* of *Malaga* will yield in *London* 105 *l.*

Meaſures of *Malaga.*

Their meaſure of length is a *Vare*, which is 27 ⅜ inches by Rule.

Their liquid *Meaſure* for *Wine* and *Oils* is a *Rove*, and divided into 8 *Sombres*: 25 *Roves* makes a *Pipe*, and is 100 Gallons *Engliſh.*

Of Corn.

Their grain *Meaſure* is a *Hanock*, and is divided into twelve *Almudes*; this *Hanock* is ¼ of a *Buſhel* and 12 Gallons *Engliſh*, which weigheth by heap 144 *l.* and by ſtroak 29 *l. Engliſh.*

Almeria.

Note that *Almeria* agreeth in *Weights* and *Meaſures* with *Malaga* above named.

Galicia.

In *Galicia*, I find only St. *James* of *Compoſtell* [illegible] for the [illegible] of St. *James*

S. Baiona.

which is worſhipped with incredible devotion, *Baiona* [illegible] the *Groine*, where to ſome Trade is driven by the *Merchants* of *England* [illegible] of *Briſtol*, which I briefly thus anatomize.

The *Coins* are the ſame, as uſed throughout *Spain.*

Here is in uſe two *Quintals*, the one proper to *Iron*, which is in *London* 122 *l.* and the other called the *Sutle Quintal*, which is 108 *l.* and the Meaſure here in uſe is as in *Bilboa* following.

Biſcay, and the Trade thereof.

In *Biſcay*, I find *Bilboa* and St. *Sebaſtians*, two noted Towns of Trading, much frequented by *Merchants*, whereupon I have gathered theſe obſervations of the *Trade* of theſe places.

The *Coins* are here current with all *Spain*, which the is *Spaniſh Rial*, diſtinguiſhed into white *Quartiles*, four to a *Rial*, and 4 ½ black *Quartiles* to a ſingle *Rial*, and accounted by 34 *Marvedies* to the ſaid *Rial.*

Weights of *Bilboa.*

There is here in uſe two *Quintars*, the one proper to the *Iron* here made, which produceth in *London* 158 *l.* and the other being the *Sutle* 100 *l.* produceth here about 111 to 112 *l.*

Their

Their Measure here of length is the *Vare*; 100 yards is here 109 *Vares*, and the 100 *Flemish Ells*, whereby Bays are bought in *England*, is here 80 *Vares*. Measures of *Bilboa*.

Corn is here sold by the *Hanega*, and five *Hanegaes* have been observed to make a *Quarter English*.

The *Customs* here are 2 ½ *per centum*, and valued as they shall be sold, and not paid till sold: but note that no *Commodities* pay here any *Custom* but what is either to be *eaten*, *drunken* or *burned*: and if a *Merchant* hap to make a bad debt of above 500 *l.* the *Custom* thereof is not paid at all. Customs of *Bilboa*.

In *Toledo* is the City of *Toledo* famous for its *Archbishoprick*, whose Rents look as high as 300000 *Crowns* yearly; it is seated in the center of *Spain*, but of no great consequence in matter of *Trade*, known to us, as improper for the same by its situation, being an Inland City, and over-traded by *Churchmen*. *Toledo*.

In *Murcia*, there are three Towns of note, *Murcia* the first as principal of the Province; *Cartagena* the second, as having a most excellent Haven, and agreeing in *Weights* and *Measures* with *Alicant*, that is the third, that hath choice Wines and good trading by its commodious situation. Of the two former I cannot say much: in the latter having lived some years, I observed these Rules in the course and *Trade* of the place. *Murcia*. *Cartagena*.

CHAP. CXV.

Of Alicant, *and the Trade thereof.*

ALICANT seated on the *Mediterranean* shore, as *Malaga*, *Almeria*, and *Cartagena* are, is of late years become (by reason of its commodious *Road*) to be the Scale of the City of *Valentia*, where the principal *Merchants* thereof reside, and have here their Factors and Respondents that negotiate their affairs for them: it affords *Wines*, *Raisins*, *Licoris*, *Soda Barillia*, *Basse ropes*, *Soaps* hence called *Alicant Soaps*, *Aniseeds*, and such. *Alicant* and the Trade thereof.

The *Moneys* are those of *Valentia*, see there farther. Coins *Alicant*.

Merchants keep their *Accounts* here in *Livers*, *Solds* and *Deniers*; twelve *Deniers* make a *Soldo*, twenty shillings a *Liver*, which is accounted to be five shillings *Sterl.* as the *Soldo* three pence, and the *Denier* a farthing. Account kept.

Their known great *Weight* is a *Cargo*, which is 10 *Roves* of 24 *l.* and of 36 *l.* to the *Rove*: the *Rove* of 24 *l.* being 18 ounces, and the *Rove* of 36 *l.* being twelve ounces, by which is sold *Pepper*, *Rice*, *Almonds*, *Cloves*, *Spices*, and other commodities of value. Weights of *Alicant*.

All gross *Commodities* are weighed by 24 *l.* to the *Rove*, and four to the *Quintal*, the *Cargo* making 280 *l. Averdupois*, and the *Quintal* making 96 *l.* in *England*.

All *Sugars*, *Drugs*, and *Tin* is weighed by a small *Quintal* which is 120 *l.* of twelve ounces to the pound, which is about 18 or 20 *per centum*, less than the *English* 112 *l.*

Soda Barillia carryed hence to *Venetia* to make *Glasses*, and to *Marselia* to make hard *Soap*, hath been found to make a *Cantar* 133 lib. of *Provence*: but because this diversity of *Weights* may seem troublesom to be understood, observe this general Rule, 96 *l.* of 18 ounces is 144 *l.* of 12 ounces, and is the great *Quintal*; 80 *l.* of 18 ounces is 120 *l.* of twelve ounces, and is the small *Quintal*; the difference found is 16 *l.* of 18 ounces *per libram*, and 24 *l.* of twelve ounces *l.* from the great to the small *Quintal*. A general rule in *Alicant* Weights.

Their common Measure is the *Vare*, which is ⅛ less than the *English* yard. Measures of *Alicant*.

Their Wine Measure is a *Cantaro*, which is about 12 quarts *English*.

Their Corn Measure is a *Cassise*, about 3 bushels *English*.

Their *Custom* is 11 *Deniers per centum Liver*, which is 4 ½ *per cent.* and is payable 8 *Deniers* to the *Duana*, and 3 *Deniers Sisa*, which is paid as well by the buyer as the seller, and as often as any goods are either bought, sold, or bartered, so often is the said *Custom* paid by buyer and seller 9 *per cent* see *Valentia* farther. Custom.

The next is *Castile*, the most prevalent *Province* of all *Spain*, and whence the *Spaniard* entitle themselves *Castilians*, and to which all the other are united, either by conquest or intermarriages; it is divided into the *New* and *Old*, in which is first the City of *Segovia*, whence comes our fine *Segovia cloth*, made by *Wools* that first had their original from our *English Sheep*. Secondly, *Valladolid*, an University, which yields no commodity but *English Papistical Fugitives*. Next *Burges*, famous as contending with *Toledo* for the *Primateship* of *Spain*. Next *Salamanca*, the most famous *Academy* of all *Spain*; these are in *Old Castile*. In *New Castile* are found these Cities, first *Madrid* the Seat of the Kings of *Spain*, and from a little Village become a populous and large City: Secondly, *Alcala*: Thirdly, *Acantara*: And lastly the *Escurial*, built by *Philip the Second* and which cost four Millions the structure. In *Escurial* *Castile*. *Segovia*. *Valladolid*. *Burges*. *Salamanca*. *Madrid*. *Alcala*.

this

this Tract, I have not obſerved any eminent City of Trading, yet becauſe the whole Countrey of *Spain* in general hath in many things a dependency upon the rules and orders in matter of Trade belonging hereunto; I will therefore to ſhorten my Work, as well in the ſucceeding as in ſome preceeding Towns, give you a touch of the Trade hereof under the Title of *Madrid* or *Caſtile*.

Chap. CXVI.

Of Madrid *in* Caſtile, *and the trade thereof.*

Caſtilia and the trade thereof.

The general *Coins* of *Caſtile* I account as the general *Coins* paſſing throughout *Spain*, which is to be conſidered when I treat of the *trade* of any *City* under the ſubjection of the *King of Spain*.

Coins of *Caſtilia*.

In the then Court of *Spain* being commonly in *Madrid* in *Caſtilia*, the *ducate* is worth 375 *marvedies*, and is called by ſome a *dobra* of *Caſtile*.

A *Caſtiliano* is worth 485 *marvedies*.

A *florin* of *Caſtile* is worth 265 *marvedies*, almoſt four ſhillings *ſterling*.

Quento.

A *ducate count* or *quento* of *marvedies* is a *million*.

A *count* or *quento* of *marvedies* is *ducates* 2666 $\frac{2}{3}$, and at *Dobra* it is worth 2739 $\frac{57}{75}$ *dobras*, which is *ſterling* 733 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

A *Rial* ſingle of *Caſtile* is worth 34 *marvedies*, which is 6 *d. ſterling*.

A *quento* of *marvedies* is worth 3258 *Rials* and three *marvedies*.

A *Crown* of *Caſtile* is worth 323 *marvedies*, but of them you may not make payment but of 500 ouly.

The *Ducate* of *Spain* hath 11 *Rials* of *plate*, and every *Rial*, as I ſaid before, 34 *marvedies*, and every *Ducate* 374 *marvedies*, which is 5 *s.* 6 *d. Engliſh* the *Rial* 6 *d.* and the *marvedies* leſs than our farthing: the ſingle *Piſtolet of Gold is* 11 *Rials* $\frac{3}{4}$. being 400 *marvedies*, which is according to 6 *d.* a *Rial* 5 *s.* 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ *Eſterling*.

Exchanges in *Caſtilia*.

In *Caſtilia* they that give money upon *Exchange*, do agree to be paid in *Ducates of Gold*, o their worth in *Gold* or *Silver*, for if they ſhould not do ſo, they ſhould be paid in baſe money which would prove to be more than five *per cent.* loſs. The orders of the fairs in *Caſtil*, are thus.

Fairs of *Caſtilia*.

The firſt is the *fair of May*, and is made in *Medina del Campo*, and begins the firſt of *June*, and laſteth 50 days.

The ſecond is the *fair of Auguſt*, and is made in *Medina de Rioſecco*, and begins the firſt of *Auguſt*, and laſteth 30 days.

The third is the *fair of October*, made in *Medina del Campo*, and begins the firſt of *November*, laſting 50 days.

The fourth is the *fair of Villalion*, begins the firſt day of Lent, and laſteth twenty days, but is no *fair of Exchange*; the time expired, there may no Goods be ſold, nor payments made upon pain of forfeiture of the Goods and Monies. And it is to be noted that the Letters be there fifteen days before the time.

The payments.

The payments upon all the *Fairs* they make in *Banco*, not ſaying forth, and they are to remit in *ducates de Oro*, *in Oro largo*, and forth of *Banco*; when they ſay forth of *Banco* and for ready money, there is gotten thereby one *per cent.* and when they ſay *ducates of Gold*, or the worth, it is underſtood in *Marvedies*, 375 for a *ducate*, and when they ſay forth of the *Fair*, it is underſtood for ready money; and this ſhall ſuffice to have ſaid of *Caſtilia* in general: and as for the cuſtom and manner of their *exchanges* here practiſed, ſee the Chapter 426, of the *exchanges* of *Spain* at the end of this Tract.

Portugal.

In *Portugal* once a famous Kingdom, (and the rather for the fortunate diſcoveries made in the *Eaſtern Indies* by the Inhabitants) there is many fair Towns of *trading*, but all of them giving precedency to *Lisbon*, the *Metropolis* of this *Kingdom*; I ſhall willingly therefore omit the reſt, and inlarge my ſelf thereupon: The general commodities this Countrey abounds in are theſe, *Hony*, *Wine*, *Oil*, *Allum*, *Fruits*, *Fiſh*, *white Marble*, *Salt*, &c. and thoſe many other *Commodities*, that it is now in great abundance found to yield, are the proper Commodities of the *Eaſt-Indies*, ſuch as are *Pepper*, *Cloves*, *Sugars*, *Nutmegs*, *Ginger*, *Cottons*, *Callicoes*, the *Gems of India*, the *Spices* and *Drugs of Arabia*, and the *Silks* and fabricks of *Perſia* and *China*, which though here to be had, yet I have here omitted the mentioning, as not being the native Commodities of *Portugal*.

Commodities of *Portugal*.

Chap. CXVII.

Of Lisbon *and the Trade thereof.*

Lisbon and the Trade thereof.

LISBON is accounted to be seven miles in compass, and to contain 20000 families, having 67 Towers upon the Walls, and 22 Gates to the Sea-ward, and 16 to the Continent: it is seated upon the River *Tagus*, accounted most famous and commodious for traffick and commerce, from hence the *Portugals* set out to the *East-Indies*, and hither do return again with all those *Spices*, *Drugs*, and other the rich Merchandize, which *East-India*, *Arabia*, *Persia* and *China* do afford: at the entrance of the River *Duero* stands *Porto* also, a Town of good trade, where the Gallies used in times past to land the merchandise, and therefore is called *Porta gallorum*, by which means some Authors do infer the whole Countrey took its name of *Portugal*. But to proceed to *Lisbon*, I will note what I have observed thereupon in matter of traffick according to my proposed *theme*.

Coins of *Portugal*.

The *Coins* in *Portugal* found current are these:

A *Croisado* of *Gold*, is worth 400 *Reas*.

A *Ducate* of *Portugal* is 10 *Reals*, which is 400 *Reas*, which is five shillings *sterling*.

A *Rial* is 40 *Res* or 6 *d. sterling*, a mill *Reas* is 22 *Rials*.

A *Testoon* is 2 ½ *Rials*, or 100 *Res*, or 15 *d. sterling*.

A *Vintin* is 20 *Res*, or 3 *d. sterling*.

A *Mirle* of *Gold* is 1000 *Res*, which is 2 ½ *ducates*.

A single *Rial Spanish*, is 2 *Vintins*, or 4 *Res*.

Weights of *Portugal*.

Their *Weights* are these, a small and a great, the great *Cantar* is divided into four *Roves*, and each *Root* is 32 *Reals*, which is 128 *l.* at 14 ounces *per l.* which hath been found to make in *Florence* 149 *l.* their small *Quintar* for *Pepper* and *Ginger* is neer 112 *l. English*, the *Rove* or *quartern* is 28 *l.* the great *Quintal* holdeth 15 in 16 *per cent.* more than the *English* 112 *l.*

The *King* hath a *Quintar* for his Contractation-house to sell the *Spices* of *India*, by which is 150 *l.* of *Florence*, and is about 114 *l. English*, the great *Cantar* of *Lisbon* making in *Florence* 170 ⅔ or 130 *l. English*, but all fine Goods is by custom of the place to be sold by the said *Kings-beam*.

These Observations upon 100 *l.* small of *Lisbon*, have been made in and yield.

The 100 *l.* small of *Lisbon* doth yield in

London	113 ½ *li.*
Marselia	126 ½ *l.*
Venetia sotile	168 ½.
Venetia gross	106 ½.
Sicilia	63 ½.
Florence	149 ¼.
Antwerp	107 ¾.
Lions	119 ½.
Sevil	110 ¾.
Dantzick	130 ½.
Genoa	162.
Aleppo	23 *Rials.*
Aleppo Silk	24, 6.
Irip. Soria	27, 6.
Irip. Barbaria	98 *l.*
Baruti	22.
Alex. Zera	52, 3.
Alex. Forsia	117, 6.
Seio	102, 10.
Constantinople	93, 6.
Rhodes	20, 7.
Acria	18, 3.
Babylonia	15, 10 *Ma.*
Balsera	4, 5 ½ *Ma.*
Ormus	113.

Which for trial I refer to the experienced.

Measures of length in *Portugal*.

Their Measures of length, dry and liquid here used are these; first, their Measure of *Cloth* is the *Coveda*, which is near ¾ of an *English* Yard; but the Measure *Linnen* the *Vare*, and is an *Ell*, less nail of the *English* measure, by which may be made the computation for other Countreys, and by some found to be 8 *per centum* less.

The

Of Corn in *Portugal.* The Measure of *Corn* is the *Alquier*, three *Alquiers* is a bushel, ½ is 8 Gallons *Wincheſter* Measure, and five *Alquiers* is a *Hannep* of *Spaniſh* Measure.

Of Salt in *Portugal.* The Measure of *Salt* is called the *Muy*, and 60 *Alquiers* makes a *Muy*, and 2 *Muyes* and 15 *Alquiers* is a Tun of *Briſtol water-meaſure*, which is 10 Gallons *Wincheſter*, and 40 of thoſe Measures do make a Tun.

Note that 4½ *Alquiers* of *Lisbon* make a *Fanega* or *Hannep* in *Andaluſia*, by ſome obſervations, which *Fanega* is 2 *Staios* and ſomewhat more of *Florence*, in ſuch manner that a *Staio* of *Florence* may be accounted half a *Fanega*, and an *Alquier* of *Lisbon* may be accounted half a *Staio* of *Florence*, which makes ( ) Gal. *Eng.*

Cuſtoms of *Lisbon.* The *Cuſtoms* is inwards 23 *per centum*, that is, to the *Dechima* 10 *per cent.* to the *Siſa* 10 *per cent.* and to the *Conſolado* 3 *per cent.* and the *Cuſtoms* outwards is only 3 *per centum.*

Obſervations upon the dry meaſures of *Lisbon.* Theſe obſervations have been alſo made upon Meaſures of this place; 22 *Alquiers* of *Liſbon* have made in *Sicilia* upon *Corn* 1 general *Salmo*, *Alquiers* 3 ⅓ have made in *Marſelia* one *Mina*; and it is to be underſtood, that the *Muy* of *Corn* and *Salt* are all alike, but that there is given one in 24 more upon *Salt*, becauſe the *Salt* loſeth and not the *Corn.* The Tun of Wine in *Lisbon* is 52 *Almudin*, and one *Almudin* is 13 *Chanate*, *&c.* which is in *England* ( ) Gallons.

Valentia. The next Province is *Valentia*, giving name, or taking it from a City of the ſame name, the principal of this Province which is ſeated ſome two miles from the Sea, where there is found an open Road called *La Greuo*, and not capable of great Ships, nor indeed ſafe for Ships of any noted burthen, therefore is *Alicant* become the principal Scale for this City; in which place having reſided for ſome time *Anno* 1617. I ſhall touch the Trade thereof as obſerved by me in thoſe days.

CHAP. CXVIII.

Of Valentia, *and the Trade thereof.*

Valentia and the trade thereof. VALENTIA the principal City of the Province of *Valentia*, giveth Rules to all the adjoyning places, as well for matter of Trade as judicature, wherein is vented yearly great quantity of *Pepper*, *Tin*, *Lead*, *Baies*, *Linens*, *Fiſh*, as *Pilchards*, *Herrings*, and *Newland fiſh*, and ſuch other like Commodities, having their *Moneys* current, *Weights* and *Meaſures* as followeth.

Coins of *Valentia.* A *Liver* of *Valentia* is worth 20 *Sold.* of that money, and is 5 *s. Sterling.*

A *Ducate* of Gold is 21 *Sold.* of the ſaid money.

A *Caſtiliano* is 27 *Sold.* and 4 *Deniers* of the ſame money.

A *Liver* of *Valentia* is worth 365 *Marvedies* of *Caſtilia*, and changing them at *Naples* for *Valentia* 18 *ſold.* 4 *Deniers*, which with the charges comes even, becauſe a *Ducate* of *Carlins* is worth at *Naples* after the rate of *ſold.* 18 *Den.* 3 ½, and this becauſe your money is at 15 *per centum.*

Their greateſt money is a piece of 6 *ſold.* which is three *Rials Caſtile*, then have they three *ſold.* which 1 ½ *Rials*, and the half of three *ſold.* which is 18 *Deniers*, which is 1 ½ *ſold.* every *ſoldo* is 12 *Deniers*, and 24 *Deniers* is a *Rial Caſtiliano*, which is 6 *d Sterl.*

Accounts in *Valentia.* Their *Accounts* are kept by *Livers*, *Sold.* and *Deniers.* 12 *Deniers* accounted to a *ſold.* and 20 *ſold.* to a *Liver*, which is 10 *Rials Caſtile*, 50 *ſouls French* and 5 *s. ſterl.*

Weights of *Valentia.* The *Weights* are theſe and thus diſtinguiſhed.

Cargo fine. The greateſt *Weight* is a *Cargo* or *Load*, which is 360 *l.* of *Valentia*, and hath been found to encreaſe 3 or 4 *per centum* after the *Weight* of *Florence.* This *Cargo* is accounted to be 12 *Roves* as well of fine as groſs goods; a *Rove ſuttle* being 30 *l.* and by this *Weight* is weighed *Corn*, *Sugar*, *Oil*, *Spice*, and other fine goods.

Ditto groſs. A *Rove Groſs* is 36 *l.* and by this is weighed *Wool*, and ſuch other groſs goods.

A *Quintar* as well the ſmall as great is four *Roves*, which makes 120 *l.* of fine goods and 144 *l.* of groſs goods, in which obſerve this true Rule for all the *Weights* of *Valentia.*

Note in weights. 98 *l.* of 18 ounces to the *l.* is 144 *l.* of 12 ounces to a pound, and is accounted the great *Kintar*, and

80 *l.* of 18 ounces to the *l.* is 120 *l.* of 12 ounces *per l.* the ſmall *Cantar*: ſo that the difference is 16 *l.* of 18 ounces, and 24 *l.* of twelve ounces from the great to the ſmall; and theſe two *Weights* have been obſerved to yield in other Cities of *Trade* after this manner.

	Sutle l.	*Groſs l.*
	London 96 ½	115 ½
	Marſelia 107	128
	Venetia ſotile 140	168
	Sicilia 54	64
	Lisbon 84	102
	Florence 122	147
	Antwerp 92	110
100 *l. Sutle* doth produce the firſt *Row*. 100 *l. Groſs* doth produce in the ſecond	*Lions* 101	122
	Sevil 94	113
	Dantzick 110	133
	Malaga 26 *Rials*	31 *Rials*
	Barcelona 104 *l.*	125 *l.*
	Majorque 102	124
	Paris 102	124
	S. *Maloes* 105	128
	Aleppo 196 *Rials*	234
	Tripoli Syria 234 *Rials*	249
	Baruti 188	224
	Alexand. zera 445	532
	Scio 876	105
	Conſtantinople 79	95
	Rhodes 17	21
	Genoa 133	163

Their Meaſures are theſe following:

Four *Palms* of *Valentia* make a *Vare*, which is 1 ⅔ *Braces* of *Florence*, and is ⅝ parts of an *Engliſh* Yard; 100 *Vares* after this account may be in *London* 83 in 85 Yards. Meaſures of *Valentia*.

Corn is ſold by the *Caffiſo* in *Valentia*, which is twelve *Barſellas* which weigh 10 ½ *Roves* of 36 *l. la Rove* of twelve ounces *per l.* which is in *Florence* 7 ½ *Staios*, and 37 *Barſellas* is there 24 *Staios*, which is a *Mayo*, *Barſellas* 17 making a general *Salmo* in *Sicilia*; and is of the meaſure of *corn* in *England* ( ) Gallons. Of Corn.

Salt is alſo ſold by the *Caffiſo*, which weighs 18 *l.* of the *Groſs* weight of *Valentia*, eight *Caffiſes* making one *Modino* in *Juice*, and one *Caffiſe* making 3 buſhels *Engliſh*. Of Salt.

Wine is ſold by the *Cantaro*, which is a pitcher, and contains twelve quarts of *Engliſh* Meaſures: Note that 1480 *Salms* of Wheat in *Sicilia* have made in *Valentia* 1840 *Saffici*. Of Wines.

This Country affords, as I ſaid before, hard Soap commonly worth 80 *Rials* a *Kintar*, riſing and falling as oils are in requeſt. Commodities of *Valentia*.

Aniſeeds are worth about 24 *Rials* the *Rove*, and daily is tranſported for *France* and *England*.

Barillia is uſed in making glaſſes, and hard ſoaps; and worth 16 to 18 *Rials per centum*.

Raiſins of *Denia*, a ſmall Village, anciently a famous Town of this Province; not ſo well eſteemed as *Malaga* fruit, is ſold here at 18 *Rials per cent.* and I have paid here for a whole Ships lading of 200 Tuns, *Anno* 1618. 24 *Rials per cent.* proving commonly beſt when deareſt. *Denia*.

Almonds are here alſo plenty, worth commonly twelve *Ducates* a *Cargo*, which is 220 *l. Engliſh* which 280 *l.*

Cuſtoms here paid is 9 *per cent.* 4 ½ by the buyer, and 4 ½ by the ſeller, and as often as any Commodity is bought or ſold, ſo often is this *Cuſtom* paid, being 8 *Deniers Duana* and 3 *Deniers Siſa*; and if any goods come in to be ſhipped out again (commonly called *a Tranſito*) the general *Duty* of four *Deniers per l.* is only paid and no more. Cuſtoms in *Valentia*.

Their payments in *Cuſtoms* and all other ways are in *Valentia* money, and worth 3 *per cent.* to be converted into *Spaniſh Rials*.

There is alſo a *Duty* called a *Mottahecos*, which is a pound of *Pepper* on each *Quintar*, and ſo upon other fine goods: and this is as much as I remember needful in this argument, and ſo I will proceed to the next Province which is *Catalognia*; and as for the *Exchanges* here practiſed, ſee farther in the 291 and 426 Chapters.

In *Catalonia* is only famous, the City of *Barcelona* the principal of this Province, where having good cauſe of the remembrance of my being here, by reaſon of my impriſonment in *Catalonia*.

the *Inquiſition*, *Anno* 1618. I muſt according to my *Method* afford the Cities Traffick, a note of obſervation, in acknowledgment of their love and pains in my *Releaſe*; moved thereto, partly by the affection I had gained with many the chief *Merchants*, but eſpecially leſt the ſame might deter other *Engliſh* from coming to traffick and inhabit amongſt them, and furniſh their neceſſities with *Engliſh Commodities* which they ſeem much to deſire, and oftentimes much ſtand in need of.

CHAP. CXIX.

Of Barcelona, *and the Trade thereof.*

Barcelona. BARCELONA is ſeated on the *Mediterranean* ſhore, and entering into that Gulf which is ſo terrible to Navigators. In theſe parts called *The Gulf of Lions*, it hath a reaſonable commodious and ſafe *Harbour*, and the Citizens do winterly enlarge and lengthen the ſame by adding to their Mould, that Ships of burthen may come within the ſame: what I obſerved here *Anno* 1618. I will briefly declare.

Coins in Barcelona. Their *moneys current* in Merchandiſe, beſides the *Rial* of *Caſtile*, is a *Liver* which paſſeth here at 20 *ſold.* and a *Ducate* of Gold of *Caſtile* is worth 24 *ſold.* of the ſaid *money*, and the *ſoldo* is twelve *Deniers* of that *money*, wherein they are found to keep their *Accounts*.

Weights in Barcelona. Their *Cantar* is a 100 *l.* which is *Engliſh* 92 *l.* or thereabouts, and hath made by obſervation

	Florence	123 *l.*
in	*Genoa*	130
in	*Valentia*	106
in	*Marſelia*	104
in	*Venetia Sotle*	140

Meaſures of length. Their Meaſure is a *Can* conſiſting of eight *Palms*, and hath been found to make three *Braces* in *Florence*, and in *England* found to produce 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ *Yards Engliſh*, and in *Naples* hath been found to make 6 $\frac{1}{3}$ *Palms*.

Of Corn. *Corn* is ſold by a Meaſure called the *Quarter*, one *Salmo* is four *Quarters*, ſold always free of all *Cuſtoms*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Quarters* making a *Cargo* or load, which is accounted 360 *l.* as is that *Cargo* mentioned aforegoing in *Valentia*.

Wools are ſold by the *Rove*, which is 30 *l.* making 26 *l.* of *Venetia* groſs, whither the ſame is commonly tranſported, and in *Florence* 36 *l.*

All groſs goods are ſold by the *Cargo*, accounted 3 *Kintars*, which is 440 *l.* *ſutle* of *Venetia*, and 278 *l.* groſs there, which is 372 *l.* in *Florence*, and hath been found to make *Engliſh* 300 *l.* *Averdupois*.

Tortoſa. In this Province lyeth alſo *Tortoſa* a fine ſmall City, but the principal of the Inhabitants being accounted as *Moors*, were ſome years before my being here baniſhed this Country, and therefore moſt places lie waſte, and many Villages are here along found without inhabitants, and the grounds to want labourers.

Aragon. The next *Province* is *Aragon*, wherein is *Tarragon*, a fine and handſome City, but by the baniſhment of many of the inhabitants, as above is ſaid, now made poor: in my being there in 1618. I found it moſt to conſiſt in making of *ſilk*, here bought and carried to *Valentia* to be wrought: The principal City hereof is *Saragoſa*, which ſhould challenge a more particular relation, as being commodiouſly ſeated for *traffick* on the banks of the River of *Ebro*, but being an Univerſity, it were too great an honour for an inland town to produce *famous Scholars* and *eminent Merchants*; yet in the *current coins*, it is obſerved to rule as in *Valentia*: and becauſe there is found practiſed here a great *Exchange*, I have inſerted the ſame by it ſelf, Chapter 292 in the end of *this tract*, with all circumſtances thereunto appertaining. And theſe are all the principal Cities of traffick found at this day compriſed within the *Kingdom of Spain*.

Saragoſa.

CHAP.

Chap. CXX.

Of the weights and Measures of Spain *reduced to the* Engliſh *hundred.*

Weights of *Spain* reduced to the 100 *l.* of *England.*

THe principal Cities of *Spain* and *Portugal* thus ſurveyed; It will not be unworthy our obſervation firſt to ſee how the *Weights* and *Meaſures* of ſome other leſſer Cities here omitted concur with the *Weights* and *Meaſures* of *England*, and then take a general view of the *Trade* which is in general found in the compaſs of thoſe Kingdoms, now united and ſubject to the *Crown of Caſtilia*: Firſt then to begin with the *weights* of *Spain* and *Portugal*, I will reduce them to the ſuttle 100 *l.* of *London*, which by obſervation hath been found to make in

Sevil 108 *l.* by { great *quintar* of 144 *l.* of four *roves* of 36 *l.* / ſmaller *quintar* of 112 *l.* of 4 *roves* of 28 *l.* / leſſer *quintar* of 120 *l.* of 4 *roves* of 30 *l.*

Granado and *Almeria* bona { 104 *l.* is the *pound* of 16 *ounces.* / 89 *l.* is of *Silk* and *Copper* of 18 *ounces.* / 52 *l.* great *weight* for *fleſh* 32 *ounces.*

Caſtilia and *Medina del campo* 98 *l.*

Burgos 89 *Rot.*

Aragon and *Barcelona* { 102 *l.* / 92 *l.* great *weight* for *Woollen.* / 126 *l.* ſmall *weight* for *Saffron.*

Valentia { 102 *l.* by *quintar* of 4 *roves* of 30 *l.* for *Spices.* / 129 *l.* by *quintar* of 4 *roves* of 36 *l.* the *cargo*, is thoſe *quintars* of 360 *l.* and the greater of 432 *l.* } The 100 *l.* of *London.*

Leon 105 *l.*

Saragoſa 108 *l.* and by the ſmall *quintar* 126 *l.*

Savalona and *Salanico* 126 *l.*

Viliaco 77 *l.*

Note here, that the *Ilands of the Canaries*, and all the *Ilands* of *Spain* uſe the *weights* of *Sevil* as aforeſaid, now for the *Kingdom* of *Portugal* 100 *l.* *London* makes in

Portugal Rot. 104 *l.* { the great *quintar* of 128 *l.* / the ſmall *quintar* of 112 *l.* containing each 4 *Roves* of 32 *l.* and 28 *l.*

Note here, that there is allowance made four upon the hundred upon *Sugars*, and two and three *per cent.* upon *Cotton Woolls* and ſuch like, the ſmall *quintar* is the weight of the contractation-houſe of the *Indies*: all *ſpice* is weighed thereby, but all are weighed by the great *quintal*, and reduced upon the leſſer *quintar*, one *quintar* of *Wax*, is one *quintar* and *half* of 112 *l.* is 168 *l.*

Madera 104 Rotolos.
Cape Verde 104 Rot.
Saint Thomas 104 Rot.
Guinea 104 Rot.
Morocco in *Barbary* 104 Rot.
} or pounds by the *quintar* of 128 *l.*

Feas and *ſuus* in *Barbary* 92 *l.*

Calicut 77 *aracoles*: note here they ſell by the *Baccar* or *Bahar*, being at *Lisbon* four *quintars* of 112 *l.* and obſerve that the *Bahar* is 4 *quintars* for 120 *aracoles.*

The *Bahar* or *Baher* is { 20 *faracoles* of 32 *l.* per *Rove*, which at *Lisbon* is 5 *quintals* great / 480 *aracoles.*

Whereby it may be diſcerned, that as *Sevil* hath given the *weight* to the *Weſt-Indies* diſcovered by the *Spaniard*, ſo hath not *Lisbon* but in part given the *weight* to the *Eaſt-Indies*, who had amongſt themſelves there an eminent *Trade*, and conſequently their *Weight* and *Meaſure* peculiar to themſelves, before the *Portugal* diſcovered the ſame.

Meaſures of *Spain* reduced to 100 yards in *London.*

As for the meaſures of both theſe *Kingdoms*, as I have done with the *weight* in reducing it to the *London* 100 *l.* ſuttle, ſo will I reduce the *meaſures* thereof, to the 100 yards of *London* which rendereth in

The 100 Yards of *London* is in

Caſtilia	111 *Vares*	of 4. *quartos*, and every *quarto* 2 *palms*.
Toledo	111 *Vares*	
Cades	108 *Vares.*	
Ditto for *ſilk*	148 *Ells.*	
Andaluſia	109 *Vares.*	
Aragon	57 *Canes.*	
Saragoſa	44 *Canes.*	
Morocco	181 *Covad.*	Both theſe of 12 to one *Cove.*
Cap dalgier	141 *Covad.*	
Sivilia	109 *Vares.*	
Granado	109 *Vares.*	
Barcelona	57 *Canes.*	
Valentia	97 *Canes.*	
Lisbon	82 *Vares.*	
Ditto for	109 *Vares.*	
Ditto for *ſilk*	96 *Covades.*	

Chap. CXXI.

Of the Trade in general of Portugal, *and the Kingdom of* Spain.

Of the Trade in general of *Portugal* and *Spain.*

THe Navigations and diſcoveries of the *Spaniards* and *Portugals* into the *Eaſt* and *Weſt-Indies*, though they carried to the world at firſt the ſpecious colours of Piety and Religion, by planting their Superſtition in theſe Heathen Countreys, yet Ambition and Profit was doubtleſs the ſecret deſign of their intendments. *Portugal* whoſe *Kings* firſt ſought thoſe unknown Regions of the *Eaſt-Indies*, and ſeeking diſcovered, and diſcovering in part conquered; preſently made ſtrict Laws and Prohibitions for any of his Subjects to *trade* for certain the richeſt *commodities* thereof but himſelf, and thereupon ſetled his *Contractation-houſe* in *Lisbon* where thoſe *commodities* ſhould be ſold, weighed and delivered, and theſe bargains being made by *Commiſſioners* appointed by him, were firſt from thence called *Royal Contracts*; and thus for a long time it continued till his Subjects having made further and ampler diſcoveries of thoſe Regions for their better incouragement, and to induce his people to thoſe Navigations, he permitted them afterward an ampler and larger liberty of that *trade*, reſerving certain particular *commodities* only to his own uſe and benefit; neither did it otherwiſe appear in the carriage of thoſe who were diſcoverers of the *Weſt-Indies*, which we find to be the *Spaniards*; for though there wanted not fair and plauſible demonſtrations of winning the ſouls of thoſe poor people, yet by millions they were ſlaughtered, butchered and ſlain, making a devaſtation in that Countrey of thoſe innocent Inhabitants, as if there had been no way to the eternal life of the ſoul but by a preſent death of the body, aiming thereby, as may be conjectured, particularly at the poſſeſſion only of their eſtates, which by many deaths and torments, was drawn from them, and converted to their own and their *Soveraigns* treaſury, as appears (to the ſcandal of their Religion and of their *King*) in ſundry of their own *Authors* publiſhed in many languages. Theſe two Countreys then thus diſcovered, and thus by rapine gotten and ſetled, and ſince united together under one *King*, have afforded the preſent matter of *trade* to all *Spain* and *Portugal*, which before that time afforded not any *commodities* almoſt whereby *trade* might be as much as diſcerned, much leſs maintained; and now *Lisbon* for the *Eaſt*, and *Sevil* for the *Weſt-Indies*, is become the *Staple* for all the rich *commodities* thoſe two Countreys do afford, and ſo continued till *England* and *Holland* by their late Navigation ſhared with them in the traffick and riches thereof, which yet are ſeen to be but as petty branches coming from the principal channel; but the *Weſt-Indies* affording to them great quantity of *Silver* by the *Mines* thereof, which now is found ſo abundantly plentiful in the world, may be called indeed and in effect, their beſt *commodity*, which ever ſince its firſt coinage, they have maintained in its prime weight and fineneſs, which many of their *Politicians* have gone about at ſeveral times to inhanſe, as if it would have proved a great benefit to their Common-wealth, but wiſer judgments have diſcovered that the raiſing of theſe moneys in *Spain* would prove altogether prejudicial to that State, for all theſe *commodities* that are brought to them, which for the moſt part they ſtand in great need of, being neceſſary either for back or belly, would ſoon vaniſh, did not theſe their moneys allure and attract them; and contrariwiſe it may be hence imagined, and I think granted, that what other *Prince* ſoever doth inhanſe his *ſilver*, or the moneys of his Countrey, it muſt needs prove to his own proper prejudice, and the *Spaniards* gain, becauſe they raiſe and inhanſe a commodity which is not theirs really, but tranſported to them at ſecond hand by *Merchants* and others,

others, and of which though happily poſſeſſing ſome ſmall *Silver Mines*, of their own, yet the groſs is ſtill his, ſo far forth as his quantity and abundance exceedeth theirs.

As for the other *commodities* which thoſe Countreys afford, ours and many other Nations were with the ſame from *Alexandria* and *Venice* at firſt ſupplied, and then hence, but now having found the way to the ſpring-head, we daign not to buy of them at the ſecond hand, except ſuch, of which their *Princes* reſerve to themſelves a peculiar intereſt, either by farming the ſame to their Subjects, or keeping the ſame in their own hands, or by excluding all other Nations from the *trade* thereof, and theſe we and others are conſtrained to have from them, in which number may be accounted *Sugars*, *Tobacco*, *Ginger*, and ſome other *drugs* and the *commodities* of the *Weſt-Indies* in general.

Now for the Inhabitants both of *Spain* and *Portugal*, they are in general lovers of *Merchandizing* and traffick, neither ſo much deſpiſing it as the *French*, nor yet ſo much addicted thereto as the *Italians*, yet more willingly adventuring their eſtates at Sea than them, who herein are found to diſtruſt the Providence of Almighty *God* in a lawful calling, and prefer their own wiſdom and providence on Land before the protection of the *Almighty* at Sea. And as they are well wiſhers to Trade, ſo are they found in a large meaſure to practiſe it in ſuch Cities as occaſion and *commodities* do either preſent or permit; for both in *Sevil* and *Lisbon* are found *Merchants* of great eminency, but yet are ſuch as for the moſt part bend their Traffick into both the *Indies* and no where elſe, except peradventure a little to *Antwerp* in *Flanders*, and into *Naples*, and *Sicilia* in the *Mediterranean* Seas, and which ſeldom are noted to adventure their eſtates, or have any Factors reſident but where their *King* is chief and Sovereign. The *Raw Silks*, *Wines*, and *Fruits* of this *Kingdom* are the prime *commodities* of import it now yields, as alſo *Olives*, *Raiſins*, *Figs*, *Almonds*, &c. which the *Engliſh* fetch from them in great abundance; ſo that it is of late years obſerved, that the Planters of theſe *Fruits*, and their *Wine Merchants* have by our over-greedy purchaſing of theſe *commodities*, raiſed to themſelves fair eſtates.

Two things I obſerved during my abode here, that are great lets and impediments to the *Trade* of this Nation, the one is the baniſhment of the *Moors* that here in great numbers inhabited, who painfully and induſtriouſly manured their land, and by their labour and thrifty living raiſed to their Landlords and to themſelves good and great eſtates, the which now for many thouſand thouſand acres lies waſte and deſolate, whole Towns and Villages being depopulate, and the *Lords Caſtles*, and *Manners* appearing ruined and decayed, want the pains of theſe poor people that gave their *Lords* and *Lordſhips* means of ſubſiſtency. The ſecond is the reſidence of many *Genoa Merchants* amongſt them, who are found in good number to abide in every good City, eſpecially on the Sea-coaſts, whoſe skill and acuteneſs in *Trade* far ſurpaſſing the natural *Spaniards* or *Portugals*, and who by means of their wealth and continual practice of the *Exchanges* are found to devour that bread which the Inhabitants might otherwiſe be ſufficiently fed with; and by reaſon that the *King* of *Spain* is ever engaged to their Common-wealth for great and vaſt ſums at intereſt, he is their Debtour not only for their moneys, but alſo for their favour, which by many immunities throughout his *Kingdom*, he is found continually to requite them, and amongſt the reſt it is obſerved, that there is no *Genoa Merchant* reſident in *Spain* in any part, but hath a particular *Licenſe* to export the *Rials* and *Plate* of this *Kingdom* to a certain round ſum yearly, which they ſeldom uſe really to do, but ſell the ſame to other Nations, that are conſtrained to make their returns in *Plate* for want of other more beneficial commodities; which for the certain profit it is found ever to yield in other Countreys, is often preferred before all the other commodities of this *Kingdom*. A third reaſon of hinderance I might add hereto, which is the *current Coin* wherein all *commodities* are ſold and bought; for in many parts of this *Kingdom*, being for the moſt part baſe and of *Copper* and *Braſs*, which to convert into *Rials* and *good money* is found to coſt the *change* in ſome places 5, in ſome 10, in ſome 15, in ſome 20 *per cent.* which is the firſt penny. The great *Cuſtoms* alſo paid in many parts of this *Kingdom*, is likewiſe a great let and hinderer of *Trading* in general; which whereſoever the ſame is by the *Soveraign* levied, will in a ſhort time and inſenſibly devour and conſume a flouriſhing *Traffick*, and enforce the *ſuffering Merchant* either totally to give over, or bend his *Trade* where he ſhall find the burthen thereof lighter and more eaſily to be born and endured. Now as for *Commodities* which other Nations are found to bring unto them, and of which they ſtand in need of, partly to ſupply their own neceſſities, and partly to maintain their *Weſt-India Traffick*; as this *England* brings them, great ſtore of *Newlandiſh fiſh*, *Iriſh Salmon*, *Pilchards*, *Herrings*, *Lead*, *Tin*, *Calves skins*, *Baies*, *Saies*, *Serges*, and other *Engliſh manufactures*; and in return have only thence *Wines*, *Fruit*, *Oils*, ſome *Indico* and *Sugars*, *Ginger*, and the like *India Commodities*. *Eaſt* Countrey furniſheth them with *Corn*, *Cordage*, *Maſts*, *Pitch*, *Tar*, *Roſin*, *Fir-boards*, and other *Timber*, and only return thence the *Commodities* above named; only it is ever lawful to him that brings *Corn* to carry out *Rials* of *Plate* in return thereof. *France* ſends them *Corn*, *Linens*, *Paper*, and ſome few petty *manufactures*, and returns thence

Plate,

Plate, *Wine*, *Fruits*, and ſome *India Spices*. *Italy* affords them ſome *Manufactures* of *Silk*, and hath in return ſome *Raw Silk*, *Segovia Woolls*, *Barillia*, and ſuch like: and herein is comprehended the general Traffick of *Spain* at this time: ſo paſſing the *Pyrenæans*, I will enter into *France*.

Chap. CXXII.

Of France, *and the Provinces and Cities thereof.*

France and the Provinces thereof.

FRANCE is accounted one of the moſt *Eminent Kingdoms of Europe*, and it is the beſt that can ſubſiſt without the help of others; it is bounded on the North with the *Britiſh* Ocean, on the Weſt with the *Aquitain* Sea, on the South with the *Mediterranean* Sea, on the South-eaſt with the *Alpes*, on the Eaſt with the River *Rhine*, and an imaginary line drawn from *Strasburge* to *Callais*.

Commodities of *France*.

This Countrey affordeth for *Merchandize* to her neighbours three natural notable *Commodities*, *Corn*, *Wine*, and *Salt*; the Farm of *Salt* only yearly bringing in to the *Kings* coffers 100000 *Crowns*, beſides which it yieldeth *Oils*, *Almonds*, *Soaps*, *Canvas*, *Coral*, *Paper*, *Woad*, *Linen* fine and coarſe, *Nuts*, *Beefs*, and of late ſome *Stuffs* and *Cloth made of Woollen*, &c.

There is reckoned in this *Kingdom* 25 *Provinces*; the notable *Cities* of Traffick found therein, I ſhall orderly handle.

Aquitania.

The firſt *Province* is *Aquitain*, wherein are found the noted Cities of *Tholouſa*, *Burdeaux* and *Rochel*, of which a word in brief.

Chap. CXXIII.

Of Tholouſa, *and the Trade thereof.*

Tholouſa and the trade thereof.

THOLOUSA is the *Parliament* ſeat of *Aquitain*, and ſtandeth on the banks of the River *Geronde*, which hence runneth to the Walls of *Burdeaux* and *Blay*, and ſo to the Sea: it is very plentiful in *Paſtil* or *Woad*, which hence is diſperſed into ſeveral Countreys, the Countrey not affording any other notable *Commodity* worth mentioning.

Coins and Accounts.

Their *Moneys* is the ſame as throughout all *France*, which in *Paris* the principal City of this *Kingdom*, I ſhall handle; their *Accounts* alſo here kept, are as through all *France* in general, in *Livers* or *Franks*, *Souls*, and *Deniers*, 12 *Deniers* to a *Soul*, 20 *Souls* to a *Liver* or *Frank*.

Weights of *Tholouſa*.

The 100 *l.* or *Kintar* of *Tholouſa* hath been obſerved in *Woad* for Diers to make in *England* 124 *l.* and the *Cargo* by which the ſame is commonly ſold to be 375 *l.*

Meaſures of *Tholouſa*.

The *Meaſure* of this Countrey is called the *Auln*, and maketh in *England* 42 inches by the Rule.

Woad of *Tholouſa*.

Note that in *Tholouſa* there is a *Cantar* alſo of 112 *l.* which is in uſe in all other *Commodities*, *Woad* excepted, ſold by the *Cargo*, as above is mentioned, and is hence ſent to *Narbon*, and thence diſperſed into ſundry parts of the *Mediterranean* Seas.

Chap. CXXIV.

Of Burdeaux, *and the Trade thereof.*

Burdeaux and the trade thereof.

BURDEAUX is ſeated upon the banks of the River *Geronde* before mentioned, plentifully abounding in thoſe *Wines* which being *White* and *Claret* are known by the names of this City, here is alſo near this City the little village of *le Greve*, which gives name to thoſe *Graves Wines*, which we eſteem ſo excellent, and between this town and *Tholouſa* lie thoſe rich grounds which yield thoſe ſweet *Wines* by us known by the name of *High Countrey*, which the Inhabitants of *Burdeaux* knowing their worth, would hinder the ſale and exportation of theirs of that growth, do therefore prohibit the ſame to be landed, or ſold in their Town till *Chriſtmas* day in the morning, and then theſe *High Countrey Merchants* are more buſie in landing their *Wines*, than they are in attending their *Maſs*; that *Gabor* or Lighter being ever accounted free of tax and *Cuſtom* that firſt ſetteth her head aground, when their *Maſs Bell* ringeth, and then it is lawful for any man for that day to come aboard her and be drunk *gratis*.

Here our *Engliſh* have had many priviledges, and been eſteemed as fellow Citizens before all other ſtrangers, but our laſt Wars to the *Iſle* of *Rhee* have made them here inferiour to all others, and

and now pay double their former *Customs* upon *Wines*, which in courteſie to the *Dutch* is abated them and laid on the *Engliſh* ſhoulders, which may be remedied if his *Majeſty* pleaſe; it is otherwiſe then for *Prunes* and *Wines*, a Town of no great Trade, for little traffick is here elſe driven; *Moneys* only are hither remitted to provide the ſame, but no *Commodities* elſe vendible of import. In *Anno* 1611. I here learned the *French Tongue* after I had been for a while in *Rochel*, ſo will note in brief, what I obſerved thereupon in thoſe my younger days.

The *Monies* current and *Accounts* kept are in *Livers*, *Sold*, *Deniers*, as throughout all the Dominions of the *French King*. Moneys and accounts.

Their *Weights* and *Meaſures* are as followeth: Weights of *Burdeaux*.

The *Weight* of *Burdeaux* is the *Pound*, 100 whereof is the *Quintar*, which hath been found to be 110 *l. Engliſh*, and the 100 *l.* in *London* is 90 ¾ *l.* here.

Their common *Meaſure* is an *Auln*, which is about *Engliſh*. Meaſures of *Burdeaux*.

From *Burdeaux* I will paſs by *Blay*, where I will only note a ſubjection of our *Engliſh* Ships, which here at their going up to *Burdeaux*, unlade all their *Artillery* and *Arms*, which by many treaties between the *Kings* of *England* and *France* hath been covenanted to be diſuſed, yet the inſolency of the *Captain* of *Blay*, ſcorning the commandments of his *Soveraign* and his treaties, holds ſtill the ſame in uſe to the great prejudice of our *Merchants* trading to *Burdeaux*. And now to *Rochel*, the place of my firſt Education beyond Seas. *Engliſh* ſubjection at *Blay* upon the river *Geron*.

CHAP. CXXV.

Of Rochel, *and the Trade thereof.*

ROCHEL hath been long time accounted the ſtrongeſt and beſt fortified City in *France*, and was till of late years in poſſeſſion of the *Proteſtants*, and was ever found as a *Sanctuary* for them in their greateſt dangers; it is commodiouſly ſeated for *Trade* on the *Aquitain* Ocean, the Sea every tide flowing into the City, and carrying thereinto Ships of a reaſonable burthen: within theſe late years the *French King* hath beſieged it, and after a long Siege ſtarved the Inhabitants, and by that means enforced the reduction, therefore what *Trade* it now hath I am ignorant of, but *Anno* 1611. there was a great concourſe of *Merchants*, as being the ſtaple for all *Spaniſh* and *Engliſh Commodities* for theſe parts of *France*. *Rochel* and the Trade thereof.

Their *Coins* current and form of *Accounts* are the ſame as throughout all *France*, and their *Weights* are theſe:

The 100 *l.* of *Rochel* hath made in *London* 96 *l. Engliſh*, and by obſervation in *Lions* of *poids de la ville* 94 *l.* Weights of *Rochel*.

The *Meaſure* is the *Auln*, common in name with all *France*, but in many places is found to differ, making here 44 inches *Engliſh*. Meaſure of *Rochel*.

From *England* is ſent hither *Butter*, *Calves-skins*, *Herrings*, *New-found-land-fiſh*, and ſome *Engliſh Manufactures of Cloth*, &c. and hence is returned a *ſmall Wine*, called *Rochel Wine*, but more properly *Cogniacke*, alſo *Salt* from the *Iſle of Rhee*, *Oleron*, &c. and ſome *Prunes* and other *Commodities*.

Poictou is the next *Province*, the principal City hereof is *Poictiers*, famous for the ſtudy of the *Civil Law*, and next to *Paris* for greatneſs in all *France*, but of no note in matter of *Trade*. *Poictou*.

Anjou is the next, yielding the beſt *Wines* in *France*, the principal Town is *Angiers* and *Saumar*, the only *Proteſtant Univerſity* in *France*. *Anjou*.

Main is the next, the principal Town is *Mans*. *Main*.

Tourain is the next, the principal Cities are *Blois*, *Ambois*, and *Tours*, famous for giving a beginning to the *Proteſtants* of *France*, and which is noted for many excellent fabricks and *Manufactures* of *Silks* here daily made, known to us by the names of *Taffaties*, *Pluſhes*, and *Tabies* of *Tours*. *Tourain*.

Britany is the next, wherein is found *Nants* for the ſituation pleaſant, *Rhemes* a *Parliament* ſeat; and laſtly, *Saint Malo* ſeated commodiouſly for *Trade* upon the *Britiſh* Ocean. *Britany*.

Giberoy a great *Fair* for theſe Countreys, and *Morlais* affording that *Linen* in great quantity known to us by the name of *Locrams*. *Locrams*.

S. *Maloes* and *Morlais* comprehending theſe three known ſorts of *Dowlas*, *Tregar*, and *Graſs-cloth*, alſo *Noials* for Sail-cloth, and ſome of other ſorts here daily bought up for ready moneys, and hence diſperſed into *Spain*, *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*. S. *Maloes* and *Morlais*.

The next is *Normandy*, in which are found many principal Towns of *Trade*, as being commodiouſly ſeated by the neighbourhood of the *Britiſh* Ocean; the chief is *Cane*, *Diep*, *New-haven*, *Conſtance*, and laſtly *Rouen*, under the title whereof I ſhall comprehend the *Trade* of the reſt. *Normandy*.

Chap. CXXVI.

Of Rouen, *and the Trade thereof.*

Rouen and the trade of *Normandy.*

ROUEN seated on the banks of the River *Sein*, and the seat of the *Parliament* of *Normandy*, is one of the principal Cities of Traffick and *Commerce* in *France*, having a great concourse of *Merchants* of all these Northern Kingdoms, and is one of the three principal in *France* where *Exchanges* are used.

Commodities of *Rouen.*

The Commodities that are hence, and out of *Normandy* exported, are *Linens* coarse and fine, *Buckrams*, *Paper*, *Cards*, some *Wines*, and other petty *manufactures*.

The Commodities sent thither from *England*, principally *Clothes* of sundry Countreys, as *Kerseys* of *Devonshire* and *York-shire*, *Baies* of *Coxal*, *Cottons* of *Wales* and *York-shire*; and of late *Pepper*, *Galls*, *Cotton*, *Yarn*, and other *Turky* Commodities also, *Lead*, *Tin*, *Fish*, and some *India Commodities*.

The notes of *Trade* observed there at my residence therein 1614. I shall briefly touch as I then noted the same.

Monies and Accounts in *Rouen.*

The *Moneys* current and *Accounts* kept are the same as in general used throughout *France*; see farther in *Paris*.

Weights in *Rouen.*

The *Kings beam* is here called the *Viconte*, which is 14 *per cent.* greater than our *English* 112 *l.* and some have found it to be 10 or 12 *l.* by which is weighed all Commodities whatsoever; but I have often found that the 112 *l. English* hath made by *Viconte* 98 *l.* and by common *beam* 101 *l.*

Measures in *Rouen.*

The Measure is here an *Auln*, by which all Commodities of *Woollen* and *Linen* is measured, and is accounted 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards *English*, but those that have made tryal thereof find it to be 46 inches; but it is here to be noted, that in buying of *Linen Cloth* of this Country, there is allowed in the account of *Measure* 24 *Aulns* for 20, and is called the *Merchants Auln* or measure, and by the same is oftentimes here again sold in *England*; and it is found that *Diep*, *Caen*, and some other Cities of *Normandy* afford also this *over-measure* in the sale of *Normandy Canvas* here made, so that it may be said this place hath a *great* and a *small Auln*, the one exceeding the other 20 *per cent.* or 120 for 100, and the smaller agreeing with our *English Ells*.

Fairs in *Rouen.*

Rouen is found to have 3 *Fairs* in a year, at two whereof there is liberty given for fifteen days to buy and transport any *Commodities* in this City *free of all Customs* and taxes: provided the said goods be laden and departed down the River to a certain limited distance below the City, by fifteen daies after, otherwise to pay the *Custom* as is accustomed.

The first Fair beginneth the 3. of *Febuary*, and lasteth fifteen days.

The second beginneth the morrow after *Whitsunday*, and lasteth fifteen days.

The third is not accounted a free Fair for *customs* as the former, and beginneth the 23. day of *October*, and continueth only eight days; where note, that these days are accounted so many working days, Sundays and Holy-days according to the Church of *Rome* excepted.

The *English Hall* of *Rouen* for sale of woollen cloth.

Here is in this City a publick *Hall* granted to the *English* for the sale of all *English Woollen Cloth*, whereto they are enjoyned to carry the same, and have certain set days to lay open and sell the same, and for the hire and custody they pay a *Duty* of halledge or warehousdom: they have had formerly here many immunities and priviledges, and were accounted as half Citizens, but the civil wars of *France*, the insolency of the inhabitants, and the great authority of their Court of *Parliament*, daily give new fashions and new laws to the *English Merchants* here resident.

This City is the prime of *Trade* in this part of *France*, and is accounted the principal Northern Scale of Traffick in the *French* Dominions; for from hence are exported great quantity, as I said before, of *Buckrams*, *Canvas*, fine and coarse, playing *Cards*, *Box Combs*, *Paper*, *Thred*, *Teasles* for *Clothworkers*, and some *Plushes*, and other *Stuffs* lately here made, and *in fine* all the principal Commodities of *Normandy*, *Paris*, and those parts adjoyning to the River *Sein*; as for the *Exchanges* here used, see *Lions* in the Tract of *Exchanges* following, which gives Rules thereto in Chapter 277 and Chapter 302.

Exchanges of *Rouen.*

Isle of *France.*

The next division of this *Kingdom* is the Isle of *France*, which is in the heart of the *French* Dominions the principal City *Paris*, being the *Metropolis* of the *Kingdom* here situated, which though it consist not much in *Trade*, save what may serve happily to feed and clothe the *Court* and inhabitants, yet all the other Cities taking hence the Rule of government for Traffick, may challenge justly a Chapter by it self.

CHAP.

Chap. CXXVII.

Of Paris, *and the Trade thereof.*

PARIS being the principal City of *France*, and the ordinary residence of the *Kings*, is esteemed to be ten miles in compass, through which the River of *Sein* doth gently run, and so to *Rouen*, thence to the *New-haven* or *Haure de Grace*, and thence to our *British* Ocean. It is not of great consequence in matter of *Trade*, as neither affording *Commodities* to be exported, nor yet venting store of *Commodities* imported, though an ignorant *French-man*, which had not seen further then this City, call it the greatest in the world for the Trade found therein, and for the multitude of *Merchants*, which I imagine he understood *Shop keepers*; some *Cloth*, *Lead*, *Tin*, *Bales*, and *Stockings* it venteth from *England*, *Sattins*, and other silk, and *Plushes* from *Italy*, some small wares from *Germany*, and that is all the most important. It is one of the three Cities in *France*, where *Exchanges* have been placed, *Rouen* and *Lions* being the other two, and though I have divers times been here, yet I could never find any remarkable observations in *Trade*, which indeed is no where in *France* much practised, because of the base esteem the *French Nation* do hold of *Merchants* and *Merchandising*, every Cobler honouring his old shooes with the title of *sa Merchandise*, with as great confidence as he that never handled any *Commodity* but *Silks* or *Jewels*, in which foolish humour I will leave them, and come to my purpose. *Paris* and the Trade thereof.

Paris giving rule in matter of *Coin* to all other Cities of *France*, I have purposely referred it here, to avoid the reiteration in any other City of this *Kingdom*.

The least piece then of *Coin current* in *France* is a *Denier*, two whereof makes a *Double*, and twelve thereof is a *Souls*; and *Souls*, twenty makes a *Liver*, which some call a *Frank*, and thus in *Livers*, *Souls* and *Deniers* their accounts are kept. Coins of France.

Their common *Coins* are pieces of 8 *Sol.* which is the $\frac{1}{8}$ of a *French Crown* in *Silver*: a piece of 16 *Sold.* which is the *quarter Crown*, 4 of which makes 64 *Sold.* accounted for a *French Crown*, and 4 *Solds* which is of 3 *Livers Turnois*. They have also pieces of 21 *Sold*, 4 *Deniers*, being the $\frac{1}{3}$ of the said *Crown*, called by some *Testons*, and the $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ thereof, and as the *quarter Crowns* were at first raised from 15 *Sold* to 16 *Sold*, and thereby the 60 *Sold* to 64 *Sold*, so were the said *Testons* also in proportion raised accordingly. The *Gold Coins* are only two, which is the common *Crown*, of 3 *Livers* or 60 *Sold.* and the *Crown of the Sun*, being 3 *Livers* 16 *Sols*, or 76 *Sol.* Accounts in France.

All which *Coins* in their first coinage, bare this true worth and value, and then were conceived to hold equality with *England*: thus 10 *Sold* to make 12 *pence sterling*.

20 *Sold* to make 2 shillings *sterling*, which is their *Liver*.

60 *Sold* to make 6 shillings, or 72 *penee*, which is the *French Crown*.

But these inhanced to such rates as the necessities of the *Prince* or *Commerce* inforce them, find not now any setled rate, but according to the will of the payer and receiver, for he that sells his *Commodities* in *France* now for ready moneys, must contract if he be wise at what rate he must have these *Coins* in payment, lest he imagine he sell to good profit, and yet by experience find he sells the same to a great loss, and disadvantage. Note of moneys inhanced lately in France.

And note, that since the writing of the abovesaid, the piece of 16 *Sol*, is raised to 20 *Sol.* $\frac{1}{3}$ in the whole, which I place here as a *Caveat* for such as shall have occasion to traffick into these *Kingdoms*, that he be inquisitive and circumspect to inform himself in the true worth and value thereof ere he part with his *Commodities*.

The *Quintal* of *Paris* is 100 *l.* which hath been found to produce in *London* near 100 *l.* *suttle* 2 *per cent.* more or less, which Weights of Paris.

In *Lions* renders of 16 ounces —— 116 *l.*
In *Venetia* sotile —— 144 *l.*

100 *l.* sotile in *Venetia* making in *Paris* 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ *l.* of 15 ounces *per. l.* The *Cargo* or great *Quintal* in *Paris* is 300 *l.* of 12 ounces *per l.* which makes in *Florence* 487 *l.* but the ordinary *Quintal* of 100 *l.* before-named is of 15 ounces to a pound.

Wine is sold by the *Cistern*, 96 making a Tun, and each *Cistern* contains 8 *pints*, so that it may be accounted two *Cones* of *Florence*, which is ( ) *gallons English*, see *London*.

They have two *Measures* in length, one for *Silks*, and another for *Linens*, the which are ( ) Measures of Paris.

But *note*, that all *Merchants* selling *Silk Stuffs* in gross in *Paris*, the same is sold by the pound weight, which is better for the buyer, for thereby he discerneth the weight of the silk he hath for his money.

Exchanges of *Paris.*

Paris doth *Exchange* with many places, which I here omit, and place the same amongst the *Exchanges* in general in the *Tract following* at the end of this *Book* in the Chapters 277 and 302.

The *French* not addicted to trade.

It may be imagined that this *Kingdom*, considering the riches thereof should abound in *Trade* and Navigation, but the better sort of men medling not with traffick, as conceiving the same to be both *ignoble* and *base*, and consequently unfit for them; leave the same to such whose spirits are elevated to that ripeness that they can but only be sorry for their erroneous opinions: their Navigation also is not far, the *Marselians* greatest voyage being to *Turkie*, and the inhabitants of *Rochel*, Saint *Malo* and *Rochel*, seldom sailing into any regions further then *Spain*, their ill success in *Americaes* plantations, peradventure disswading them; but he that shall wisely look into the beauty of their inland Towns, the riches of the Countrey it self, and especially the plenty of *Corn*, *Wines*, *Linens*, and *Salt* that *France* produceth; and how much these *Commodities* are prized and sought after by other Nations, will be more willing to excuse the *French* for their so little desire to traffick into remote *Regions*.

La Beause. *Orleans.*

The next Province is *la Beause*, wherein is *Orleans* a pleasant City, and where the neatest and most *Elegant French Tongue* is conceived to be spoken, seated on the *Loire*, but affording little matter of *Trade* or *Commerce*, save that it is found to be a great *through-fair* for all such *Comtmodities* as do enter into the heart of the Countrey, as to *Lions* and other Cities, upon the *River* of *Loire* and by this way; and hath a growth of good *Wines* about it.

Berry. *Bourges.*

The next is *Berry*, wherein is *Bourges* seated as the prime and principal Town, who are much addicted to *Clothing*, and where great abundance of *Sheep* are found to pasture and feed.

Burbon. *Nevers.* *Mollins.*

The next is *Burbon*, wherein is contained *Burbon*, *Nevers* and *Mollins*, wherein I never saw any commodities worth relation, save those excellent instruments of *Iron* in small cases here made in great abundance, called *estuus*, and dispersed thence over all *Christendom*.

Beavois. The next is *Beavois*, the chief town is *Villa franche.*

Avergne. The next is *Avergne*, the principal City is *Clermont.*

Limosin. The next is *Limosin*, the principal City is *Limoges.*

Perigort. The next is *Perigort*, the chief town is *Perigeux.*

Quercu. The next is *Quercu*, the chief town is *Montalbon*, one of the cautionary towns in the *Protestants* possession, and now lately by the *French King* reduced to his subjection.

Dauphine. *Vienna.* *Valentia.*

The next is *Dauphine*, honoured with the title of the *Princes of France*, wherein is found *Vienna*, excelling in the art of making *sword-blades*: *Valentia*, a fine City, watered with the *Rhone*; and lastly *Lions*, once the principal town of traffick in all these parts, where having occasion of residence 1616. I noted these particulars following in Trade.

Chap. CXXVIII.

Of Lions, *and the Trade thereof.*

Lions and the trade thereof.

LIONS hath ever been accounted a famous *Mart Town*, and doubtless before Navigation had its perfection, a City of great *Trade* and *Commerce*; but for as much as all inland *Towns* must submit in this point to *Maritime Cities*, by reason of the commodiousness of the Sea, which is the greatest fartherer of all *Traffick*, so must this Town now give place to many others that exceed her in the point of Traffick.

The Mart of *Lions* formerly in *Geneva.*

Their *Mart* for *Trade* here setled was formerly holden in *Geneva*, and by *Lewis* the *Eleventh* removed hither, for the enriching of his own Kingdom; and when Pope *Julius* the *Second* had excommunicated *Lewis* the *Twelfth*, he commanded by his *Apostolical* authority that the same should be again removed to *Geneva*; but his *Holiness* herein was not obeyed; *for Trade must not be constrained, but entreated*, though by Popes which would command all things; and therefore stirred not from hence, where yet it continueth.

This Town is watered with the streams of *Rhoane* and *Soane*, which furthers it much for carriage: it is most famous now for the many fabricks of *Silks* here wrought and hence dispersed through all *France*, and the Citizens to this end have their Factors in *Marselia*, who *trade* for them to *Aleppo* in *Syria*, to furnish them with that commodity by land; also they *trade* for *Florence*, *Lucca*, *Millan*, *Mesina*, and other parts of *Italy*, but it is only for *raw silks*, and some such Commodities as these places do afford. I resided here some years, and found the greatest of their *Trade* to consist in *Exchanges*, as the principal and most proper Town of *France*, thereto the *Bankers* of *Florence*, *Venetia*, *Lucca*, and *Naples* having here their Factors purposely for this occasion.

From

From *England* is here vended ſome *Bays*, *Tin*, *Lead*, *Cony-skins*, and but few *commodities* elſe; and to our Countrey it affordeth not any commodity worth mentioning; what I have obſerved I ſhall only touch, and no more.

As for *Coins* current, and *Accounts* keeping, it is the ſame as throughout *France*. Coins and accounts in *Lions*.

There hath been of long time in uſe an *imaginary Coin* here current in *Exchanges* called the *Mark*, which briefly to explain, is An ancient Mark in Exchange in *Lions*.

A *Mark* of Gold is 65 *Crowns of Mark*, or 63 *Crowns* 11 *s.* 9 *d.* of *Gold* in *Gold*, or 62 *Crowns* of *Camera Vechia* of *Rome*, or 68, 14, 3 *Ducates* current of *Venetia*.

And they did uſe here to keep their *Accounts* by *crowns of marks*, *ſold.* and *deniers*, adviſing one *crown de mark* to be 20 *ſolds* of *mark*, but is 45 *ſold. turnois*, by which *crown of mark* they did *exchange* by, as briefly for example.

They gave in *Lions* one *crown* in *mark* to have in *Florence* 57 or 58 *crowns*, according to the *Cambio*.

To have in *Rome* 56 *ducates of Camera* more or leſs, as the *exchange* went.

To have in *Naples* 72 *ducates of Carlins* more or leſs, *&c.*

To have in *Palermo* or *Meſina* 25 or 26 *Carlins*, &c.

To have in *Spain* 400 *Marvedies*, according to the rate of *Exchange*.

To have in *Anvers* ſo many groſs as the *Exchange* did permit.

But this cuſtom being now loſt by the expulſion of the great *bankers* out of this Town in the days of *Lewis* the *Twelfth*, it is ſince reduced to *Crowns of the Sun* of three *Livers*, by which *imaginary* (for ſo I call it now, as having none to be found of that value and rate) *coin* there is now made, and the common and ordinary prices thereof I willingly here omit, as having mentioned the ſame at the end of this Work in the Chapters 277 and 302, and other following, where all the due circumſtances of *Exchanges* and payments of moneys are obſerved, whereto I refer the Reader. Exchange now of *Lions*.

It is to be noted, that here is obſerved four Fairs, in which all payments either by *Exchange*, or for *Merchandize* are made, which run ſtill from three months to three months, wherein for ſo many days reſcounters of payments are made without any money ſeen ſtirring from man to man, which is done in a publick place or *Burſe* appointed to this purpoſe, as I have touched in the Chapter of transferring of *Bills of debts and ſpecialties* in my *Factors Adviſe*: the times and terms of which *Fairs* are theſe. Fairs of *Lions*.

Firſt, the *Fair* of *Eaſter* begins after the *Octaves* of *Eaſter*.

The ſecond is the *Fair* of *Auguſt*, being the firſt *Munday* after our *Ladies* day in *Auguſt*.

The third is the *Fair* of *All Saints*, the day after *All Souls*.

The fourth is the *Fair* of *le Roys*, the day after *Epiphany*, and every Fair laſteth fifteen days that are not *Holy-days*; all buſineſs is done in theſe Fairs, and all *Bills of Exchange* are made and dated in one day, and two days after they make the rate of the *Exchange*, which Fairs are counted by their payments.

The terms of their *Bills of Exchange* hence are theſe. Terms of the Bills of exchange in *Lions*.

From *Lions* to *Florence*, *Rome*, and *Venice*, about 30 days, little more or leſs, according as the *Merchant* maketh the agreement every Fair, but all the aforeſaid places for one and the ſame day.

From *Lions* to *Naples*, and *Valentia*, 5 days later than *Florence*.

From *Lions* to *Anvers* as *Florence*.

From *Lions* to *Spain*, that is, to *Medina* in *Villalion*, the Fair of *All Saints*, and of the apparition of *Lions*, they *exchange* for the Fair of *Villalion of Midlent*, and the Fair of *Eaſter* of *Lions* for the fair of *May in Medina del campo*, as you ſhall ſee more at large in the days of payment of *Bills* dated in *Lions*, in the ſaid place of the *Exchanges* of this place.

They have in *Lions* three *beams*, one uſed in the *Cuſtom-houſe*, which is the *Kings-beam*, which contains 100 *l.* the *Quintal*, and is greater than the ſecond, which is the *Town-weight* by 8 *per cent.* by which all Goods pay *cuſtom* that are ponderous. Weights in *Lions*.

The ſecond is the *Town-weight*, and is 100 *l.* the *cent.* the pound thereof containing ſixteen ounces *per l.* upon which all Calculations are made.

The third is only the *weight* uſed for *Silk*, and is 100 *l.* the *cent.* and the pound containing fifteen ounces *per l.* and called *The pound of mark*.

The 100 *l.* of the *Town-weight* is it whereby the Obſervations have been made with other Countreys, and which by trial hath been found to render thus in theſe places following:

In
- *London* — 96 *l.*
- *Marſelia* — 104
- *Venetia ſot.* — 143
- *Ditto groſs* — 89
- *Sicilia* — 53
- *Lisbon* — 83
- *Florence* — 125
- *Antwerp* — 90
- *Sevil* — 92
- *Dantzick* — 109
- *Malaga* — 28 *R.*
- *Rome* — 122 *l.*
- *Millain* — 131
- *Paris* — 80
- *Genoa* — 135
- *Almeria* — 120
- *Bruges* — 114
- *Rochel* — 104
- *Diep* — 94
- *Rouen* — 92

And in *Aſia* have made theſe.

In
- *Aleppo* — 19 *R.*
- *Silk R.* — 20,9
- *Tripoli* — 22 $\frac{3}{4}$.
- *Ditto Barbar* — 81 *l.*
- *Baruti* — 18 $\frac{1}{4}$.
- *Alex. Zera.* — 43 $\frac{3}{4}$.
- *Ditto Forfor.* — 96
- *Scios* — 86 *Lod.*
- *Conſtantinople* — 78
- *Rhodes* — 17, 2 *R.*
- *Acria* — 15 $\frac{1}{2}$.
- *Babylonia* — 13 $\frac{1}{3}$.
- *Balſara* — 3,9 $\frac{1}{4}$ *M.*
- *Ormus* — 93 $\frac{3}{4}$ *l.*

CHAP. CXXIX.

How foreign Meaſures and Weights are compared with Lions.

I Find a *French Merchant* to have made theſe obſervations upon the *Trade* of *Lions*, which I refer to trial.

Millain with *Lions.*

100 *l.* in *Millain* to have made by trial in *Lions* 69 *l. Silk-weight*, the *Silk-brace* in *Millain* to render in *Lions* $\frac{4}{5}$ of an *Auln.*

The *Cloth-brace* there to render in *Lions* $\frac{4}{7}$ of an *Auln.*

And 20 *Sols of Millain* calculated for 10 *Sols Turnois.*

Turin with *Lions.*

100 *l.* in *Turin* to render in *Lions* ——— 77 *l. Silk-weight.*

The *Ras* which is the meaſure to be $\frac{1}{2}$ of an *Auln.*

The *Florin* in money calculated for three *Sols Turnois.*

Genoa with *Lions.*

The 100 *l.* of *Genoa* to render in *Lions* 72 *l. Silk-weight*; 9 *Palms* of *Genoa* making a *Cane*, 1 *Palm* $\frac{1}{24}$ of an *Auln.*

The *Spaniſh Piſtolet* worth in *Genoa* then 11 *l.* 12 *s.* in *Lions* 7 *l.* 7 *s.*

The *Crown of Gold in Gold of Italy* worth in *Genoa* 115 *s.*

Florence with *Lions.*

The 100 *l.* of *Florence* to be in *Lions* —— 76 $\frac{1}{4}$ *Silk weight*, 4 *braces* being there a *Cane*, 100 *braces* being 49 *Auln Lions.*

The *Crown of Gold of Florence* calculated at 3 *l. Turnois.*

Lucca with *Lions.*

100 *l.* of *Lucca ſuttle weight* hath rendred in *Lions* 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ *l. Silk-weight.*

100 *l.* of *Lucca* of *Cuſtom-houſe weight* made —— 81 *l.*

The *pound* of which place being compoſed of 12 *ounces.*

And

And 2 *Braces* of the ſaid place made in *Lions* 1 *Auln.*

100 *l.* of *Bolonia* have rendred in *Lions* 77 *l. Silk weight.* — *Bolonia* with *Lions.*

The *Brace* of *Bolonia* hath rendred $\frac{8}{15}$ of an *Auln* of *Lions.*

The *Liver* thereof 20 *Sols* may be eſteemed at 11 *s.* 3 *d. Turnois.*

100 *l.* of *Naples* have made in *Lions* 68 *l.* of *Silk-weight.* — *Naples* with *Lions.*

8 *Palms* make a *Cane*, and multiply the *Palms* by 4, to make them *quarters*, and divide by 17, for 17 *quarters* is an *Auln* in *Lions*, which reduced into *London* meaſure is.

The *Ducate* may be calculated for 48 *s. Turnois*, which is 4, 10 *ſterling.*

The 100 *l. Suttle* of *Venetia* made in *Lions* 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ *l. Silk-weight.* — *Venetia* with *Lions.*

80 *Braces* of that place *Silk* make in *Lions* 43 *Aulns.*

The *Ducate* may be calculated at 50 *Sol. Turnois*, which is 5 *s. ſterling.*

The 100 *l.* of *Meſina* render at *Lions* 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ *l.* of *Silk-weight.* — *Meſina* with *Lions.*

The 100 *Braces* of *Meſina* give in *Lions Aulns.*

The *ounce* of *Meſina* gives by calculation in *Lions.*

The 100 *l.* of *Bergamo* is in *Lions* 68 *l. Silk-weight.*

The *Brace* of *Bergamo* is $\frac{5}{9}$ of an *Auln*, *mult.* by 5 *divid.* by 9. — *Bergamo* with *Lions.*

The *Liver of Bergamo* is 6 *s.* 6 *dr. tur.* which is *ſterl.* 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*

The 100 *l.* of *Mantua* are in *Lions* 66 *l. Silk-weight.*

The *Brace* is $\frac{8}{15}$ of an *Auln*, *multiply* by 8, and *divide* by 15.

The *Liver of Mantua* is in *Lions.* — *Mantua* with *Lions.*

The 100 *l.* of *Modena* are in *Lions* 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ *l. Silk-weight.* — *Modena* with *Lions.*

The *Braces* are the ſame as in *Mantua.*

The 100 *l.* of *Antwerp* are in *Lions* 102 *l. Silk-weight.*

The *Ells of Antwerp* is $\frac{7}{8}$ of an *Auln*, which is done by taking the $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ of the ſum and add them, they make *Aulns.* — *Antwerp* with *Lions.*

The *Liver* of groſs may be calculated at 6 *l. tur.* 12 *s. ſterl.*

The 100 *l.* of *Suttle* have made in *Lions* —— 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ *l. Silk-weight.* — *London* with *Lions.*

The 9 *Yards* in *London* make in *Lions* 7 *Aulns*, ſo that the *Auln* of *Lions* is 46 inches *Engliſh.*

The *Liver* or pound of *London ſterl.* is 10 *Livers Turnois.*

The *Oak of Conſtantinople* makes in *Lions* *l. Silk-weight.* — *Conſtantinople* with *Lions.*

The *Pic of Conſtantinople* is $\frac{5}{9}$ of an *Auln*, *mult.* by 5 *div.* by 9.

The *Piaſtre of Doller* may be calculated at 45 *s. tur.* 4 *s.* 6 *d. ſterl.*

The *Rotolo* of *Aleppo* hath rendred in *Lions* 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ *l. Silk-weight.* — *Aleppo* with *Lions.*

The *Rotolo of Tripoli in Syria* hath made 4 *l.*

The 100 *l.* of
- *Valentia* in *Spain* hath made in *Lions* —— 73 $\frac{1}{2}$.
- *Almeria* —— 117
- *Tortoſa* —— 72
- *Saragoſa* —— 73 $\frac{1}{2}$

} *l. Silk-weight.* — *Spain* with *Lions.*

And 130 *Vares* of *Valentia* hath made in *Lions* 100 *Aulns.*

100 *l.* of
- *Paris* have made in *Lions* of *Town-weight* —— 116.
- *Rouen* have made in *Lions ditto* —— 120 *l.*
- *Tholouſa* have made in *Lions ditto* —— 96.
- *Marſelia* have made in *Lions ditto* —— 94.
- *Montpelier* have made in *Lions ditto* —— 96.
- *Rochel* have made in *Lions ditto* —— 94.
- *Geneva* have made in *Lions ditto* —— 130.
- *Beſanſon* have made in *Lions ditto* —— 116.
- *Bourge* in *Breſs* make in *Lions ditto* —— 115.
- *Avignion* have made in *Lions ditto* —— 96.

} The weights of divers Cities of *France* with *Lions.*

The *Meaſure* of *Languedoc* is a *Cane*, divided into 8 *Palms*, which *Cane* is 1 $\frac{2}{3}$, to reduce *Canes* into *Aulns*, you muſt add $\frac{2}{3}$, and they make *Aulns.*

Now for as much as many other places, that traffick in *Silk*, are found to correſpond with this *Town*; it will not be improper I ſhould inſert them briefly here, as ſhewing what the 100 *l.* of theſe ſeveral places make *Silk-weight*, or as they term it *poids de mare* in *Lions of* 15 *ounces.*

- *Padua* —— 100 *l.* gives in *Lions* —— 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ *l.*
- *Regio* —— 100 *l.* gives —— 78.
- *Calabria* —— 100 gives —— 69.
- *Coſenſa* —— 100 gives —— 70.
- *Raconis* —— 100 gives —— 66 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Bavearre	100 gives	90
Aleppo Rotol	gives	4 ½
Tripoli Rotol	gives	4
Ancona	100 gives	73
Placio	100 gives	72
Marſelia	100 gives	85
Avignion	100 gives	68

Meaſures of *Lions* with other places.

Note that the 100 *l.* of *Marc* or *Silk-weight* in the payment at *Lions* makes 108 *l.* of the *Town-weight of Lions*, the former being fifteen *Ounces* to a *Pound*, and the latter being of 16 *Ounces* to a *Pound*.

For the *Meaſure* of length of *Lions*, I find this obſervation to have been made, that

The 100 *Aulns* in *Lions* make in

London	98 ⅓. *ells.*
Anvers	163 ⅛.
Frankford	204 ⅛.
Dantzick	136
Vienna	142
Paris	93 ⅖.
Rouen	85 ¼.
Lisbon	98 ⅓.
Sevil	132 ¼.
Madera	101 ⅖.
Venetia	177
Lucca	196
Florence	200 ¼.
Millan	226 ⅖.
Genoa	472 ⅜. *palms.*
Spain	135 *Var.*
Rome	130 *braces.*
Naples	50 *Canes.*

Which I refer to trial of the experienced; and thus much ſhall ſerve to have ſaid of *Lions*.

Languedoc. The next province is *Languedoc*; wherein is found *Narbone*, *Niſmes*, and *Montpelier*, three good Cities, and which afford of late days, by the induſtry of the Inhabitants, ſome *Serges*, *Says*, and ſome *fine Cloth*, of this Country making; and here alſo grows that excellent *Wine* which takes his name from the *Town of Frontiniack*: and here alſo is that ſmall Village *Beaveaire*, having in *July* a Fair or Mart famous in theſe parts, and reſembled at my there being 1618. our *Sturbridge*, beſide which they have yearly there other Fairs, but of no great conſequence.

Beaveaire.

Provence. The next Province is *Provence*, wherein is *Arles*, in times paſt the ſeat of ſome *Roman Emperours*. *Brignol*, whence our *Prunes of Brignol* come, known to us by the name *Prunels* from *Brignol*, whereas in the language of this Country the *g* is not pronounced. *Aix* the *Parliament* ſeat; and laſtly *Thollon*, the beſt *Haven* in *France*, and moſt capacious, and *Marſelia* famous in *Trade* for theſe Countreys, of which a word in paſſing, and firſt of *Thollon*.

Chap. CXXX.

Of Thollon, *and the Trade thereof.*

Thollon, and the Trade thereof.

Thollon enjoying a fair and capacious *Haven*, and eſteemed the beſt, largeſt and ſafeſt in the *Mediterranean* Sea, is ſeated ten leagues to the Eaſtward of *Marſelia*, wherein the *King* doth keep a *Cuſtom-houſe* for *Provence*, as having not ſo much power to ſetle one in *Marſelia*, by the priviledge or inſolency of the inhabitants, who endeavour ſtill thus to maintain that little liberty they have. It aboundeth only in *Oils*, which are hence laden in great abundance, and diſperſed into other Countries, as *England*, *Holland*; and ſome *Almonds*, which we call *Provence Almonds*: Some *Salt* is here laden and brought from the *Iles of Eres*, about three leagues hence, being the proper *Merchandiſe* of the *King*, who hath *Factors* for the ſale thereof in every City and Town in *France*. In this place the monies are the ſame as through all *France*, and the *Weights* and *Meaſures* not much differing from thoſe of *Marſelia*, which I will there more ſuccinctly handle, and only will ſhew the manner

ner of buying and providing here of *Oils*, as I have obſerved my ſelf here at divers times during my abode in this Town and Countrey.

Oils of *Provence* are here and throughout all *Provence* bought by the *Milrowl* or *Milroe*, fourteen of which are accounted to a *Tun of Oil* of 252 gallons, yet if carefully looked unto at the buying, and the ſame truly meaſured, 13 ½. *Milroes* will make the ſaid *Tun*; the ſame is ſold commonly here by the *Florin* an *imaginary coin*, and in value 12 *Sol turnois*; the *Milroe* of *Oil* is commonly worth 26 to 30 *Florins*, the *Cask* of this place coſt ordinarily 18 *Sold per Milroe*, and the *Cuſtom* outward is 10 *Sol per Milroe*, and the *Cuſtom* of the place gives 3 *per* 100 proviſion, and 1 *per cent.* for brokerage thereof. Now to reduce all charges to a conſtant rate, it hath been obſerved and found true by my ſelf and others, that if 18 ſhillings 6 pence *ſterling* be accounted for every *Florin*, that a *Milroe* of *Oil* ſhall coſt the firſt penny; ſo much will the *Tun of Oil* ſtand in clear aboard of all accuſtomed charges. *Provence* Oils how bought and caſt up. Meaſures for Oils.

But for as much as this rule holds only in *Thollon*, I will inſert the particulars thereof, how it is found to accord with our *Meaſure* and *Weight* in *England*, becauſe it is a ſtaple and moſt requeſted commodity, and the principal commodity that this Countrey doth afford.

The common meaſure then is a *Scandal*, and of which it is found that 4 *Scandals* make 1 *Milroe*, every *Scandal* being 4 ¼ *gallons Engliſh*, and 31 ½ *l. Averdupois*.

1 *Milroe* is 17 *gallons Engliſh*, and is 126 *l. Engliſh*.

2 *Milroes* is a *charge* which is 34 *gallons*, or 252 *l. Engliſh*.

4. *Charges* makes a *But*, which is ½ a *Tun*, or 136 *gallons Engliſh*, and hath been found to make 1008 *l. Averdupois*.

The *Cuſtom* hereof is a *Crown* of 3 *l. Tur.* upon every 100 *Milroes*, and every *Crown* is accounted 5 *Florins*, or 60 *Sols*.

Wine is here ſold by the ſame *Milroe*, as above is ſaid. For Wine.

Almonds are ſold by the *Cargo* of 300 *l. Marſelia Weight*.

Corn is ſold by the *Muyd* and *Mynots*, 24 *Mynots* make a *Muyd*, and 1 *Muyd* is about 8 ½ *quarters Engliſh*. For Corn.

Provence doth afford many *Commodities* for *Merchandiſing*, which hence is tranſported into ſeveral Countreys, as firſt *Oil* as above made and gathered in *November* and *December* ſhipt for *England*, *Spain*, and *Italy*. Commodities of *Provence*.

Alſo great quantity of *Wools* for Clothing, bought up in *May*, *June* and *July*, by *Milanois*, *Genoeſe*, *Piedmontois* and *Montpelerians*, which commonly bears 14 in 16 the 100 foul, and being waſhed and cleanſed, there is loſt in the cleanſing and clearing ſometimes the one half thereof.

Alſo great quantity of *Scarlet grain*, and *powder of grain*, gathered in the Heaths and Fields by poor people, and brought by them to the *Lords* of their *Territories*, from the month of *May*, to the month of *Auguſt*, and is worth green about 5 in 6 *l. tur. per l.* but being dried diminiſheth at leaſt ⅔ thereof.

Alſo *Almonds* are here in great abundance found growing, gathered in *September* and *October*, called (as before is noted) *Provence Almonds* for diſtinction ſake, and are commonly worth from 12 to 15 *Crowns* the *Cargo*.

Alſo here is yellow *Wax* in good quantity, bought in *October* and *November*, worth commonly from 40 to 50 *l. per cent.*

Alſo here is *Honey* bought in *November* and *December*, worth commonly about 22 in 23 *Cro.* the *Cantar*. Beſides which, here are many *Bed-coverlets*, and *Waſtcoats* made and quilted of *Satin*, *Taffeta* and *Callico*, and hence diſperſed into ſeveral Countreys. To conclude, there may be laden in *Thollon*, *Marſelia*, and generally throughout all *Provence*, from 1500 to 2000 *Tuns* of *Oil* yearly, about 400 *Quintals* of *Almonds*, about 1800 to 2000 *Quintals of Wooll*, about 200 *Quintals* of *Honey*, and but little *Wax*, as being for the moſt part ſpent in their own Countrey, principally in their Churches.

The *Cuſtoms* upon all *Commodities* of the growth of *France*, pay in the Exportation but a ſmall acknowledgment, but all other *Commodities* pay five *per cent.* but for *Spices* and all other *Commodities* that are brought in from the *Levant*, there is lately placed thereon throughout all *Provence* a *Cuſtom* of ten *per cent.* and thus much for *Thollon*. Cuſtoms paid in *Provence*.

CHAP.

Chap. CXXXI.

Of Marſelia, *and the Trade thereof.*

Marſelia, and the trade thereof.

THE principal ſeat of *Trade* in *Provence* is *Marſelia*, famous for the great concourſe of *Merchants*, and for the *commerce* that it maintaineth with *Turkie*, *Barbary*, *Spain*, *France*, *Italy*, *Flanders* and *England*; it is commodiouſly ſituated on the *Mediterranean* Sea, enjoying an excellent *Haven*, and a reaſonable road for ſhipping of all ſorts; it wanteth to make it perfect a courſe for *Exchanges*, which here is ſupplied by the *current of Lions*, and governed only thereby, to which place each *fair* ſome *partidoes* are made, not by the rules of other places, but by the rule of intereſt from the date of the *Bill*, to the time of the next ſucceeding *fair* there.

It vents from *England* ſome *Baies*, *Clothes*, *Lead* and *Tin*, *Pilchers*, *Herring*, white and red, and yearly about 2000 in 3000 tuns of *Newland-fiſh* which the *Engliſh* bring thither, and they alſo ſupply it with *Muſcovia* commodities, as *African hides*, above ten thouſand pair yearly, *Tallow* 2000 *Quintals*, *Wax* 1000 *Quintals*, beſides other commodities of *England*, as *Calveskins*, *Hides*, *Salmon* and ſome *fiſh*. It affordeth not any *commodity* to be ſent abroad, ſave ſome *Oils*, *Wines*, *Woolls*, *Almonds*, and *Verdigreece*, and all others are hither imported from other Countreys, as ſuch as *Alexandria*, *Aleppo*, *Acria*, *Conſtantinople*, *Naples*, *Legorn*, or the coaſts of *Spain* do yield; the main ſupport of their *Trade* is the plenty of *Spaniſh Rials*, and the licence here for exportation, which is the only means whereby the *Trade* of *Turkie* is preſerved to them; for from hence I have ſeen 100 thouſand *Rials* of $\frac{8}{8}$. ſhipt publickly upon a ſmall Veſſel of 160 tuns for *Scanderone*, which hath been thence returned in rich *Silks*, *drugs* and *Spices*. But of late days, their ſucceſs in *Trade* hath proved ſo bad, and their loſſes by *Pirats* ſo great and ſo many, that the town and *Merchants* have loſt much of their former ſplendor and fame, their great Veſſels are now become ſmall Barks, and the great *Merchants* of *Lions*, *Paris*, *Limoges*, *Toures*, and other parts of *France*, who had here their *factors* for to continue this *Trade*, have recalled them after the ſuſtentation of great loſſes, the payment of great ſums, for the maintenance of their *Ambaſſadour* in *Conſtantinople*; and eſpecially the late inhanſement of their moneys, which is the ruine and overthrow of all *commerce* whatſoever.

In this place I reſided for ſome years, and therefore will note briefly what I obſerved needful to my preſent ſubject.

Coins in *Marſelia*.

The *moneys current*, and the *accounts* kept accord in all particulars with *Paris*, ſometimes alteration is found in *Coins* by means of the great *Trade*, and that becauſe both *Italian* and *Spaniſh Coins* are here current; theſe become ſometimes a *Merchandiſe*, and are requeſted and inhanſed according as occaſion for tranſportation doth require, which is more in winter then in ſummer, by reaſon of their general voyages made into *Turkie*, from *September* to *March*, and commonly not after.

Weights in *Marſelia*.

The *pound* of *Marſelia* is 16 ounces, and 100 *l.* is the *Quintal*, 300 *l.* or three *Quintals*, makes with them a *Cargo*.

The 100 *l.* in *Marſelia* hath been found to produce in theſe Cities following:

	London	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ *l.*
	Venetia ſotile	134 *l.*
	Venetia gro.	84 $\frac{1}{4}$.
	Sicilia	50 *l.*
	Lisbon	79 *l.*
	Florence	114 *l.*
	Anvers	86 *l.*
	Lions	95 *l.*
	Sevil	88 *l.*
	Malaga	24 *Roves*
	Dantzick	104 *l.*
In	*Aleppo*	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ *R.*
	Ditto ſilk	19 $\frac{1}{4}$.
	Tripoli	21 1
	Ditto barbar	76 2
	Baruti	17 5
	Alex. zera	41 6
	Scio	81 10
	Conſtantinople	74 5

Acria —— 146 ½.
Babylonia —— 125 ½ *M.*
Balſara —— 36 *M.*

Theſe obſervations I have found true by my own experience. Weights agreed with other places.

Roto'o of *Aleppo*, gave in *Marſelia* —— 5 *l.* 6 *ounces*
Rotolo of *Damaſco* gave —— 4 ½ *l.*
Rotolo of *Tripoli* in *Syria* —— 4 ½ *l.*
Rotolo of *Mantua* —— 5 ½ *l.*
Cantaro of *Genoa* —— 118 *l.*
Cantaro of *Civitaveccia* in *Allom* —— 130 *l.*
Cantaro of *Alicant* in *Barſilia* —— 133 ½ *l.*
Rotolos 100 *l.* *Malta* in *Olives* —— 200 *l.*
Loderos 100 *l.* of *Conſtantinople* —— 135 *l.*
Cantaro of *Sardinia* in *cheeſe* —— 100 *l.*
Cantaro of *Zant* in *currans* —— 116 *l.*
Cargo of *Valentia* in *pepper* —— 320 *l.*
Cantaro of *Argier* —— 150 *l.*
Rotolo of *Cyprus* in *cottons* —— 5 ¾ *l.*
Cantaro of *Valentia* in *cocheneal* —— 88 *l.*
Hundred of *London*, 112 *l.* gave in *Tin* —— 125 *l.*
And the 130 l. *Engliſh*, *ſtannery* in *Tin* made —— 134 *l.*

Theſe Towns are ſaid to agree with *Marſelia* in their *Quintal*.

Firſt, *Lepanto* 100 *l.* *Arches* 100 *l.* *Candia* *Sotile* 100 *l.* *Petras* 100 *l.* *Rochel* 100 *l.* *Tholoſa* 100 *l.* *Montpelier* 100. *Avignion* 100 *l.* which I refer to trial of him that ſhall have occaſion, becauſe I queſtion the truth of ſome of them. Meaſures of *Marſelia*.

The *Meaſures* of length is the *Cane*, which is divided into eight *Palms*, the *Cane* making 2 ⅓ yards *Engliſh*.

Corn is ſold by the *Mine*, the *Sack of Piſa*, and *Legorn* is found to be 1 ⅘ *Mines of Marſelia*.

The *Cuſtoms* here out and in are 1 ½ *per cent.* but the City by reaſon of cleanſing the Harbour, and ſome ſhips ſet out againſt Pirats have made the 1 ½ inwards 3 ¼ *per cent.* and only 1 ¼ out, this is meant of *commodities* of the growth of the Countrey; but in *Spices* brought in, as *Pepper*, *Ginger*, *Indico*, or ſuch as come not out of the *Levant*, but as they call it, out of the *Ponent*, or out of the Weſt Seas, it paies the *Kings Cuſtom*, which is now about 15 *per cent.* beſides the Cities *cuſtom* above named; and thus much for *Marſelia*. Cuſtoms in *Marſelia*.

The next Province is that of *Avignion*, the principal City thereof called by that name, it is a fair Town, and ſeated upon the River of *Rhone*, but hath no *Trade* that I could obſerve, though I have often been there; it is ſubject to the *Pope*, and he permitting *Jews* to inhabit here, are found the principal Pedlers, for *Merchants* I cannot call them. The City is ſaid to have 7 *Palaces*, 7 *Pariſhes*, 7 *Monaſteries*, 7 *Nunneries*, 7 *Inns*, and 7 *Gates*, and other things of note I obſerve not; and as for *commerce*, the Weights and Meaſures differ not much from *Marſelia*, and the great *Cuſtoms* here paid is ſome prejudice to paſſengers and merchandiſe that paſſeth from *Provence* to *Lions*, or from *Lions* to *Marſelia*. *Avignion*.

The next Province is *Orange*, the capital City here bearing that name, belonging to the *Prince of Orange*, a ſtrong Town, and ſweetly ſeated near upon the *Rhone*; here all *Proteſtant* paſſengers are really welcomed, and *Papiſts* narrowly lookt unto, in requital of the contrary courteſie practiſed at *Avignion*, not above ſix leagues off. *Orange*.

The next is *Picardy*, wherein I find *Amiens* and *Abbevil* for fair Towns, but of little or no traffick: *Calais* alſo the inlet of *France* is ſtrong, but hath ſent away its *Trading* with the *Staple*, which by the *Engliſh* was planted and continued here for 200 years; whilſt it was in poſſeſſion of the *Engliſh*, the *French Kings* were accuſtomed to have the ſame put daily into their remembrance until it was regained; and were it not, that the *Merchant adventurers* make mention thereof in their Oath taken at the entrance into that Brotherhood, it is almoſt forgotten that ever it was *Engliſh*; which I the rather mention here, that ſome *noble Engliſh heart* would daily put our *Sovereign* in mind thereof till it return again to be *Engliſh*; in the mean time a word of the *Trade* thereof. *Picardy*. *Calais*.

Chap. CXXXII.

Of Calais, *and the Trade thereof.*

Calais and the Trade thereof.

CALAIS formerly was the great *Staple* for the *Woolls of England*, and setled here *Anno* 1347. by *Edward the Third*, to make good his Conquest after eleven months siege, but afterward it was hence removed, and this place lost by *Queen Mary*, *Anno* 1557. after 200 years possession of the *English*, and was by our then *Kings of England*, ever called the *Key* that gave their Armies entrance into *France*; the place is not now of any great noted traffick, though it and *Bollen* adjoyning be accounted the best *Maritime Ports in Picardy*, opposite to *Dover*, from whence this is seven leagues distant.

The *Coins* here current are those in general of *France*.

Weights of Calais.

The *Weights* here in use are three.

First is the *Weight* proper of the *Town*, the 100 *l.* whereof is in *London* about 92 *l.*

The second is called the *Merchants Weight*, the 100 *l.* whereof make in *London* 113 *l.* and the 100 *suttle* of *London* is here 88 *l.*

The third is called the *English Wool-hundred*, or *Staple-hundred*, the 100 *l.* whereof is in *London* about 89 *l.* or 90 *l.* about 3 *per cent.* different from the *Town-weight*.

The *Measure* used here is the *Aulne*, and makes in *London* ( ) inches.

Champaign.

The next is *Champaign*, wherein is *Rhemes* the principal City, where the *Kings of France are anointed*, and where there is a *College* for the entertainment of the *English*, *English Fugitives*, *Jesuites* I mean.

Burgundy.

The next is *Burgundy*, famous for *Dijon*, which is notable through *France* for good *Mustard*, a note worthy our *Tukesbury*.

Bress.

The next is *Bress*, *Chastilion* being the principal City, and the last that I shall handle appertaining to the *King of France*, or under his Government.

Besanson.

The next in order according to my *Method* is the *Franche Count*, the principal City thereof is *Besanson*, which in times past strove for precedency of *Trade* with *Lions*, but being an inland *Town* she hath lost that honour, the Inhabitants of this Countrey bringing home greater and more honourable titles, as famoused abroad for good Souldiers, known by the name of *Walloons*, and now is under the command of *Spain*. The *Exchanges* of *Placentia* was once here seated from *Cambray*, but the *Merchants* being not well used returned to *Placentia*.

100 *l.* of *Besanson* is 112 *l. English*.

Lorain.

The next is *Lorain*, the principal City is *Nants*, yielding plenty of *Corn* and *Wine*, store of *fresh-water fish*, and *salt*, and famous in that it was the *Dukedom of Godfrey*, sirnamed of *Bulloign*, which won *Jerusalem* from the *Saracens*, and was the first *Christian crowned King of that Kingdom*: and now to *Savoy*, as partaking with the *French* in the *Trade* as well as in their *Garb*.

Chap. CXXXIII.

Of Savoy, *and the Provinces thereof.*

Savoy, and the Cities thereof.

THe *Dukedom* of *Savoy* comprehends only this *Dutchy* and the *Principality* of *Piedmont*, in the former is *Cambray*, the residency of the *Duke*, when he is in these parts: in the later is *Nisa* and *Villa Franca* two Sea-ports, but not capacious nor safe for Ships of burthen; next *Aste*, a great Mart for all *Italian Commodities*: and lastly, *Turin*, the principal City where the Duke of *Savoy* holds his Court and Residence; and because in these later years of War between *England* and *France*, our *English* Factors from *Marselia* fled hither for succour, entertainment and protection, which they bountifully had of the late Duke; I must not pass over the *Trade* thereof without remembrance, nor be unmindful of that bounteous welcome they found at his *Highness hands*.

Chap. CXXXIV.

Of Turin, *and the Trade thereof.*

Turin and the trade thereof.

TURIN being the capital City of *Piedmont*, having *Niſa*, and *Villa Franca* for Sea-ports, hath had many furtherances to make it a great City of traffick; for the Duke at ſeveral times, but laſtly at the coming of the *Engliſh* hither from *Marſelia*, made a Cavidal or ſtock for Trade of 300000 *Crowns*, whereinto he cauſed many of his *Nobles* to enter and become *Partners*, but when the ſtock was made, and publiſhed in *England* and in other Countreys, this Dukedom was not found to give vent to any *Commodities* of conſequence, ſome *fiſh* and *Calve-skins* excepted, wherewith to inveſt the ſaid Stock: notwithſtanding he gave commandment that the *Engliſh* ſhould be kindly entertained both at *Niſa* and *Villa Franca*, and appointed certain lodgings and Ware-houſes for them and their wares; but Peace enſuing ſhortly after with *France*, the Factors again returned to *Marſelia* with due acknowledgment of their *Royal entertainment*: the main obſtacle in *Trade* here being the too neer neighbourhood of *Genoa* the rich, and of *Legorn* the free, which neither of the two Towns formerly mentioned can equalize.

Coins of *Savoy*.

The *Moneys* commonly current in *Savoy* are the *Moneys* of *Italy* and *France*, as neighbouring, and the *florin* of the Countrey accounted three *Sold. Turnois*, which is 3 ¼ *d. Engliſh*.

Accounts in *Savoy*.

Their *Accounts* are kept in *Livers*, *Sold.* and *Deniers*, as in *France*; but in *Niſa* they account by *Florins* and *Groſſes*, *a Crown of Sold. of France* is 4 *flor.* 2 *groſſ.*

Their 100 *l.* makes in *London* about 82 *l.* and 77 *l.* in *Lions*, and in *Venetia* groſs 66. in 67 *l.* in *Florence* or *Piſa* 135 *l.*

Their *Meaſure* is a *Ras* both of *Cloth* and *Silk*, which is half an *Auln* of *Lions*, and 23 inches *Engliſh* by the *Rule*.

This Countrey affordeth for *Merchandize*, *Rice* and *Corn*, in abundance, and ſome *Silk* wrought here, and ſome other *Commodities*, but of no great conſequence, nor worthy mentioning; therefore I will forbear to treat further of this Dukedom, and end my *French Commerce*.

Weights of *France* reduced to *London* 100 *l.*

Before I leave *France*, and therewith *Savoy*, who do in all things partake with the *Garb* and manner of the *French*, and ere I enter into *Italy*, having thus ſurveyed ſome particular Towns of eminency therein. It will be worthy notice to collect the *Weights* and *Meaſures* of ſuch as we have omitted, and ſo view the general *trade* of *France*; which I will begin in the *Weights*, and reduce the ſame to the 100 *l. ſuttle* of *London*, which is obſerved,

The 100 *l.* of *London* hath made in

Paris by *Kings-beam*	89 *l.*
Diep	91
Burgoign	91
Roan by *Vicount*	88
by ordinary *weight*	92
weighed by the ſame and account 4 *l. per cent.* over.	
Avignion	112 *l.*
Callais	107
by *Merchants weight*	88
Engliſh Wooll weight	110
Marſelia	112
Aquimort	98
Mirabel	98
Abeville	91
Burdeaux	91
Lions by ordinary *weight*	107
by *Silk-weight*	98
by *Cuſtomers weight*	90
Tholouſa	112
Montpelier	112
Rochel	112
Ditto by ſmall *weight*	115
Genoa	98
by great *weight*	82
S. Anthony	123
Calſada	98.

For further instruction, here I refer the ingenious to the large Work of *Monsieur Savona*, who hath comprized all the *Trading of France* into a Volume of too great a bulk for me to peruse it more accurately.

Measures of *France* reduced to the 100 yards of *London*.

In like manner, to abbreviate my labour, you will see that the 100 *Yards of London* make in these Towns following;

In
- *Rouen* — 77 ½ *Aulns.*
- *Avignion* — 80
- *Orleans* — 48 *Canes.*
- *Marselia Silk* — 48
- *Ditto* for *woollen* — 44 ½.
- *Paris*, *Rochel* — 78 *Auln.*
- *Lions* for *Linen* — 80
- *Ditto* for *Silk* — 115 *Aulns.*
- *Provence* — 48 *Canes.*
- *Geneva* — 80 *Stabs.*
- *Nants*, *Abevile* — 110 *Aulns.*

And so for the most part the same are found through all *France*, the abovesaid places only excepted.

Chap. CXXXV.

Of the Trade in general of France.

The general trade of *France*.

From the particular *Trade* of the Cities of *France* let us view the trade in general of this *Kingdom*, and we shall not find it of any great consequence, for here it is found that the Gentlemen do not meddle with Traffick, because they think such Traffick ignoble and base, and so unfit for them; which error the *French* no less dearly buy than do some *English*, to which Kingdom of late days they have in some sort blowed over that opinion, though some of the better judgements of *England* are reformed in that point and find it a most *worthy*, *excellent* and *profitable Calling*: but as the *French* are found to neglect *Merchandizing*, so are they less studious in their Navigations than their neighbours, either *Spaniards*, *Dutch*, or *English*; which I imagine proceeds not out of a desire to attempt, or courage to perform, but because they abound with all things both for plentiful food, and rich attire; and if they want any thing, strangers gladly bring it to them, allured by four principal *Commedities* which do much enrich the Inhabitants, which is *Wines*, *Linens*, *Salt*, and *Corn*, being the prime *Commodities* of that Kingdom; yet it is found that the *Marselians* trade and navigate into *Egypt*, *Aleppo*, and *Constantinople*, and the *Normans* and *Britains*, into *England*, *Spain*, *Ireland*, and *Netherland*: in time of Wars they have also some small Vessels at Sea, more fit for piracy and theft than for any great War of moment, and their success hath been so ill in their *Colonies* in *America*, that it hath quite disheartened them from seconding their attempts.

Three Cities here carry the greatest fame in *Trade*, *Marselia*, for the *Levant*, *Rouen* for the *English Chanel*, and *Rochel* for the *Ocean*, this last subsisting by the growth of their *White* and *Claret Wines* of *Burdeaux*: *Roan* by their petty manufactures of *Cards*, *Pins*, *Combes*, *Paper*, and *Canvas*: and *Marselia* by the *Trade of Turkie*, wherein are found Factors that do imploy the estates of many *Merchants* resident within *Lions*, and other inland Towns of *France*, which gives life to most of their Traffick and Navigation in these parts. Now it is observed that *England* brings them *Newland fish*, *Herrings*, *Pilchers*, *Lead*, *Tin*, *Cloths*, *Kersies*, *Cottons*, or *Frizes*, and have in returns *Wines* from *Burdeaux*, *Oils* and *Almonds* from *Marselia*, and *Paper*, *Canvas*, *Bucrams* from *Rouen*, and *Locrams* from *Morlais*, the East *Countrey* and *Holland* brings them *Cordage*, *Tar*, *Pitch*, *Rosin*, *Masts*, and *Fir Timber*, and returns *Wines* from *Burdeaux*, and *Paper*, *Canvas* from *Rouen*, and *Salt* from *Eres*: *Spain* brings them some *Spices*, and they return them *Corn*, and *Linens*: *Italy* brings them some *Silk fabricks*, &c. and they return them *Oils*, *Cloth*, *Linen*, and the like: *Turkie* affords them *Cotton wooll*, *raw Silk*, *Cotton Yarn*, *Hides*, *Sheep woolls*, &c. and they send thither *Rials of Plate*, *Woollen Cloth*, and little else; and this is the gross of the present *Trade of France*.

CHAP. CXXXVI.

Of Geneva, *and the Trade thereof.*

GENEVA being a fair City, and wholly in poſſeſſion of *Proteſtants*, is a Nurſery of Learning, and withal no ſtepdame to *Trade*: It is ſeated commodiouſly, to that end upon the River *Rhone*, which within 16 leagues after ſaluteth the Walls of *Lions*, and ſerveth out of *Switzerland* to convey many ſorts of *Merchandize* to it, and to tranſport the ſame thence to *Lions*, *Valence*, *Avignion*, *Arles*, to *Provence*, and *Languedoc*. *Geneva* and the Trade thereof.

There *Moneys* are as in *France*, and keep their *Account* in *Livers*, *Sold.* and *Deniers Turnois*, and here alſo is current the *Coins* of the *United Cantons of Switzers*, and the *Coins of Savoy*. Coins in *Geneva* and accounts.

The 100 *l.* here renders in *London* 107 *l.* and by ſome is found to agree with the groſs of *Venice*, and making of *Venice ſotile* 158 ⅔ *l. incirca*. Weights of *Geneva*.

The *Stab* renders in *London* ( ) and 60 *Ells* here hath been found to make in *Venetia* 100 *braces* Cloth-meaſure, and 106 *braces* Silk-meaſures. Meaſures of *Geneva*.

But it is time that I ſhould forſake theſe perty Provinces and travel over the *Alps*, and come into *Italy*, which is my next Task.

CHAP. CXXXVII.

Of Italy, *and the Provinces thereof.*

ITALY is girded round with the *Ionian*, *Tyrrhenian*, and *Adriatick Seas*, except it be toward *France* and *Germany*, from which it is parted by the *Alps*. *Italy* and the Provinces thereof.

The Countrey in general for *Merchandizing* yields *Rice*, *Silks*, *Velvets*, *Sattins*, *Taffeties*, *Grograms*, *Raſhes*, *Fuſtians*, *Armour*, *Allom*, *Glaſſes* of all ſorts, as I ſhall mention in the particular Kingdoms and Provinces thereof.

Italy hath ever afforded eminent and ingenious *Merchants*, yet ſuch as merit not really in all things that Title, becauſe that their *Trade* conſiſteth more in *Exchanges*, which is a branch of *Merchandizing*, than in *Adventures*, which is the principal point which gives the Title to all bargainers, it being a common ſpeech, though *unmerchant-like*, yea unchriſtian-like amongſt them, *That they are loth to truſt God with their Eſtates at Sea when they may have the ſame ſafe on ſhore*, as if then it were out of his reach or Protection.

Italy is now divided into 10 *Provinces*, which afford many principal Cities of *Trade*, which following my intended *Method* I will handle in order.

1. The *Kingdom of Naples*.
2. The *Papacy*.
3. The *Common-wealth of Venetia*.
4. The *Dukedom of Florence*.
5. The *Dukedom of Millain*.
6. The *Dukedom of Mantua*.
7. The *Dukedom of Urbin*.
8. The *Principality of Parma*.
9. The *Eſtate of Genoa*.
10. The *State of Lucca*.

In each of which are found many notable Towns of Traffick, which as belonging unto ſeveral *Princes*, will require a more particular *Survey*, than if otherwiſe it were commanded by one ſole *Soveraign*; and firſt of the *Kingdom of Naples*.

CHAP. CXXXVIII.

Of Naples, *and the Cities thereof.*

THE *Kingdom of Naples* is accounted the richeſt of *Italy*, abounding in ſeveral *commodities* for *Merchandizing*, as in *Mines of divers Metals*, in choice and rich *Wines*, in *Saffron*, *Silks*, raw and wrought, in *Oils*, *Brimſtone*, *Aniſeeds*, *Argals*, &c. Here I have ſeen one field yielding at one and the ſame time three ſeveral crops, the ground bearing *Corn*, having *Mulberry* *Naples* and the commodities thereof.

trees

trees intermixed, and *Vines* planted at the foot of each *Mulberry*, which have made excellent *Wines*, and this I have observed for twenty miles riding together on each hand of the way, which must needs be pleasant to the beholders, and profitable to the injoyers and owners.

The *Kingdom of Naples* is divided into sundry *Provinces*, which I will only nominate: as first,

Terra di Lavoro. *Terra di Lavoro*, wherein is found *Capua*, whose pleasures did effeminate *Hannibal*, *Cuma* where one of the *Sybills* resided, near which is *Lacus Avernus*, the stink whereof killeth Birds as they flie over it, *Baca*, *Nola* and *Puteoli*; famous in times past for many Antiquities and Baths, which in *Anno* 1619. I curiously visited for divers days, in search of shadows. The next principal Town is *Gaeta*, well fortified by the *Spaniards*, and where *Burbon* that *ransacked Rome* lieth interred; but the principal of this Kingdom is *Naples*, of which,

Staio of Gaeta is 43 l. of that weight.

Chap. CXXXIX.

Of Naples *and the Trade thereof.*

Naples and the Trade thereof. NAPLES the *Metropolis* of this *Kingdom*, is a very beautiful City, and estimated seven miles in compass, once called *Parthenope*, and now *Neapolis*, fortified with four strong *Castles* in possession of the *Spaniard*, *Castle Capedna*, *Castle Ermo*, *Castle Ovo*, and *Castle Novo*. It venteth out of *England*, *Baies*, *Saies*, *Serges*, *Fustians*, *Lead*, *Tin*, *Pilchards*, *Newland-fish*, red and white *Herring*, some *Cloth* and other *commodities*; it consisteth much in *Gentry*, few eminent *Merchants* natives are here found; the taxes laid upon *Merchandises* being so great, that it ruines all *commerce*, yet what I observed here in *Anno* 1619. I shall relate.

Coins of *Naples*. The current *Coins* of *Naples* were then,

A *Ducate* of *Gold* large is worth in *Naples* 11 ½ *Carlins*.

A *Ducate* of *Carlins* is worth only ten *Carlins*, so that 100 *Ducates* of *Gold*, are worth 115 *Ducates* of *Carlins*.

One *Ounce* is worth six *Ducates*.

A *Ducate* of *Carlins* is worth five *Tarries*.

A *Tarrie* is worth 20 *grains*.

A *Carlin* is worth 10 *grains*.

Account keeping. Their *accounts* are kept in *Naples* by *Ducates*, *Tarries* and *Grains*, five *Tarries* making a *Ducate*, and twenty *Grains* a *Tarrie*; but these are accounted *Ducates current*, every 110 *Ducates current*, make 100 *Ducates* of *Gold*.

Weights of *Naples*. The *Weights* of *Naples* are the *Cantar* and the 100. Their *Cantar* of *Naples* is 100 *Rotolos*, which is 2 *l.* 9 ⅓ ounces *Naples*, and by which they weigh all their gross goods, which is in *Florence* 32 ounces, and 285 *l.* and is 196 *l. Averdupois*. But the 100 *l.* hath been observed to produce

in *Florence*	90 *l.*
in *Rome*	93 *l.*
in *London*	71 *l.*
in *Lions*	68 *l.*
in *Venetia*	106 *l.*
Ditto *gross*	82 *l.*
1. *l.* suttle is in *Venice* suttle	15 ¾ ounces.
1. *l.* suttle is in *Venice* gross.	9 ounces. 58

Note that in *Gaeta* is used another *Quintar* for some *commodities* gross goods, which hath been found to render in *Legorn* 254 *l.* and in *Naples* all gross goods are weighed by the great *Cantar*, and all fine goods by the hundred.

Measures in *Naples*. Their *measure* is a *Cone* divided into 8 *Palms*, which is in *Florence* after the opinion of some 3 ⅝ *Braces* just, and it hath been observed in the measure of these two places, that 46 *Braces* of *Sattin* made at *Naples*: 12 ½ *Canes*, so that in stuffs the *Cane* of *Florence*, makes in *Naples* 8 ⅔ *Palms*, and consequently *Braces* 48 ⅔ made in *Naples* 13 *Canes* 3 *Palms*.

Nine *Palms* of *Naples* are in *Lions* just two *Aulns*, so that the *Cane* makes *English* 81 ½ inches by rule, which is somewhat more then 2 ¼ yards *English*, without the inch, and some have found it to be 2 ½ yards: 12 *Canes* in *Naples* have made in *Lions* 21 *Aulns*, so that 1 ¾ *Aulns* have made a *Cane* in *Naples*.

Many

Many *commodities* are sold by the *Salmo*, and 16 *Tomolos* is a *Salmo*, which *1 tomolo* is two *Staios* of *Florence*, and in *England* ( ) *Gallons*. Corn, &c.

Oil in *Calabria* is sold by the *Migliot*, which is 132 ounces, or 11 *l.* and it requires 2 ¼ *Migliots* to make a *staio* of *Naples*. Oil.

Note that four *Salmo* in *Oil* in *Naples* have made 40 *staios*, which are in *Venice* 40 *mari*, which are in *England*, ( ) Gallons.

But *Naples* is more famous amongst *Bankers* for *Exchanges*, then amongst *Merchants* for any eminent trade, therefore it is needful I annex the *Exchanges* thereof, according to the custom practised in this place, which you shall find in the 284 and 343 Chapters at large, with all circumstances thereunto belonging.

The *Customs* of this Kingdom do differ upon several *commodities*, as some pay 2½, some 4 ½ *per cent.* and some more and some less, according to the will of the *Vice-king* here, commanding for the *King of Spain*, which by the *Merchant* is more precisely to be learned. Customs of *Naples*.

The next *Province* is *Abruzzo*, wherein is *Salerne*, famous for Physick here taught; next *Rhegium*, opposite to *Messina*, and in that *Vare*, the next *Tarento*, where grow great quantity of *Olives*, and whereof *Oil* in abundance is made. *Abruzzo*. *Tarento*.

The next is the *Province* of *Ottranto*, wherein is found *Brunduſie*, the most famous Havens in these Seas, *Ottranto* and *Gallipoli* affording great abundance of *Oils and Cattel*; which last pay for tribute to the *Spaniard* 100 thousand *Ducates* yearly; and for the *Oils* they are known to us by the name of *Apulia Oils*, being the last *Province* comprised in this Countrey, and the former Cities standing in *Calabria*, it will not be amiss to insert two or three words of the trade thereof. *Ottranto*.

Chap. CXL.

Of Calabria, *and the Trade thereof.*

IN *Calabria* is seated *Tarento*, *Ottranto*, *Brunduſie*, and *Rhegium*, which abounding in *Oils* and *Cattel*, especially *Oils*, which many *English* ships do lade in these parts yearly, I will note what I have observed therein. *Calabria*, and the trade thereof.

Their *Moneys* are the same as in *Naples*, and current throughout the *Kingdom*. Coins of *Calabria*.

Their *Weight* is the *Quintal* of a 100 *l.* which hath made Weights of *Calabria*.

In *Venetia sot.* ——— 106 *l.*
In *Venetia gro.* ——— 82
In *London* ——— 73

100 *l.* in *Calabria* hath made in *Venetia sotl.* 12 ¼ *ounces*.

The *Cantar of Naples* is also sometimes used for gross goods, and is found to be in *Venice* gross 186 *l.* and observed to have made in *London*, 196 *l.*

Their *Measure* of length is a *Cane* divided into 8 *palms*, and hath made cloth measure in *Venice* 3 *bra.* and in *London* ( ) Inches. Measures of *Calabria*.

Millioto of Oil here is 132 ounces, which is 11 *l.* aboveſaid, and it wanteth 2¾ *l.* of making a *Staio in Naples*. Of Oil.

The *But of Oil in Calabria* is 500 *Rot.* which make in *Naples* 43 in 44 *ſta.* which is about 25 *caſ.* and thus much shall serve for *Calabria*, a word for *Apulia*.

Chap. CXLI.

Of Apulia, *and the Trade thereof.*

APULIA comprehending some of the aforesaid Cities, also *Lechy*, *Barri*, and *Manfredonia* the principal, abounding in *Corn*, *Oil*, *Almonds*, *Olives*, *Galls*, *Wines*, and other *Commodities* are sold thus. *Apulia*, and the Trade thereof.

Corn is sold by the *Tomolo*, which is two *ſtaios of Florence*, *a cargo of corn* being 36 *tomolos* makes in *Flor.* 72 *ſta.* and *Engliſh* ( ) Gallons. Measures of Corn.

Barley is also sold by the *tomolo*, but of a lesser size as containing 1 ½ *ſtaio*, a *cargo* making also 36 *tomolos*, which reduced to *Florence* measure is 48 *ſtaios*, and is *Engliſh* ( ) Gallons.

Their

Their *Tomolo* of Wheat is 36 *Rotolos*, which are 2 *l.* 9 ½ ou. *per Rotolo of Naples*, which *tomolo* comes to be in *Flor.* 100 *l.* 6 ou.

But the *Tomolo of Barley*, is 48 *Rotolos*, which is ⅓ more then that of Wheat, the *cargo* making 3 *Moyas of Florence*.

Of almonds. *Almonds* are sometimes sold by the *cantaro*, and commonly worth here 26 *taries* the *cantar*, and sometimes by the *tomolo*; and of the *Abrogino Almonds* there goes twenty *tomolos* to a *cantar*, and of the common sort of *Almonds* 22 *tomolos*.

Of oil. A *But of Oil* or *Wine* of *Apulia* hold here twelve *barrels*, which have been found to make in *Florence* 10 *barrels*, and is in *England* ( ) Gallons.

Oils in Apulia are sold by the 1000 *l.* which commonly cost about 20 *Tar.* and yet sometimes found to be measured by the *Salmo*, accounted for 10 *staios*, each *staio* weighing 18 *Rotolos*, so that this way the *Salmo of Oil* comes to be 180 *Rotolos*, which reckoned in *Florence*, at 2 *l.* 7 ou. *per Rotolo*, makes *Florence* weight 465 *l.* and *English* ( ) Pounds, commonly worth from 18 to 22 *tares* a measure, which comes to produce about 5 ¼ or 5 ½ *barrels in Florence*.

This *Staio of Oil* weighs 49 *l.* of the weight of *Apulia*.

Galls are here sold by the *Cantaro*, and is 196 *l.* of *Averdupois*.

Of olives. *Olives* are sold by the *Tomolo*, worth about 5 *Carl. a Tomolo*, in the time of gathering, which is in *June* and *July*, which are put in sacks of six or 6 ½ *Tomolos*, and each *Tomolo of Olive*, weighs about 16 *Rotolos*.

Of wine. A *Salmo of Wine* is accounted to make 3 ½ *barr.* of *Florence*, and is commonly worth 10 *Carlins a Salmo*, and held to be *incirca* 14 *ser. of Venice* measure.

A *Car.* or *Cargo of corn of Apulia*, hath been observed to make 34 ½ *fanegs in Calais*, and in *Lisbon* 145 *Alquiers of Tomolos* 56 *of Naples per Car.* and 57 *Chilos of Constantinople*.

But I have staid too long here, I will pass to the next Principality, which is the *Papacy*.

Chap. CXLII.

Of the Papacy, *and the Cities of Trade therein.*

Papacy, and the Trade thereof. THe *Papacy* contains four *Provinces*: first, *Romandiola*. Secondly, *Marca Anconitana*. Thirdly, *Ducato Spoletano*. And fourthly, St. *Peters patrimony*. And first then in *Romandiola*, are many principal Cities, and great towns, of which the first is *Bollonia* the chief *University of Italy*, *Ferrara* famous for the *Iron Mines* about it, and within whose jurisdiction stands *Modena* and *Rhegium*, two fair Cities; and last, *Ravenna*, once beautified with a fair Haven, now choaked by age and rubbish; of the *Trade* of these a word and in order.

Chap. CXLIII.

Of Bollonia, *and the Trade thereof.*

Bollonia, and the trade thereof. BOLLONIA under the command of the *Pope*, is an *University* much frequented by *Students* of the *Civil Law*; it is seated within land, and is well known in matters of *Exchanges*, as I shall shew in due place, and hath those *Moneys* current that acknowledg the *Popes stamp*, as I shall declare in *Rome*.

Accounts in *Bollonia*. Their *Accounts* are kept in *Livers*, *sold* and *deniers*, 12 *deniers* to a *sol* and 20 *sols* to a *Liver*, the *Liver* may be accounted to be *incirca* 13 ½ *d. Sterling Money*, and some are found to keep their accounts in *duccatons*, *sols*, and *deniers*, cast up by 12 and by 20 as above is said.

Weights of *Bollonia*. Their *Weights* common in use are these.

Their *Quintal* is 100 *l.* which makes

In
- *London* — 80 *l.*
- *Rome* — 100
- *Millan* — 106
- *Florence* — 104
- *Genoa* — 133
- *Lions* — 77
- *Venetia sot.* — 120
- *Venetia gr.* — 75

1000

1000 *l.* in *Bollonia* have given in *Venetia* ſuttle 1320 *l.* gro. 750 *l.* ſo that the 1 *l.* hath rendred their groſs 9 ou. ſuttle 14 ounces 2 ½ ſach.

Their Meaſure is a *Brace*, and is found to be about 25 inches *Engliſh*, 100 *braces* here have made in *Venetia* cloth meaſure 96 *br.* and of ſilk *bra.* 90 *braces.* Measures in *Bollonia.*

Corn is here ſold by the *Corbe*, 100 whereof makes 92 *Staios* in *Venetia*, and 100 *Corbes* in *Wine* make *Amfora Venetiana* 12 and 2 *quarters*, and in dry meaſures 17 *quartos*, and in *London* ( ) Gallons. Corn.

From hence are accuſtomed to come to other parts, *Corn*, *Almonds*, *Oils*, *Wines*, *raw Silk*, and ſundry ſorts of *wrought Sattins*, *Taffetaes*, and other, called hence *Bollonia Silk*, and of *Bollonia* making, and to conclude this place, here are found many eminent *Exchanges*, the courſe of which *Exchanging* you ſhall find in the general *Exchanges* here practiſed, *vide* Chapter 296. Commodities of *Bollonia.*

CHAP. CXLIV.

Of Ferrara, *and the Trade thereof.*

FERRARA is the next principal City of *Trade* in this circuit, famous for his *Iron-mines* about it, ſeated on the banks of the River *Poe*, and accounted one of the pleaſanteſt Cities in *Italy*, for in the midſt thereof is a fair Green, into which open about twenty Streets, of half a mile in length, and ſo even and uniform that thence the utmoſt ends thereof may be diſcerned; it affordeth *Wines*, *Oils*, *Olives*, *Iron*, *ſteel*, and ſome *manufactures of ſilk.* *Ferrara* and the trade thereof.

The *Moneys* are as at *Rome*, to which this City appertaineth, admitting but of very little difference in the rates current thereof.

The *Quintal of Ferrara* is 100 *l.* which makes *Venetia ſot.* 112 ½ *l.* and *Venetia gr.* 72 *l.* in *London incirca* 75 *l. Averdupois*, and the 100 *l. ſut. Venice* makes here 87 *l.* and the 100 *l. gro.* 138 *l.* Weights of *Ferrara.*

The Meaſure is a *Brace*, 100 *braces* makes in *London* 72 yards.

Their *Wine* Meaſure is a *Maſtello*, 11 whereof make an *Amfora of Venetia*, and is in *England* ( ) *vide London.* Meaſures of *Ferrara.*

Their *Corn* Meaſure is a *ſtare*, 100 *ſtares* make in *Venetia* 37 *ſta.* and ſo much ſhall ſerve for *Ferrara* and the *Trade* thereof.

CHAP. CXLV.

Of Modena, *and the Trade thereof.*

MODENA is the next City ſeated in this *Tract*, yielding many *Fabricks of Silks*, which it diſperſeth to its neighbouring towns. *Modena.*

Their *Accounts* are kept in *Livers*, *Sold*, *Deniers*, 12 *Deniers* to a *Sold*, and 20 *Sol* to a *Liver.* Accounts in *Modena.*

Their *Quintal* is 100 *l.* which renders Weights in *Modena.*

In
- *Lions* — 77 *l.*
- *London* — 72 *l.*
- *Venetia* ſotile — 109 *l.*
- *Venetia* groſs — 72 *l.*
- *Florence* — 98 *l.*

The *meaſure* is the *Brace*, the ſame as in *Mantua*, and 1 *per cent.* longer then the *Brace* of *Ferrara*; and by obſervation it hath been found that the 100 *Braces* of *Modena*, have made 118 in *Florence.* *Corn* is here ſold by the *Staro*, 100 whereof makes 93 or 94 *Stares* in *Venetia*, and one *Staio* of *Modena*, hath made 2 ½ *Staios* in *Florence*, and hath made in *Venice* three *quarts*, and ſix *quarterols.* Meaſures in *Modena.*

Chap. CXLVI.

Of Rimno, *and the Trade thereof.*

Rimno and the trade thereof.

Rimno, anciently *Ariminum*, ſeated on the mouth of the River *Rubicon*, affords much *Silk*, which it partly ſends abroad, and partly converts here into *Stuffs*, alſo ſome *Wines*, *Oils*, *Corn*: The *Coins current* as in *Rome*, as being ſubject to the *Papacy*, and the *accounts* are kept in their ſame denomination.

The *Quintal* is the 100 *l.* which makes in *London* 81 *l.* and ſome have made experience, that it makes in *Venice* groſs 76.

Weights. Meaſures.

Their *Meaſure* is the *Brace*, and is in *London* 27 inches bare.

Their *Corn meaſure* is a *Stare*, 100 making 210 in *Venetia*, and their *Wine meaſure* is a *Somo*, which makes in *London* ten *gallons*.

Chap. CXLVII.

Of Ravenna, *and the Trade thereof.*

Ravenna and the trade thereof.

Ravenna is ſeated on the *Adriatick* Sea, and once beautified with one of the faireſt *Havens* in the *World*, where *Auguſtus Cæſar* always kept a *Navy* man'd, to defend theſe parts of the *Empire*, now choaked up with mud and rubbiſh: the neighbourhood of *Venetia*, whoſe *Senators* have as well followed *Mercury* by *Merchandizing*, as *Mars* by *Arms*, keeps this City from any notable *commerce*, yet I will note what I have obſerved hereupon both in matter of *weights* and *meaſures*.

Weights of *Ravenna*.

The *Quintal* of *Ravenna* is 100 *l.* which gives *Venetia* ſotile 118 *l.* in *London*, 78 *l.* and the groſs 100 *l.* of *Venetia*, made here 133 *l.*

Meaſures of *Ravenna*.

The *meaſure* is a *brace*, 100 *braces* of *Cloth* in *Venice*, is here 112, 100 *braces* of *Silk* in *Venice* is here 106.

Corn is ſold by the *Stare*, 100 whereof makes in *Venice* 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ *Staio*, ſo that 3 *Staros Ravenna*, have made the 2 *Staios* of *Venetia*; and theſe are the chief Cities of *Romandiola*.

Loretto.

The next *Province* is *Marco Anconitana*, wherein is famous, firſt *Loretto*, for the *Pilgrimage to our Lady Church*, brought thither, if you will beleive it, through the air from *Paleſtine*, whereunto a great *trade* is driven by the ſuperſtitious *Papiſts*; next is *Adria*, which gave name to theſe Seas; next *Recanti*, and *Ancona*, two fair Cities, and of great concourſe of *Merchants*, of which firſt.

Chap. CXLVIII.

Of Recanti, *and the Trade thereof.*

Recanti in *Iſtria*.

Recanti, *olim Ælia Recina*, as ſome Authors alledge, is a fair City, affording *Corn*, *Oil* and *Wine*, and ſome *Silk* for *Merchandize* to be exported:

Weights.

The weights thereof being 100 *l.* gives in *London* 75 *l.*

and in *Florence* —— 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ *l.*

In *Venetia* ſotile —— 112 *l.*

In *Venetia* groſs —— 72 *l.*

Meaſures.

Their *meaſure* is a *brace*, 94 whereof make *Venetia brace* 100 *l.* *Oil* is ſold here by the *Miare*, which is the ſame as that in *Venetia*.

Chap. CXLIX.

Of Ancona, *and the Trade thereof.*

Ancona and the Trade thereof.

Ancona is a fair City, ſeated on the hill *Cinerius*, which ſhooteth into the *Adriatick* Sea like a *Promontory*, having a commodious Haven built by *Trajanus* the *Emperour*, it is fruitful as the reſt of this Countrey, affording principally, *Corn*, *Wines* and *Oils*.

Weights.

The *Quintal* of *Ancona* is 100 *l.* and makes in *London* —— 78 *l.*

In *Venetia* groſs —— 73 *l.*

In *Venetia* ſotile —— 116 *l.*

In *Florence* —— 98 *l.*

Their

Their *measure* here is a *brace*, 106 whereof have made in *Venice* 100 *braces*, 10 *Cones* of cloth in *Florence* have made here 37 ½ *braces*. Measures of *Ancona*.

Corn is here sold by the *staro*, 6 ½ have made a sum in *Florence*.

The next *Province* is the *Dutchy of Spoleto*, the principal City bearing the name of *Spalata*, whereof is not any thing in *Merchandizing* worthy the note that I find; and their *weights* and *measures* do in all points agree with *Venetia*. *Spoleto*.

The last part of this Country is Saint *Peters Patrimony*, wherein are principal Cities of *Commerce*, *Civitaveccia*, which hath a pretty harbour, and neer which the *Allum* is made, which we call *Romish or Roche*, and here the *Pope* doth for trade sake allow a Gentleman the title of *Consul* for the *English Nation*, to see that the Mariners, who are apt enough to give offence, be not wronged or abused, at whose hands in *Anno* 1619. going thence as a *Merchant* to *Rome*, I found all courtesies and friendship, and passing through *Pollidor*, a pretty Town, in the *Christmas Holy-days*, I came to *Rome*, where what I did observe in matter of *Trade*, besides the devotion of the season and time, I shall in the next Chapter declare. *Civitaveccia*.

Chap. CL.

Of Rome, *and the Trade thereof.*

THis City in her ancient splendor, was fifty miles in circuit, and had 750 *Towers* that beautified her walls, and inhabited by 463000 Families, but now the compass exceeds not ten miles, and a third part of that is also waste ground, and hath two third parts of the Inhabitants *Clergy-men* and *Courtesans*, which latter here are accounted to be 40000, and pay 30000 *Ducates*, yearly tribute, which doth maintain *Civitaveccia* two Gallies furnished, known by the names of the *Saburrahs*, as the place of their abode in *Rome*; but leaving this *private Trade* to the *Virgin Friars*, I come to the publick *commerce* of this City, which according to my observation is following. *Rome*, and the trade thereof.

Rome and the territory thereof affordeth for *Merchandize*, *Corn*, *Wine*, *Oil*, *Silk*, *Gloves*, *Allum*, *Lute-strings*, *Kidskins*, and some fabricks made of *Silk*: And from *England*, it receiveth *Lead*, *Tin*, *Bays*, *Says*, *Stuffs*, *Pilchards*, *Herrings white* and *red*, *Newland-fish*, *Calveskins*, *Salt Salmon*, *Tallow*, *Wax*, &c. which are landed at *Civitaveccia*, and thence transported by Boats and Barks to *Rome*, along the so much famoused River of *Tiber*, which passeth through the same.

The *Coins* of all *Italy* pass here current, but the principal of this Countrey that are current is the *Ducate*, or as they call it, the *Crown of Gold*, which is worth 11 *Julios* or *Paulos*. Coins in *Rome*.

The *Crown of Silver* is worth 10 *Julios* or *Paulos*, which is 100 *Baiochs*, or 400 *Quatrins*.

The *Julio* is worth 10 *Baioches* or 40 *Quatrins*.

The *Baioche* is worth 40 *Quatrins*, or 1 *Sold*. 4 *Den*. small money of *Rome*.

Their Accounts are kept in *Crowns*, *Julios*, *Baioches* and *Quatrins* as above, and some in *Ducates* of *Camera* or *destampe*, of which 97, 11, 3. make 100 of *Gold*. Accounts in *Rome*.

Their *Quintal* in *Rome* is 100 and makes in *London* —— 80 *l*. Weights in *Rome*.

and with other Countreys is found to be in *Venetia* sotile —— 119 *l*.

In *Naples* —— 106 *l*.
In *Venetia* gross —— 75 *l*.
In *Florence* —— 102 *l*.
In *Genoa* —— 110 *l*.

But note, that of these *Quintars* of 100 *l*. is framed two different *weights*, with allowances given thereupon, as in sale of *Spices* and such like.

The *Quintar* thereof is accounted to be of the aboveside weight 160 *l*. And the second for the weight of gross goods accounted to be 250 *l*. to the *Quintar*, which is to be observed in the sale of a *commodity*, and therefore the *commodity* and the weight whereby it is sold is to be observed.

They use also two *measures* in length, the one for *Linen* and *Woollen*, called the *Cane*, divided into 8 *Palms*, and 30 *Canes* is 100 *Braces Venetia*; the other which they call the *Brace*, which is 3 ⅓ *Palms* of the said *Cane*, which *Brace* renders in *Florence* 1 ½ *Brace*, the first making in *London* ( ) inches, and the latter ( ) inches. Measures in *Rome*.

Corn is sold by a *measure*, called the *Rugio*, which renders in *Genoa* 1 ⅞ *Mins*, and in *Florence* 8 ¾ *Staios*, and is 412 *l*. of *Rome*, and is in *England* ( ) gallons.

But by reason of the great occasion that *Clergy-men* from most parts of *Europe* have to use money in this City, the *Exchanges* thereof are most worthy observation, therefore I have handled the same in the 278 and 326 Chapters, with all circumstances thereunto belonging, to which I refer you.

From *Rome* I will take my way to *Venetia*, and to that *Republick*, and ſee what is there note-worthy in matters of *Commerce*.

CHAP. CLI.

Of the Common-wealth of Venetia, *and the Cities of Trade therein.*

Venetia, and the trade thereof.

THE Common-wealth of *Venetia* containeth theſe Provinces, *La Marca Trevigiana*, *Friuli*, *Hiſtria*, part of *Dalmatia* and the Iſlands of *Candy*, *Corfu*, *Cephalonia*, *Ithaca*, *Zante*, *Lucaia*, *Cythera*, &c. In which I find theſe principal Cities of *Trade*, firſt *Treviſo*, next *Padua* a famous *Univerſity* for *Phyſick*; next *Vicentia*, next *Breſſia* which is accounted the ſecond for greatneſs in *Lombardy*, next *Verona*, alſo a fair City *Crema*, a ſtrong Fort, *Aquilegia* once of great circuit, now devoured by the neighbourhood of *Venetia*, *Parma* a modern Town, built by the *Venetians* within theſe late years, next is *Cape de Iſtria*, *Pola*, and ſome others, of leſſer note, and laſt of all, the *Metropolis* of all this Common-wealth, which is *Venice* it ſelf; of theſe, or as many as I have gathered any obſervation, I ſhall declare.

CHAP. CLII.

Of Treviſo, *and the Trade thereof.*

Treviſo, and the trade thereof.

TREVISO is the principal City of that Province, which to the *Venetians* is known by *Marca Trevigiana*, and commodiouſly ſeated for an *inland trade*, the chief City *Venetia*, depriving all the reſt of any eminent honour in matter of Traffick, therefore herein I ſhall be the briefer, and firſt,

For their *Coins current*, and their *Account* kept, I willingly omit the ſame, as to be found more at large under the Title of *Venetia*.

As for the *Weights* and *Meaſures* thereof, it will not be improper that I ſet here the agreements thereof with *Venetia*, as being ſeated within that Common-wealth.

Weights of *Treviſo*.

Treviſo is found then to have two ſeveral *Weights*, a groſs and ſuttle, in the ſame manner as *Venetia*, which thus agree together.

100 *l.* groſs in *Treviſo* makes groſs in *Venetia* 92 ½ *l.*
100 *l.* ſuttle in *Treviſo* makes ſuttle in *Venetia* 112 *l.*
100 *l.* ſuttle *Venetia* gives in *Treviſo* ſuttle 89 ½ *l.*
100 *l.* ſuttle *Venetia* gives in *Treviſo* groſs 58 ⅓ *l.*
100 *l.* ſuttle *Treviſo* makes groſs in *Venetia* 70 *l.*

All which conſidered, the thouſands are found thus to accord.

1000 *l.* ſuttle *Treviſo* is 1125 *l.* ſuttle *Venetia*.
1000 *l.* groſs *Treviſo* is 1080 *l.* groſs *Venetia*, and backward.
1000 *l.* groſs *Venetia* is 926 *l.* groſs *Treviſo*.
1000 *l.* ſuttle *Venetia* is 890 *l.* ſuttle *Treviſo*.
1 *l.* ſuttle *Treviſo* is ſuttle *Venetia* 13 ½ *ounces*.
1 *l.* groſs *Treviſo* is groſs *Venetia* 13 *ounces*.
1 *l.* ſuttle *Venetia* is ſuttle in *Treviſo* 10 ⅔ *ounces*.
1 *l.* groſs *Venetia* is groſs in *Treviſo* 11 *ounces*.

Meaſures of *Treviſo*.

The Meaſures of length in *Treviſo* is only the *Brace*.
The 100 Cloth *Braces* in *Venetia* is 100 *Braces* in *Treviſo*.
The 100 Silk *Braces in Venetia* is 94 *Braces in Treviſo*.
Oil is ſold here by the *Miare*.
Corn by the *Staio*, the 100 *Staios* here are 109 in *Venetia*.
Wine is ſold by the *Cara*, which conſiſts of 10 *Conſi*, which according to the meaſure of *Venetia* is 17 ½ *quarts*; the next is *Padua*.

CHAP. CLIII.

Of Padua, *and the Trade thereof.*

PADUA is a famous *Univerſity*, eſpecially for *Phyſick*, which affords not much matter of *Trade*; yet obſerving my intended Method, I will place here the concordancy of their *Weights* and *Meaſures* with the capital City *Venetia*. *Padua*, and the trade thereof.

Padua is found to have a groſs *Quintal*, and a ſotile *Quintal*, as the City of *Venetia* hath, and found thus to agree together. Weights of *Padua*.

The 100 *l.* ſuttle of *Padua* is 112 ½ ſuttle in *Venetia*.
The 1000 *l.* groſs of *Padua* is 1020 *l.* groſs in *Venetia*.
The 1000 *l.* ſuttle in *Padua* is 1125 ſuttle *Venetia*.
The 1000 *l.* ſuttle in *Venetia* is 889 ſuttle in *Padua*.

The *Brace* in *Padua* is the ſame as at *Treviſo* aforeſaid. Meaſures of *Padua*.
Corn is ſold by the *Stare*, three here makes ones *Stare in Venetia*.
Wine is ſold by the *Cara*, one whereof here is 18 *quarts Venetia*.
Oil by the *Miaro*, which is here 1185 *l.* groſs in *Padua*, for other occurrences it is to be referred to *Venice*.

CHAP. CLIV.

Of Vicentia, *and the Trade thereof.*

VICENTIA would be in matter of *Trade* of greater note were ſhe not ſo neer neighbour to and under the authority of *Venetia*, for which cauſe I ſhall be the briefer, and thus is found to agree therewith. *Vicentia*, and the trade thereof.

The *Weights* hereof do preciſely accord with *Padua* above-mentioned. Weights of *Vicentia*.

The Meaſures of *Vicentia* are only one which is the *Brace*, which thus is found to accord. Meaſures.

100 *Braces* of Silk in *Venice* is in *Vicentia* 92 *Braces*.
100 *Braces* of Cloth make in *Vicentia* 98 *Braces*.
Corn is ſold by the *Staio*, 100 whereof do make in *Venetia* 33 ½ *Staio*.
Wine is ſold by the *Caro*, which in *Venetia* is 18 ½ *quarts*.
Oil is ſold by the *Miaro*, which are 40 *Miri*, which makes groſs weight in *Venetia* 1210 *l.* and groſs of *Vicentia* 1185 *l.*

Here is made a fine kind of *raw Silk*, and diſperſed abroad, fit for *Silk Stuffs*, called by the name of *Vicentia Silk*, 100 *l.* thereof is 93 *l.* in *Florence*.

CHAP. CLV.

Of Breſſia, *and the Trade thereof.*

THE next is *Breſſia*, ſeated likewiſe in this Province, more famous in her *Archbiſhop*, who is an *Earl*, *Marqueſs*, and a *Duke*, than in any matter of *Trade*, yet according to my intended Method begun, I will compare the *Weights* and *Meaſures* thereof with *Venice*. *Breſſia*, and the Trade thereof.

Breſſia hath but one *Quintal*, which contains the 100 *l.* of the ſaid place. Weights of *Breſſia*.
The 100 *l.* of *Breſs* is ſuttle *Venetia* 108 *l.* and groſs 66 ⅔ *l.*
The 100 *l.* groſs *Venetia* is 147 *l.* and 100 *l.* ſuttle is 92 *l.* here.
The 1 *l.* of *Breſſia* is ſuttle *Venetia* 13 *ounces*.

The *Brace* of *Breſſia* agrees with the Cloth *Brace* of *Venice*. Meaſures of *Breſſia*.
Corn is here ſold by the *Soma*, and makes two *Staio* in *Venetia*.

Chap. CLVI.

Of Verona, *and the Trade thereof.*

Verona. *Verona* is a fair City, and famous in times paſt for many notable things here performed, which I willingly omit, but in matters of *commerce* I find the *weights* and *meaſures* thus to accord with *Venetia.*

Weights in *Verona.* *Verona* is found to have two *Quintars*, a groſs and ſuttle. The 100 groſs in *Verona*, is 108 *l.* groſs in *Venetia.* The 100 *l.* ſuttle in *Verona* is 110 *l.* ſuttle in *Venetia.* So that the 100 ſuttle in *Venetia*, makes ſuttle *Verona* 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ *l.* And the 100 *l.* groſs in *Venetia*, makes ſuttle *Verona* 145 $\frac{1}{2}$ *l.*

Meaſures in *Verona.* The *Brace* of *Verona* agrees with the *Silk Brace* in *Venetia.*

Corn is ſold by the *Minali*, 100 whereof is in *Venice* 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Staios.*

Wine is ſold by the *Brenta*, which is in *Venetia* 6 *Sechi*, and a *Cara* of *Wine*, is in *Venetia* 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ *quarts.*

Oil is ſold by the *Miaro*, which is 1210 *l.* groſs, and 1738 *l.* ſuttle, in *Venetia*, making 139 *Baſces*, which are 8 *Brentas* and 11 *Baſſes*: where it is to be noted, that 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Baſſes* of *Verona*, is 1 *Miri* in *Venetia.*

Chap. CLVII.

Crema, and its trade. *Crema* is a ſtrong Fort, bordering upon *Millain*, where the State of *Venetia* hold a *Cuſtom-houſe* for the collection of their *Cuſtoms* upon ſuch Goods as go from theſe parts either to *Mallain* it ſelf, or thence by *tranſito* to *Lions* or other places.

Weights in *Crema.* The *Quintal* of *Crema*, is the 100 *l.* thus agreeing with *Venice*, 100 *l.* ſuttle *Venice* is in *Crema* 92 *l.* and 100 *l.* groſs 147 *l.* in 150 *l.* 100 *l.* in *Crema*, is ſuttle *Venetia* 108 *l.* and groſs *Venetia* 66 in 67 *l.*

Meaſures in *Crema.* The *meaſure* for length is the *Brace*, which is found to be two *per cent.* leſs than the *Cloth Brace* in *Venetia:* whither now it is high time I ſhould repair unto and ſurvey the traffick thereof, as at this day it is found and obſerved.

Chap. CLVIII.

Of Venice, *and the Trade thereof.*

Venetia, and the Trade thereof. *Venice* is the principal City of this *Republick*, and is ſeated in the bottom of the *Adriatick Sea*, or *Venetian Gulf* upon 72 *Iſlands*, and diſtant from the main land five miles, defended againſt the fury of the Sea, by a bank extending twenty Leagues in length, through which there is paſſage broken in ſeven places for Boats, but no ways for Ships, but at *Malamecco*, and the Caſtles of *Lio*, which are found to be ſtrongly fortified: it is accounted to be eight miles in compaſs, and hath for conveniency of paſſage near 4000 *Bridges*, and 12000 Boats, as ſome of our modern travellers have obſerved. It is the only place where *Policy*, *Warfare* and *Merchandizing* have kiſt together, for the moſt part of thoſe *Clariſſimos* which here boaſt of their quality, greatneſs or wiſdom, have either in themſelves, or in their Anceſtors, had their original from *Traffick* and *Merchandizing*, many of whom injoying this title of Noble families, I have known in *Conſtantinople* and other parts as *Merchants* and *Factors*, who in their youth exerciſing this *Art*, do afterward, as their genius leads them, either become *Captains* and *Providitors* in Caſtles, Forts, or Cities, or *Ambaſſadors*, and ſo imployed into foreign States, or laſtly *Senators* at home governing the Common-wealth; but their worth being in it ſelf ſufficienty known to the world, I ſhall deſcend to the ſubject in hand.

This City then hath for many years had the ſole *commerce* and *traffick* of all the *Mediterranean* Seas, and not content therewith, have made that City the common *Mart* of all the *Commodities* of *Arabia*, *Perſia*, *India*, and thoſe Eaſtern rich Countreys by their great *trade* to *Alexandria* and *Cairo*, which continued for many years; and when the *Grecian Empire* was both in its height and in its deſcent, they managed the ſole *Trade* thereof, till the *State of Genoa* did look thereinto, and by their power and might at Sea, ſhared with them therein: but the *Portugal* finding the way to *India* by the *Cape* of *Bona Speranſa*, and the *Engliſh* and *Dutch Merchants* following thoſe leaders, now bring thoſe rich *Commodities* that way ſtraight to their own homes, which in former times they were conſtrained to have from this City at a far dearer rate

and

and at a second hand, since which times, their *customs* have been decayed, their Ships rotted, and their Mariners, the pride of their Common-wealth, were all become *Poltrones*, and the worst accounted in all those Seas, until the *Turks* Wars with *Candy* have made them again expert in *Sea* affairs; as may appear by the many fights and several considerable overthrows given to the grand Signiors Navies, as lately in the year 1656, and their keeping of the City and Port of *Candy*, for the space of so many years against all the opposition the *Turk* hath made against it.

This City now serves in matter of *Trade* for an inlet into *Austria*, and upper *Germany*, which this way it yet fits with some *Spice*, *Drugs*, and other *Arabian* commodities, which in part is brought hither from *Alexandria*, *Aleppo*, and *Constantinople*, where they still have *Consuls* and *Factours*, and partly by a second hand from *England*, now thereby bringing to them those commodities which a few years past we had and fetched from them, as from the only City and prime *Merchants* of *Europe*.

The Commodities here found and afforded are not many, nor of much worth, as some *Cloth* of *Gold* and *Silver*, *Corn*, *Wines*, *Oils*, *Rice*, *Woollen Cloth*, *Paper*, *Anniseeds*, *Argal*, *Glasses* for looking and for drinking, *Quick Silver* which they have from *Germany*, some *Silks* raw and wrought. Commodities of *Venetia*.

The Commodities sent thither from *England* is *Lead*, *Tin*, *Baies*, *Furres*, *Perpetuanoes*, *Serges*, *Saies*, and some *Cloth*, *Indico*, *Pepper*, *Ginger*, *Maces*, *Cloves*, *Nutmegs*, &c. *Herrings* white and red, *Pilchards*, *Newland fish*, salted *Salmon*, and such like. It serves in these days for a *Mart* for the Commodities of *Istria*, *Dalmatia*, *Sclavonia*, *Austria*, upper *Germania*, and the *Adriatique* seas, and serves these parts again with such Commodities as are either brought hither by the *English*, *Dutch*, and *French* from their several Countreys, or from *Alexandria*, *Aleppo*, *Smyrna*, the *Archipelago*, and *Constantinople*, where they also drive a considerable *Trade*.

There is found to be in *Venetia* four kinds of *Weights*, which thus are distinguished and found to accord. Weights of *Venetia*.

The greatest is called *The gross pound*, and 100 *l.* wherewith all *Woolt*, *Brass*, *Metals*, *Fish*, *Flesh*, and other gross goods are weighed.

The second is the *Gold weight*, used for *Gold*, *Silver*, and *Jewels* only, called the *Mark*; which contains 8 ounces, every ounce contains 144 *Carrats*, every *Carrat* is 4 *Grains*.

The third is used in *Gold* and *Silver Thred*, and in nothing else.

The fourth is the pound, and 100 *l.* suttle, wherewith all *Silks*, *Spices*, *Drugs*, *Cottons*, *Cotton-yarn*, and such like fine goods are weighed by, which thus are amongst them found to accord and agree.

100 *l.* gross is 158 *l.* suttle, 633 *l.* gross is 1000 *l.* suttle.
100 *l.* suttle is 63 $\frac{1}{3}$ gross, 1000 *l.* gross is 1580 *l.* suttle.
1 *l.* gross is suttle 1 *l.* 6 *ounces*, 5 *sazi* 18 *Carrats*.
1 *l.* sotile is gross 7 *ounces*, 2 *sazi* 16 *Carrats*.
1 *l.* sotile is 12 *ounces*, the 1 *ounce* is 6 *sazi*, and 1 *sazi* is 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *dram*, which is 3 *sec*.
100 *l.* of *Silver* or *Gold thred* is suttle 116 *l.* 8 *ounces*.
1 *Marc of Gold* is suttle 9 *ounces* *sazi* 2.

Where note that a *Marc of Gold* is 8 *ounces*, 1 *ounce* is 4 *quarters*, 1 *quarter* is 36 *Carrats*, and 1 *Carrats* is 4 *grains*, so that 144 *Carrats* is 1 *ounce*, and 1152 *Carrats* is 1 *Marc*.

Also note that in *Venetia* there is bought and sold divers commodities, some by *Ballance*, and some by *stalero*, as well in the gross as in the suttle *Weight*; and that the *ballance Weight* is greater than the *stalero weight* 2 *l. per cent.* by the hundred more than by the pound, and the suttle *Weight* of the *Ballance* is greater than of the *stalero* suttle two pound *per cent.* by the hundred than by the pound Weight.

Now let us observe how these two *Weights*, the sotile and gross, respond with the Weight of other Countreys.

The 100 *l.* suttle have been observed to make the first Row to the left hand, and the 100 *l.* gross the next Row. Weights of *Venetia* agreeing with other Countreys.

The 100 *l.* ſuttle makes in the firſt row, and the 100 *l.* gro. makes in the ſecond row thus.

Alexandria zera	31 *Rot.*	50 *Rot.*
Alexandria forf.	71 *R.*	112 *R.*
Aleppo	14 *R.*	21 *R.*
Archipelago	77 *l.*	121 *l.*
Anvers	64 *l.*	102 *l.*
Almeria	55 *R.*	90 *R.*
Ancona	86 *l.*	136 *l.*
Bergamo	90 *l.*	145 *l.*
Bollonia	83 *l.*	132 *l.*
Baruti	13 *R.*	20 *R.*
Cyprus	13 ½ *R.*	21 *R.*
Conſtantinople	56 *R.*	84 *R.*
Candia	*l.*	*l.*
Corfu	75 *l.*	117 *l.*
Cremona	96 *l.*	151 *l.*
Damaſcus	16 ⅔ *R.*	26 ⅓ *R.*
Ferrara	102 *l.*	139 *l.*
Florence	87 *l.*	138 *l.*
Lions	70 *l.*	110 *l.*
London	64 *l.*	106 *l.*
Lisbon	59 *l.*	92 *l.*
Millan	92 *l.*	150 *l.*
Mantua	93 *l.*	150 *l.*
Marſelia	70 *l.*	112 *l.*
Malleca	57 *l.*	90 *l.*
Naples Rema	94 *l.*	149 *l.*
Naples Romania	78 *l.*	121 *l.*
Parma	90 *l.*	148 *l.*
Placentia	92 *l.*	150 *l.*
Paris	70 *l.*	112 *l.*
Roma	84 *l.*	132 *l.*
Ravenna	84 *l.*	133 *l.*
Raguſa	83 *l.*	131 *l.*
Scio & Smyrna	62 *R.*	98 *R.*
Sevilia	63 *l.*	98 *l.*
Tripoli Barbaria	59 ½ *R.*	93 ½ *R.*
Turin	92 *l.*	148 *l.*
Verona	90 *l.*	145 *l.*
Zant	63 *l.*	100 *l.*

How far theſe may come near to truth I muſt refer to tryal, therefore I deliver them here as Ir eceived them upon truſt.

Meaſures in *Venetia*, of length.

The Meaſures of *Venetia* are two, and both called the *brace*.

The firſt is the *Silk brace*, by which is meaſured all *Stuffs of Silk*, *Damasks*, *Sattin*, *Cloth of Gold*, *of Silver*, &c.

The ſecond is the *Cloth-brace*, by which is meaſured all *Cloths* and *Stuffs made of Wooll*, which is greater than the former 6 ¼ *per centum*.

Upon which laſt *braces* 100 hath been made this concordance with the Meaſures of other Countreys.

100 *braces* in *Venice* making in

London	55 ½ *ells.*
Antwerp	92 ½.
Franckfort	115 ¾.
Dantzick	76 ⅘.
Vienna	80 ½.
Lions	56 ½ *aulns.*
Paris	52 ¾.
Rouen	48 ¼.
Lisbon	55 ½ *var.*
Sevil	75
Madera	57 *v.*
Lucques	111 *br.*
Florence	113 ⅔ *br.*
Millan	124 ¾ *br.*
Genoa	267 ⅞ *pal.*

The

The liquid Meaſures are theſe: Of Wines.

Wines are ſold in *Venetia* two ways, either in groſs, or by retail, the groſs by the *Amphora* and *Bigonſa*, and by retail, by the *Quart*, the *Sachio*, and *Lire*; where note, that the *Amphora* is four *Bigonſa*, and the *Bigonſa* is 4 *Quarts*, and 1 *Quart* is 4 *Sachi*, and 1 *Sachi* is 4 *Liras* or pounds, but buying the ſame in groſs, that is by the *Amphora* and the *Sachio*, 1 *Amphora* is 14 *Quarts*, and 1 *Bigonſa* is 3 *Quarts* and half.

Oil is here alſo ſold two ways, firſt by *Meaſure*, and next by the *Weight* of the *Staliero*, the Meaſure is called the *Miaro*, and is 40 *Mire*, and by the groſs Weight is 120 *l.* and 1 *Mira* makes by meaſure 25 *l.* and by weight makes 30 *l.* 3 ounces. Of Oil.

Corn is ſold by the *Staio*, which is 132 *l.* groſs *Venetia*, and in *Florence* 175 *l.* which is divided to $\frac{4}{4}$ and to $\frac{8}{8}$, and to $\frac{16}{16}$ parts, by which is made the *Scandalios*, the $\frac{1}{4}$ being 32 *l.* the $\frac{1}{8}$ 16 *l.* the $\frac{1}{16}$ 8 *l.* of groſs. Of Corn.

Their *Accounts* are kept in *Venetia* divers ways, as by ſome in *Ducates* and *Groſſes*, at *Livers* 6 and 4 *ſold per Ducate*, accounting 24 *Groſs* to a *Ducate*. Accounts in *Venetia*.

Others again by *Livers*, *Sols*, and *Groſs*, which are valued at 10 *Ducates* the *Liver*, accounting 20 *ſold.* to the *Liver*, and 12 *Deniers groſs* to a *ſold*.

The *Exchanges* made in *Venice*, I have inſerted in the 281 and 368 Chapters, together with all circumſtances thereto belonging, where by the way it is to be noted, that in times paſt the goodneſs of their *Moneys* both in payment for *Merchandiſe*, and in payment for *Bills of Exchange* was alike and of equal goodneſs and value; but theſe wiſe *Senatours* fearing to loſe what they cannot keep, I mean, that little *Trade* they yet hold, in compariſon of what they had loſt, by their providence and circumſpection, ſet a diſtinction between the *Moneys* payable for commodities, which they term their *current Moneys* and out of *banco*, and between their *Moneys* paid by *Bills of Exchange*, which they term in *banco*, which hath had its original upon ſuch unfit grounds that the very naming thereof, and the particular circumſtances of this difference is diſhonourable to this Republick; which therefore I will omit, only thus far the neceſſity thereof is to be remembred, and to be well known and underſtood by all *Merchants* and *Exchangers* that trade and traffick to this City, that the difference now at this time holds in proportion between 20 and 21 *per cent.* ſo that it doth appear to all men that reſide here, or have any commerce into this City, that their payments made in *banco*, and by *Bills of Exchange*, is accounted better by near 21 *per cent.* than the payments made for commodities bought and ſold between *Merchant* and *Merchant*. Exchanges of *Venetia*. Difference between money in *banco* and out of *banco* in *Venice* 20 *per centum*.

The *Cuſtoms* of *Venice* are ſeveral, altering upon many commodities, and though the wiſdom of this republick do manifeſtly diſcern a great diminution of their *Cuſtoms* in general, yet it ſo falls out that they impoſe ſtill greater, as it were endeavouring thus to make up the annual rents thereof, as of late they have done upon *Currans*, under pretence, that if the *Engliſh* will come and lade them in the Port of *Venice*, or otherwiſe come thither laden, they are then freed of a new *Impoſt* which is lately levied in *Zant* upon a commodity: but they being of the condition of many *Princes*, that finding their Countrey enriched with an eminent commerce and a plentiful *Trade*, never leave impoſing new *Cuſtoms* and *Impoſts* thereon, till the *Trade*, and *Cuſtoms*, and *Impoſts*, and all other the benefits thereof are ſlipt out of their fingers, and fled for protection to ſome other more friendly neighbouring State, or place, where the ſame finds a greater eaſe, and a leſſer charge; and that have *Venice*, *Anvers*, *Lions*, and *Genoa*, loſt that famous *Trade*, which for many years hath made thoſe Cities renowned, and by their fall and eaſie *Cuſtoms* have *Legorn*, *Marſelia*, *Amſterdam*, and *London* riſen to that height wherein they are now found to be, which if the *Princes* thereof do wiſely cheriſh, and content themſelves with a reaſonable *Duty*, ſuch as *Trade* in it ſelf may well bear, and the *Trader* live, and chearfully proceed in his negotiations, they may ſee their Countreys daily to flouriſh, and grow both rich and renowned thereby; otherwiſe *Trade* will inſenſibly flie from them, the *Merchants* will give it over, or find out new paths, and divert it into ſome other place, ſhipping will in an age rot and periſh, and Navigation will quickly be forgotten, and thoſe *Kingdoms* muſt have other Nations to ſupply them at the ſecond hand, and by ſtrangers ſhipping, with thoſe neceſſary commodities which the Countrey ſtands in need of, and the ſame both at dear rates, and to the too late repentance of the State it ſelf, as may now be verified by this of *Venetia*, who would with many millions redeem that loſt *Trade*, and would with free liberty of *Cuſtoms* entertain that *Commerce*, which they themſelves peradventure by their too great *Cuſtoms* and *Impoſts* levied thereon by little and little in times paſt, have of their own accord wilfully or willingly loſt, and thruſt from them, as I ſhall declare further in the *Trade* of *Legorn*, and other places which have of themſelves no commodity to maintain a *Traffick*, yet have all things, and want nothing that all other Countreys can afford, only by the benefit and commodity of an *eaſie light duty of cuſtom* impoſed upon *Merchandiſe* by the liberty and freedom of the place and *Traders* thereinto; and for as much as this *State* have by their wiſdom made of Cuſtoms of *Venetia*.

late days divers ſubtle *decrees* for the benefit of their own *traffick*, and for the regaining of their loſt *Trade*, which are in themſelves prejudicial to many other Nations, but principally to the *Engliſh*, I hold it not improper in this place to mention ſome of the principal thereof, that thereby if any the able furtherers of the *Engliſh Traffick* ſhall happen to peruſe this *Tract*, fit remedies may be enacted to meet theſe *decrees*, which I may call particularly injurious to the *Engliſh* Subject and *Merchant*, and tending to draw the whole *Trade* of the *Levant Seas* to the City of *Venice* only, to the general prejudice of the ſhipping of *His Majeſty of England* trafficking in thoſe Seas, which I conclude under five points.

Injurious decrees of *Venice* againſt the trade of the *Engliſh* in the *Levant* ſeas.

1. Firſt, they have conſidered the late great Exportation of *Currans* out of *Zant* and *Zeffalonia* (two *Iſlands* of their *Signory*) into *England*, and that the principal *Trade* of the *Engliſh* into their *Signory* is only for this *Fruit*, therefore they have of late levied an *Impoſition* of ten *Ducates* upon every thouſand of *Currans* bought and ſhipped from the ſaid *Iſlands*, and of later times have alſo inforced the payment of the ſaid *Impoſt* at *Venice*, which formerly and at firſt was free, and have diſcharged their own Subjects thereof, to the ſpecial damage and prejudice of the *Engliſh*.

2. Secondly, they have to burthen the *Trade* of the *Engliſh* thither, or rather ſeeing all the *Trade* of that fruit wholly ſought out and coveted by the *Engliſh*, to which end they uſe to vent in thoſe *Iſlands* ſome few *Engliſh Commodities*; they have I ſay of late, burthened the *native Commodities of England* brought into thoſe *Iſlands* with new *Impoſts*, as levying upon an *Engliſh Cloth* 7 *Ducates*, upon 100 weight of *Tin* 2 *Ducates*, and upon a *Kerſey* 2 *Ducates*, and ſo upon all other *Engliſh Commodities*, thereby to inforce all *Commodities* of *England* to be brought into the City of *Venice*, and though ſometimes *Engliſh Merchants* find it neceſſary in thoſe Seas to transfer ſome *Engliſh* goods out of one *Engliſh* veſſel into another, and yet not land the ſame, when as Ships do happen to meet together and to be bound for ſeveral Ports, yet the ſame is not permitted them unleſs they pay the ſaid *Impoſt* abovementioned, as if the ſaid goods were there really landed and ſold, contrary to the *common Cuſtom* of the *Mediterranean* Seas.

3. Thirdly, they have prohibited, that any *Turkey Commodities* ſhould be landed there out of *Engliſh* ſhipping, or any other *Commodities* that are afterward to be ſhipped for the *Kingdom of England*, which for the conveniency of *Engliſh* ſhipping, the *Engliſh Merchants* trading into thoſe Seas have often occaſion of: but they do compel the *Engliſh* firſt to ſend ſuch goods and wares to the City of *Venice*, purpoſely there to pay the duty of *Cuſtom* and the duty of *Cottimo*, before they will ſuffer them to ſhip the ſame for *England*.

4. They have made an Act for the imployment of their own ſhipping and Mariners, and for the reſtraint of all foreiners, that no Commodities of the parts of *Turkey* may be brought into any the *Signory* of the State of *Venice*, but only in *Venetian* ſhipping; wherein they have been found to have been ſo ſtrict and ſevere, that if any *Engliſh* Ships happen to be fraighted either by their own Subjects, or by the *Merchants* of any other Nation when any of their own ſhipping are in Port, or happen to come into the Port, or within the ſpace of twenty days after, upon the firming of a bare *Proteſt* againſt the ſaid Ship ſo fraighted, they have no law nor remedy left them in law to recover any fraight money, due for the ſaid goods ſo laden by them.

5. Fifthly, they will or permit not ſuffer any *Engliſh* Ship to relade at *Venice*, except they come firſt fully laden thither, neither will they ſuffer freedom of *Trade* from *Venice* to any parts of the *Levant* for the *Engliſh* Nation, neither in their own nor yet in the ſhipping belonging to the *Venetians*, but do ſtraightly prohibit and forbid it, as alſo they do prohibit the bringing of ſome particular *Commodities* by any whatſoever, themſelves and their Subjects only excepted.

6. To theſe I might add ſome others, but I will conclude it with this laſt point of *ſlight and fallacious ſubtlety* ſome years paſt, when as the *Signory of Venice* had here a permiſſion from *His Majeſty of England* to contract with divers *Merchants* for their Ships to ſerve againſt the *Spaniards* in the *Gulf of Venice*; when the ſaid ſervice was performed, and that they came to receive their contracted payment; they raiſed their moneys 12 *per centum* above the rate of the ſame at the time of their agreement; by which rate, *His Majeſties* Subjects came to loſe a great ſum of money by the ſaid ſervice, to their great prejudice, and to the great diſhonour of that ſo Honourable *Signory*.

Having by theſe few particulars given the ingenious Reader a taſte of theſe preſent policies enacted by this State of late for the ſupportation of their decaying *Trade*, and alſo given a touch of the ſubtleties uſed by them to preſerve that little that is yet remaining, and their endeavours to augment the ſame, I will now in a word view the ſtate of the preſent *Traffick* of this City.

It is not to be queſtioned, but that this City hath in all Ages afforded many *eminent Merchants*, and hath not been aſhamed to make *Merchandizing* a prop and ſupportation to their *Nobility*, which amongſt them is intituled *Clariſſimi*, ſo that this their *School of Commerce* hath afforded ſuch apt Scholars, and which have ſo notably profited therein, that they have with as much honor worn the *Gown*, as valiantly handled the *Sword*; and he that ſhall heedfully peruſe their Hiſtories, ſhall find that not a few of them, have with general approbation both of their Subjects and Neighbours, ſtruck the principal ſtroke in the government of that *Dukedom*. The fit ſituation of their City, the large extent of their maritime coaſts, the common aptneſs and addiction of the Citizens, have much furthered the great *Traffick* of the ſame; what it hath been in times paſt, when their Potency and Opulency was at the higheſt, and when they ſet out and gave imployment both in war and peace to 300 ſail of Gallies, beſides all other ſort of veſſels; I refer to their own Hiſtories. Their then rich *trade* to *Ægypt* for the *Commodities* of *India*, *Arabia*, and to *Conſtantinople* and *Aleppo* for the *Commodities* of *Grecia*, *Armenia* and *Perſia*, to *Germany*, *France*, *Flanders* and *England*, for the *Commodities* of thoſe Countreys, muſt needs make this City famous for the *Traffick* thereof; but their covetous appetite, that could not be ſatisfied with this fame, and the great wealth each in particular drew thereby, envied to themſelves that honour, which all other Cities of the World was conſtrained to give them; for their great *cuſtoms* impoſed, joined with the accidents of that age and time, brought them to the preſent ſtate of *traffick* wherein now they are found to be, which is at preſent comprehended within a narrow ſcantling, for their *trade* to *Ægypt* is vaniſhed, and ſeen only in the relicks thereof, for though in *Alexandria* and *Cairo* they maintain Conſuls, ſerving in outward appearance for the protection of their *Merchants*, yet indeed they ſerve to little purpoſe, as having loſt the former famous *trade* of *Alexandria* and *Cairo* in *Sidon*, *Acria*, *Smyrna*, and other places of *Turkie*; they have their Conſuls, as alſo their Agent in *Conſtantinople* and Conſul in *Aleppo*, which now are the principal who give life to their deſigns, as indeed the places where their *trade* is of greateſt eminency, yet it is not ſo great but may be fathomed within a ſmall line; and as many things have notably concurred in the loſs of their former *traffick* abroad and in other Kingdoms (as the diſcovery of *India* by the *Portugal*, the ſubverſion of the *Greek Empire* by the *Turks*, and the favourable countenance of ſome of the late *Kings of England* to their own Subjects, for their incouragement in *trade*, and their general inclination thereto) ſo they in themſelves have been chiefly wanting to themſelves, and have ſuffered a loſs to fall inſenſibly upon them; that hath been the greateſt ruine of their *traffick*, compriſed within the myſtery of theſe their *new Impoſts*, and the decay of the Shipping and Navigators, which that *Prince* muſt ever carefully avoid that would have his Countrey and Subjects thrive thereby; and having now loſt all their *trade* to all other places (the Dominions of the *great Turk* only excepted) their Ships and Gallies are decayed, and their Mariners fled from them, ſome ſparks are ſeen yet to remain; but the great fire of their mighty *traffick* being extinguiſhed, it will not be needful for me to rake the aſhes, and obſerve further that little coal that is yet reſting unconſumed amongſt them.

The preſent Trade of *Venice* ſurveyed.

CHAP. CLIX.

Of Florence, *and the Cities of that Dukedom.*

THe *Dukedom* of *Florence* containeth the greater part of *Tuſcany*, and now may be ſaid to be comprehended under the *Signorie* of the *Great Duke*, with the *Republick* of *Piſa* and *Sienna*, the principal marine Port whereof is *Legorn*, which may be accounted the beſt and one of the greateſt Towns of *trade* in all the *Mediterranean* Seas, not only thus continued and preſerved by the induſtry of the Inhabitants alone, but of other Nations, which by reaſon of the great *immunities* and *priviledges* of this place, and the freedom given to Strangers and *Merchants*, and principally becauſe all ſorts of *Merchandize* may be here landed free of all *Cuſtoms*, *Duties*, and *Impoſts*, this Scale is grown to that height, that it is famous throughout all the *Mediterranean* and *Ocean* Seas.

Florence and the Provinces thereof.

In this *Republick* I find only four Cities of conſequence that challenge in matter of *Commerce* my obſervation, which is, *Florence* it ſelf the principal City of this *Dukedom*; next *Sienna*, then *Piſa*, and laſtly the above-mentioned Town of *Legorn*.

Theſe Countreys afford for *Merchandize*, ſome *Marble*, *Rice*, *Wines*, *Oils*, quantity of *Silks*, both raw and wrought in Stuffs, famous for their *fabricks* throughout *Europe*, as *Sattins*, *Taffeties*, *Velvets*, *Grograms*, *Pluſhes*, and the like, called commonly of *Florence*. From *England* is here vended *Pepper*, *Cloves*, *Maces*, *Indico*, *Callicoes*, as being *Eaſt-India Commodities*, and *Lead*, *Tin*, *Clothes*, *Bays*, *Serges*, *Perpetuanos*, as native; and the *Engliſh* alſo bring hi-

Commodities of *Tuſcany*.

ther *Herrings white* and *red*, *Pickled Salmon*, *Newland-fish*, *Pilchards*, *Calves-skins*, and many other *Commodities*.

The Duke of *Florence* a great Merchant.

The *Duke of Florence* hath ever been found to be a great lover of *Merchants* and *Merchandizing*, and is conceived to be at this day the greatest *Merchant* in *Europe*, forgetting not that his *Ancestors* did raise themselves by *traffick* to the greatness and height he now doth hold; and to this end is found in *Legorn* a stock properly running in *trade* for *his account*, which is imployed in *traffick*, as occasion of profit upon *Merchandize* doth present it self.

The Estate of the Great Duke of Tuscany, *and the Trade thereof.*

Cosmi the Second, was the first Duke of *Florence* that had the Title of *Great Duke of Tuscany* conferred upon him, being crowned in the Court of *Rome*, with that Title given to him and his heirs for ever, by Pope *Pius* the fifth, in the year 1570. Since which the Great Dukes Successors have desired of succeeding Popes the Title of King, but it hath been always obstructed by the Kings of *Spain*, who would indure no King in *Italy* but himself, and refused by the Pope as too Lordly a Title.

This Duke and his Predecessors have ever been found to be great lovers of Merchants and Merchandizing, knowing that his Predecessors raised themselves by Traffick to the greatness he now doth hold.

His Territories are separated on the East, from the Lands of the Church by the River *Pisa*, on the West from the Common-wealth of *Genoa* by the River *Macra*; on the North from *Romandiola*, and *Marca Anconitano* by the *Appenine* Hills; are bounded on the South by the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, being about 260 miles in length, and in some places as much in breadth. The Countrey between *Florence* and *Legorn* (being about fifty miles) is full of spacious fields, and fruitful Valleys, here and there a pleasant Mountain equalizing them for fertility, abundantly furnished with all sorts of delicious Wines, and beautified with many delicate Cities and Towns, and in a word, plentifully stored with all the benedictions of Nature: The Inhabitants profess the *Roman* Catholick Religion, and are governed by the Civil Law. The Great Dukes Dominions may be fitly divided into four parts, *viz.* The Cities and Territories; first of *Florence*, 2. *Pisa*, 3. *Sienna*, and 4. and lastly, the Islands situated in the *Tyrrhenian* Sea.

The Estate of *Florence* taketh up the North part of the great Dukes Dominions, being bounded on the South by the Territories of *Pisa* and *Sienna*, and on the North with the *Appenine* Hills, so called from *Florence*, the principal City for beauty and Trade within this Territory. *Nicholas Machiavel* (that unhappy man) was once Secretary to the Duke of *Florence*; who but for publishing that which was frequently practised by Princes, hath intailed an odium upon his name (for ought any knows) to all Posterity. But to our business next to be handled, which is the description and Trade of *Florence*.

Chap. CLX.

Of Florence, *and the Trade thereof.*

Florence, and the trade thereof.

THe City of *Florence* is seated near the confluence of the two Rivers, *Arne* and *Chian*, and is a very fair City, and abounding with publick and private buildings of great beauty, and therefore by some supposed to be called *Florentia à situ Florenti*; it is in compass six miles, and is the residence of the *Duke*, who here hath a *sumptuous Palace*: the greatest part of the *Trade* thereof doth consist in the *fabricks* of *Silks* that here are made, and are hence properly called, and in the *Exchanges* here used and practised by *Bankers*, for all parts of *Europe*, the inhabitants having lost the honour of *Merchandising*, which anciently they had, when eminent *Factors* from hence were sent into *Flanders* and *England* and to other countreys to reside, who managed a very great *Trade*, now totally decayed. What I have found from others or observed my self 1619. when I was here, I shall set down for the present occurrences of the place.

Accounts in *Florence*.

The *Merchants* do here keep their *accounts* in *Livers*, *Sold* and *Deniers*, 12 *Deniers* making a *Sol*, and 20 *Sol* a *Liver*; and others again in *Crowns*, *Sol* and *Deniers of Gold*, of *Livers* 7 ½ *per Crown*, accounting 12 *Deniers* to a *Sol*, and 20 *Sol* to a *Crown*, but all their *Commodities* are sold by *Livers*, *Sold*, and *Deniers* of their moneys, and to reduce *Livers* into *Crowns*, multiplyed by 2 and divided by 15, because 15 half *Livers* make a *Crown*, and to reduce the said *Livers* into *Ducates*, $\frac{1}{7}$ is to be taken.

Coins current in *Florence*.

The *Coins current* are the *Ducates* of *Florence* and the *Picols*.

The *Ducate* is worth 7 *Livers* or 70 *Bolognini*.

The *Crown* is worth 7 ½ *Livers* in *Picholi*, whereas the custom is different from other Countreys,

treys, wherein the *Crown of Gold* is not found to have any conſtant rate with the *current Money* of the place, and is adjuſted therewith according to the rate of the *Exchange*.

The *Liver* is 20 *Sold*, and accounted to be nine pence *ſterling*.

The *Ducate* being 7 *Livers*, is accounted there 5 *s.* 3 *d. ſterling*.

The *Scudo* or *Crown* of 7 ½ *Livers*, is conſequently 5 *s.* 7 ½ *ſterling*.

The *Liver* is alſo divided to 12 *Craches*, whereof 8 is a *Julio*; which is 6 *d. ſterling*; 5 *Quatrins* is a *Crach*, and 60 *Craches* makes a *Liver*.

Divers obſervations have been made upon the *Weights* of *Florence*, which is 100 *l.* or *Quintal* of 12 *ounces* to a pound; the moſt noted I will here inſert, and refer the truth to him that hath a cauſe of tryal, becauſe I have received them upon truſt. Weights of *Florence*.

This 100 *l.* then hath been found to produce in theſe places.

The 100 *l.* of *Florence* hath rendred in

Anvers	73 *l.*
Lions	76
Dantzick	88
Venetia ſotile	114
Venetia groſs.	71
Siena	103
Pulia	104
Lucca	102
Bollonia	95
Ferrara	101
Padua	117
Millan	103
Cremona	113
Roma	98
Genoa	108
Marſelia	91
Barcelona	71
Valentia	96
Granado	66
Sevil	75
Lisbon	92
Paris ſuttle	90
Paris groſs	112
Bruſſia	78
London	78
Ancona	98
Majorc	92
Sicilia ſotile Rot.	44
and *groſs R.*	48
Tunis	100
Aleppo — *R.*	15 ¼ *R.*
Ditto *Silk*	16 ¼.
Tripoli Soria	19
Ditto *Barbaria*	67 ¼.
Baruti	152
Alex. Zera	362
Alex. Forfori	816
Scio and *Smyrna*	71
Conſtantinople	64
Rhodes	143
Acria	128
Babylonia	10 10
Balſara	500 ½ *M.*
Ormus	75 10

As of *Weights* formerly compared, ſo do I find the *brace* of this place whereby all commodities are meaſured, and upon the 100 *braces* of *Florence* hath been made theſe obſervations, and to make Meaſures of *Florence*.

The

The *Cane* is 4 *braces*, and the 100 *braces* are in

London	49 *Ells*
Anvers	81½
Frankford	102
Dantzick	67
Vienna	71
Lions	49
Paris	46 *Aulns*
Rouen	42
Lisbon	49 *Vares*
Sevil	24
Madera	50
Venice	88 *Braces*
Lucca	97
Millan	112
Genoa	235

Note that all *Wrought Silks* are here bought by the pound weight, and not by the *Cane* nor *Brace* above mentioned.

Of Wine. *Wine* is sold by the *Cogno*, which are 10 *barrels*, and 1 *barrel* is 40 *Metadels*, or 20 *bottles*, or *flasht*, each *bottle* being 2 *Metadels*, the *barrel* is to weigh 120 *l.*

Of Oil. *Oil* is sold by the *Orcio*, which is a *barrel*, and contains 32 *Metadels*, which ought to weigh 85 *l.*

Of Corn. *Grain* is sold by the *Moggio*, and is *staio* 24, and the *staio* is 50 *l.*

Of Salt. *Salt* is also sold by the *staio*, which weighs 72 *l.*

Agreement of dry measures of *Florence*. The agreement of the *Staio* of *Corn*, I find thus computed with other Cities.

Staios 3 ¼ of *Corn* in *Florence* is 1 *sache* of *Venetia*.

Staios 3 in *Florence* make 1 *sache* in *Pisa*.

Staios 2 ⅘ in *Florence* make in *Plombino* 1 *staio*.

Staios 8 ¼ in *Florence* make in *Rome* 1 *Rotolo*.

Staios 10 ½ in *Florence* make in *Palermo* a general *salmo*.

Staios 13 in *Florence* make in *Misnia* a gross *salmo*.

Staios 1 ½ in *Florence* is in *Naples* 1 *tomolo*, 16 *tom.* is a *salm.* there.

Staios 6 ½ in *Florence* is in *Ancona* 1 *some* of *Corn*.

Mogia 1 in *Florence* is in *Arles* 10 ½ *festerces*.

Staios 3 in *Florence* is in *Marselia* 2 *mines*.

Staios 60 in *Florence* is in *Brittany* a tun of *Corn*.

I have been the larger in the *Weights* and *Measures* of *Florence*, because I shall have occasion to accord other Cities to this; and therefore to make this the more absolute, I have added the following concordancy of the dry *Measures* of this place with other Countreys following, which I refer to the better experienced for due trial.

Chap. CLXI.

Of the dry Measures of several Cities in Italy, *with other Cities in the* Mediterranean *Seas.*

Agreement of dry measures of sundry Cities of *Italy*, &c. NOw for as much as I find it very difficult to accord so many Cities in the Measures of *Corn*, *Salt*, *Wine* &c. I will here add what I have collected therein, which properly may best follow the preceding agreement of the dry *Measure of Florence*.

First then a *Mine* of *Corn* in *Avignon* is 1 *staio* of *Pisa*.

An *Anne* of *Lions* is 8 *staios of Florence*, which *Anne of Lions* is there accounted 6 *buccals*.

A *Quarter of England* is 11 *staios of Florence*.

A *Mogio* of *Grain* in *Florence* is 3 *Annes* in *Lions*, which *Mogio* is accounted 10 *sesterces* there, and the same in *Provence*.

Alquiers 104 of *Portugal* are 40 *Buccets of Lions*.

1 *Muy of Orleans* and 12 in 13 *Mines* makes 13 *buccets of Lions*.

1 *Tun* of *Grain* either in *Picardy* or *Normandy* to be laden aboard their Ships is 16 *Mines*, which are 2 ⅓ in *Moggios*, which are 24 *Mines*; and the 24 *Mines* there are 3 ⅓ *Moggio of Florence*, and 1 *Mine* of the said places is 3 ½ *staios incirca* of *Florence*.

1 *Tun of Corn* laden in *Britanny*, is accounted to hold and make 60 *ſtaios of Florence.*
1 *Fanega* in *Callais* is 2 ⅛ *ſtaios of Florence.*
1 *Salmo* general of *Sicilia* is in *Portugal Alquiers* 22 ½.
The ſaid *Salmo* of *Sicilia* is 11 ¼ *ſtaios* in *Florence.*
The groſs *Salmo* of *Sicilia* is 17 *per cent.* greater than the general.
The *Salmo* of *Calabria* is 6 *tumelles of Naples.*
The *Tomolo of Naples* is 2 *ſtaios of Florence.*
The *Carro of Apulia* is 3 *Moggio of Florence.*
Alquiers 4 ½ of *Lisbon* are 1 *fanega* in *Andaluſia.*
1 *fanega* is 2 *ſtaios of Florence* and a little more, ſo that the *ſtaio* of *Florence* may be accounted the *fanega* and *Alquier of Lisbon* 2 ⅙ *ſtaio.*
1 *Moggio of Florence* makes in *Arles* 4 ⅓ *ſeſterces.*
And in *Marſelia* doth make 2 *ſeſterces.*
The *Staio of Venice* comes to make 1 *ſack of Pica* or little leſs.
The *Mine* of *Corn* of *Genoa* are 4 ½ *ſtaio of Florence.*
The *Seſterces* 5 of grain in *Avignon*, are 1 *ſalmo of Sicilia.*
A *Car* of *Corn* in *Pulia* is in *Calais* 34 ½ *fanega*, and makes in *Lisbon* 145 *Alquiers of* 36 *tomoles of Naples* the *Carro.*
The 500 *Retibe* of *Corn* in *Alexandria* is in *Legorn* 1090 *ſacks.*
The *ſtaio* 63 of *Corn of Ferrara* makes juſt a *Carro*, and this *Carro* makes in *Conſtantinople* 57 *Caffiſe.*
The *Retibe of Alexandria* is in *Legorn* 6 ⅕ *ſtaios.*
The *Cillar of Chavella* is 3 *ſtaios of Florence.*
1 *Tun* of grain in *Britanny* is 60 *ſtaios of Florence.*
The *Caffiſe* of *Corn* in *Valentia in Spain* is ⅔ of a general *Salm of Sicilia.*
Seſterces 10 ½ *of Arles* is in *Florence* 1 *Moggio.*
And as for the *Tomolo of Naples*, I find this obſervation in the agreement thereof:

36 *Tomolos* of *Naples*, which is 1 *Carr*, have made in

Venice	22 ½ *ſtai.*
Iſtria	22 ¾.
Segnia	68 ¼ *quart.*
In all *Dalmatia*	22 ¼ *ſtai.*
Raguſa	19 ¼.
Cattarro	22 ½.
Fermo Marca	9 ⅛ *ſomo.*
Corfu	14 ¾ *moza.*
Candia	97 *meſn.*
Canea	14 ¾ *moza.*
Alexandria	7 *rib.*
Tripoli Barbaria	5
Caffiſe and 3 *Jubes*	
Zerbe	5 ¼ *caf.*
Millan	3 *moſ.*
Parma	45 ½ *ſta.*
Modena	26
Rimene	10 ⅚.
Ceſena	13
Ravenna	34
Forli	21 ½.
Ferrara	62 ½.
Mantua	56 ½.
Bellonia	24 ¼ *corbe.*
Florence	80 *ſtai.*
Genoa	16 ¼ *mine.*
Padua	34 ⅛ *ſtai.*
Treviſo	20 ⅞.
Vicentia	34 ⅛.
Verona	50 *min,*
Breſſia	12 ½ *ſom.*
Bergamo	19 *ſtai.*
Cremona	11 ⅜ *ſom.*
Mirandola	26 *ſtai.*

For other particulars of these *Measures* I have observed the same in such other place as my Collections permitted.

As for the *Exchanges* of *Florence*, which here are found daily practised for great sums, I refer the particulars thereof to the 282 and 400 Chapters of this *Tract*, with all the circumstances thereto belonging, and therefore hence come to *Pisa* the second City of *Trade* in *Tuscany*.

Chap. CLXII.

Of Pisa, *and the Trade thereof.*

THe Second part of the Great Dukes Dominions, is the City and Territory of *Pisa*; bounded on the South by the Sea Coast, on the East by *Siena*, and on the West by the *Genoese*; The *Pisans* were in former times very considerable, having under them the Islands of *Corsica*, *Sardinia* and the *Baleares*, and did at once war with the *Venetians* and *Genoese*; they were at last conquered by the Duke of *Millan*, and the Duke of *Genoa*, the first taking the City of *Pisa*, and sold it to the *Florentines* about the year 1410. and the latter seized upon the Town of *Legorn*, and sold it to the same customers for 120000 Ducates about the same time. These two being the only places of Trade within this Territory worthy taking notice of, and chiefly the Town of *Legorn*. But first of the City of *Pisa*.

Pisa and the trade thereof.

Pisa is the second City in the *Dukedom of Tuscany*, seated in the entrance of the River *Arnus* into the Sea, which cometh down from *Florence* and watereth the Walls thereof.

Here is the *Custom-house*, placed by the *Florentine* for all goods that are landed at *Legorn*, and enter into his Countrey, or laden in *Florence*, and going this way out of his Countrey, so that though *Legorn* be free of all *Customs*, yet the Duke losing little thereby save what the Town it self can vent, which is but small, for it is but as a Scale and Port town to this City, and the rest of his Territories.

Here is also kept his principal *Courts of Justice*, and the *Knights of Saint Stephen* have here their *Alberge*, thereby keeping his Subjects from going to *Malta* to be there enrolled; the Duke by these means using his best art to make this City have some splendour, which by the strict subjection of the Inhabitants the City otherwise is wholly deprived of.

Those goodly Buildings which it yet sheweth, testifies its ancient magnificence, and many things *Anno* 1619. I observed therein of note, though improper to the subject, which bears in many places the relicks of that greatness it once had, by its command over divers Provinces, and the Wars it maintained for a long time together against both the *Venetians* and *Genoeses*; but to my business.

Weights.

The *Moneys*, *Weights*, and *Measures* and *Accounts* of *Florence* are here only in use, and therefore I shall not need to reiterate.

Measures.

Only the *Corn measure* is a *Sacco*, which is 3 *staios of Florence*.

The *Wine measure* is a *baril Cornuto*, which is 1 ½ *bar. Florence*, so that 7 *bar. Cornuto* is 10 ½ *bar.* in *Florence*, which is in *Candia* 45 *mistate*, and makes in *Naples cogno* 1, which is 1 ½ *but.*

For *Custom* of the place, this hath been observed, that a *Bag of Pepper* from landing at *Legorn* to the dispatch in the *Custom-house* here is about a *Crown of Gold per balle*, and *herrings English* have charges from the arrival at *Legorn* until dispatched in the *Custom-house* of *Pisa* 15 *sold of gold* the *bar.* of 4000 *herrings*; and the like for other commodities in general

The *Customs* of the place is ordinary 4 *cratches per liver.*

Chap. CLXIII.

Of Siena, *and the Trade thereof.*

THE third part of the Great Dukes Dominions is the City and Territory of *Siena*, situated between the Lands of the Church and the Territory of *Pisa*; They were sometimes under the Command of the Emperor, then a free Common-wealth, and after that under the *Spaniards*, then in hands of the *French*, and again in the possession of the *Spaniards*, by whom it was made over unto *Cosmi* Duke of *Florence* (all but the Port Towns which he thought good to keep in his own possession) about the year 1558. whose Successors have been since very careful in keeping thereof, as a place of great concernment, beside they being a good addition to the greatness and strength of his Territories; and once looked on a rival to *Florence* it self in the Government,

of

of *Tuscany*. The chief and only place of Trade within that part of this Territory under the great Duke, is the City of *Siena*; of which briefly followeth.

Sienna, and the trade thereof.

This City hath been of more note and greater consequence in times past, but falling under the command of the *Florentine*, they deprived them of all their *trade* and ancient glory; it is an *inland Town*, adorned with beautiful both publick and private Buildings, their great Church hath the Monuments reserved of all the Popes, and of our famous Country-man Sir *John Hawkwood*, who did the *Florentine* such good and valiant service, that they have here honoured his memory with a stately Monument: here is observed to be spoken the best *Tuscan Language* in *Italy*; and further I could not note material, *Anno* 1619.

Accounts here and the *Moneys* current are the same as in *Florence*.

Weights in *Sienna*.

In *Siena* they have two *Quintals*, the one of 100 *l.* wherewith all fine Goods are weighed, being *incirca* 3. *per cent.* less than the 100 *l.* of *Florence*.

The other is for *Woolls* and some gross commodities, which containeth 150 *l.* of the former 100.

Measures in *Sienna*.

The *Braces* and *Measures* agree with *Florence* formerly mentioned, other notes of *Trade* in this *Dukedom* I have not met withal, therefore will pass hence to the *Dukedom* of *Millan*, and will omit the rest to *Legorn*, the only Sea-Port of note belonging hereunto.

The Port Towns within the Territory of *Siena* are 1. *Plombino*, 2. *Port Tellamon*, 3. *Orbitello*, 4. *Monte Argentoriana*, 5 *Porta Herculis*, 6. *Porta Longone*. These are only worth taking notice of for Trading.

The fourth and last part of the Great Dukes Dominions are the Islands in the *Tuscan* or *Tyrrhenian* Seas, 1. *Elba*, 2. *Giglio*, 3. *Capraria*, 4. *Galinaria*, 5. *Gorgona*, 6. *Troia*. These are only worth the mentioning as to our business of Trade.

Chap. CXLIV.

Of the Dukedom of Millan.

Dukedom of *Millan*.

THe *Dukedom* of *Millan* being under command of the *Spaniard*, is rich in Natures gifts, as esteemed the Garden of *Italy*, affording plenty of *Corn*, *Rice*, *Wines*, *Oils*, *Silks* raw and wrought, and sundry other commodities, it hath therein also many fair Cities, the principal whereof are,

First, *Millan* the principal of the whole Dutchy. Secondly, *Pavia*. Thirdly, *Alexandria de la Pallia*. Fourthly, *Cremona*. And fifthly, *Como*; of as many of which is as needful, I shall touch the particulars.

Chap. CXLV.

Of Millan, *and the Trade thereof.*

Millan, and the trade thereof.

MILLAN is a fair City and the greatest of *Lombardy*, the Castle whereof is accounted impregnable, it is very populous, and contains seven miles in circuit, it is furnished in matter of *Trade* with many great *Merchants*, or rather as I may more properly call them, *Shop-keepers*, abounding in many rich manufactures of *Silks* and *Iron* for sword-blades, *Cannons* for Muskets and Pistols, *&c.* as *silk Stockings*, *Chamlet*, *Fustians*, *Gold Thread*, and sundry other commodities here dispersed into *Savoy*, *France*, and other adjoyning Countreys.

Accounts in *Millan*.

Their *Accounts* are kept in *Millan* by *pounds*, *shillings*, and *d.*

Or as they call them *Livers*, *Sol*, and *Deniers*, 12 *Deniers* make a *Sol*, and 20 *Sol* a *Liver*, which *Liver* may be *sterl.* 12 *pence*, as I shall shew in the *Tract* of *Exchanges*, in 280 and 410 Chapters.

Coins in *Millan*.

Their *Coins* current in *Millan* are these:

A *Ducate* of *Gold* of *Millan* is *incirca* 100 *Sol* of that money.

A *Crown* of *Gold* of *the Sun* is worth about 96 or 98 *Sol*.

A *Crown* of *Gold Italian* is 5 *Livers* and 6 *Sol Imperial*.

A *Ducate* of *Gold* of *Livers* 5 and 18 *Sol* is *Livers* 6 *Imperial*.

A *Ducate Imperial* is esteemed 4 *Livers*.

A *Ducate* of *Millan*, or *Imperial* of *Livers* 4 *per Duc.* and so they count it in *Exchange*, the which they pay in *Crowns of Italy* at 101 *Sol per Duc.*

Note that the *Crown* in *Millan* runs in *Merchandise* for *Sol* 110 and the *Ducate* for the same.

Note alſo that the *Imperial Coins* are the *current* of this Countrey, but *French*, *Italian*, and *Spaniſh*, paſs here alſo in *Merchandiſe*, as being placed between the two former, and ſubject to the laſt.

Weights in *Millan.*

The *Weight* of *Millan* is the *Pound*, and the 100 *l.* which is the *Quintal*, which 100 *l.* is

In
- *Venetia* ſotile — 108 *l.*
- *Venetia* groſs — 66
- *Florentia* — 97
- *Genoa* — 106
- *Lions* — 69
- *London* — 70

Meaſures of *Millan.*

In *Millan* they have two *Braces*, the *Cloth*, and the *Silk*, upon the 100 *Braces ſilk* hath been made theſe obſervations, and to have made

In
- *London* — 43 *ells.*
- *Antwerp* — 72
- *Frankford* — 90
- *Dantzick* — 60
- *Vienna* — 63
- *Lions* — 44 *aulns.*
- *Paris* — 41
- *Genoa* — 209 *palm.*
- *Rouen* — 37 *auln.*
- *Lisbon* — 43 *var.*
- *Sevil* — 58
- *Madera* — 44
- *Venetia* — 78 *brac.*
- *Lucques* — 86
- *Florence* — 88

Exchanges of *Millan.*

Which I refer to the experience of him that ſhall have occaſion to make trial herein farther, and ſo I will proceed to *Cremona*; as for the *Exchanges* here practiſed I refer you to the general Chapter thereof in the end of this Tract, *videlicet* 280 and 410 Chapters.

CHAP. CLXVI.

Of Cremona, *and the Trade thereof.*

Cremona, and the trade thereof.

CRÈMONA is the ſecond City of *Trade* in this Dutchy, which endeavoureth by the induſtry of the Inhabitants to imitate and ſecond *Millan* in her manufactures of *ſilk*, *Gold Thread*, &c.

Weights.

Their common *Weight* is the *Pound* and the 100 *l.* which hath by tryal been found to make in *Venetia* ſotile 104 *l.* and by the groſs of *Venetia* 65 in 66 *l.* in *Florence* 86 *l.*

Meaſures.

Their *Meaſure* is the *Brace*, agreeing the ſame as that of *Florence.*

Oil is ſold by the *Carigas*, 18 thereof is 1000 *l.* *Venetia* in *Oil*, *carigas* 15 are accounted for a 1000 *l.* of *Cheeſe* in *Venetia.*

Carigas 11 are accounted of *Honey* 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ *ſtaios* of *Venetia.*

CHAP. CLXVII.

Of Como, *and the Trade thereof.*

Como, and the Trade thereof.

COMO is made more famous by the *Lake* whereon it is ſeated, being 50 miles about, than by the *Trade* thereof, though it may well be imagined the ſame doth add a good furtherance thereto by the benefit and commodity thereof, and by tranſporting wares to neighbouring places ſeated thereabout.

Weights.

The *Weight* thereof is the *Pound*, and 100 *l.* which hath been obſerved to produce in *Venice*, ſuttle 108 and groſs 67 *l.* which in *London* is 72 *l.* *Averdupois*, or thereabout.

Meaſures.

Their *Meaſure* is a *Brace* accounted to be.

Corn is ſold by the *Moſa*, which are here 14 *peſos*, and every *peſo* is 10 *l.* at 30 *oun. per l.* which in *Venetia* is 378 *l.* ſuttle, which is 305 *l.* groſs, ſo that the ſaid 14 *peſos* is in *Venetia* 1 $\frac{7}{8}$ *ſtaios*; and thus have I done with the *Dutchy* of *Millan*, and proceed to *Mantua* and the *Dukedom* thereof.

CHAP. CLXVIII.

Of Mantua, *and the Trade thereof.*

Mantua, and the trade thereof.

MANTUA hath ſome other Cities of quality ſubject thereto, but being debarred from the Sea, and invironed with potent neighbours that hinder the *commerce* thereof, I will therefore reduce what I have collected note worthy to the City of *Mantua* it ſelf, which is a very fair and ſtrong Town, invironed on three parts with a *Lake* of good breadth, and with a ſtrong Wall on the reſt; through this Lake runneth a River that leadeth into *Poe*, which is a famous ſtream in theſe parts, and much enricheth this Countrey, and furthereth the *Trade* of this *Duchy*.

Commodities of *Mantua*.

The chief Commodities of this *Dukedom* are certain *fabricks* of *ſilks*, ſuch as are *Taffataes*, *Sattins*, *Camlets* watered, and the like.

Accounts in *Mantua*.

Their *Accounts* are kept in *Livers*, *Sold*, and *Deniers*, 12 *Deniers* making a *Sol*, and 20 *Sols* a *Liver*, 5 of which *Livers* maketh a *Ducate* of *Gold* large 9.12 *Sol* making a *Ducaton* of *Mantua*, or 115 *Sol* of *Millan*, which is accounted ( ) *ſterl.*

Weights in *Mantua*.

They weigh in *Mantua* by a *Peſo*, and by the 100 *l.* 25 *l.* being the *Peſo*, and 100 *l.* the *Quintal*, which hath made in *Venice* ſuttle 108 *l.* and *Venice* groſs 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ *l.* in *Florence* 98 *l.* and in *London* by obſervation of ſome 71 *l. Averdupois*.

Meaſures in *Mantua*.

Their *Meaſure* of length is the *brace*, which doth agree with the cloth *brace* of *Venice* within a ſmall matter.

Corn is ſold by the *ſtaio*, 100 whereof are in *Venetia* 40 *ſtaios*, and 1 *ſtaio* weighs about 80 *l.* of *Mantua* weight.

Aſte a Fair.

In this *Dukedom* is alſo *Aſte*, where is yearly kept a great and notable Fair for many ſorts of *Merchandiſe*, where many immunities are granted to *Merchants*, during the time that the ſaid Fair doth continue, and is held in the beginning of *September*; and thus much I have obſerved of this *Duchy*.

CHAP. CLXIX.

Of Urbin, *and the Trade thereof.*

Urbin, and the trade thereof.

URBIN is a fair City, ſeated on the bottom of the *Appennine*, where it hath for Sea Ports *Piſauro* and *Fano*, the *Engliſh* here do enjoy many immunities, and ſundry priviledges, the original whereof did ariſe in the Reign of *Henry the ſixth of England*, who created the *Duke* of this place a *Knight of the noble Order of the Garter*; and he to requite the Honour to himſelf done, returned it thus to the ſaid *King* his ſubjects. It now affordeth the common *Commodities* of other parts of *Italy*, which it alſo followeth in matter of *Trade*.

Accounts in *Urbino*.

Their *Accounts* are here kept in *Livers*, *Sold* and *Deniers*, 12 *Deniers* making a *Soldo*, and 20 *Sold* a *Liver*.

The *current Coins* of this place are the *Romaine*, and do as in moſt parts of theſe *Italian* Principalities partake one anothers *Coins*, which paſſeth current with ſome ſmall diſtinction from one City to another.

Weights.

The *weight* is here the *pound*, and the *Quintal* being 100 *l.* which produceth in *Venetia* *ſuttle* 112 $\frac{1}{2}$ and groſs 72 *l.* and hath produced in *London* 77 *l. Averdupois*.

Meaſures in *Urbino*.

Their *Meaſure* of length is the *Brace*, the 100 *Braces* of Cloth in *Venice* rendring here 94 *Braces*, and the 100 *Braces* of Silk, rendring here 102 in 103 *Braces*, which is in *England* ( ) inches.

Chap. CLXX.

Of Parma, *and the Trade thereof.*

Parma, and the trade thereof.

PARMA, the chief City of this Principality, affording the *commodities* common with the reſt of *Italy*, doth over and above afford that excellent *Cheeſe* known through *Europe* by the name of *Parmeſane*; it is not noted for any eminency in *Trade*, the greateſt fame that of late it obtained was by being ſubject to that *Alexander Farneſe* who was *Duke* thereof, and made ſuch a noiſe in the *Netherlands*, during his regency there, to his *Maſters* great expence, but to little purpoſe: for *Trade* obſerve that their accounts are kept in *Livers*, *Sold* and *Deniers*, 12 *Deniers* to the *Sold*, and 20 *Sold* to the *Liver*, which is ( ) *ſterling*.

Accounts in *Parma*.

Weights in *Parma*.

The *Coins current* of *Parma* are.

The *Weight* is the pound of 12 ounces, and 100 *l.* to a *Quintal*, which is in *England* about 60 *l.* and in *Venice ſotile*.

Meaſures in *Parma*.

Their *Meaſure* is the *Brace*, agreeing with the *Brace* of *Florence*, and now to *Placentia* alſo ſubject to this Principality.

Chap. CLXXI.

Of Placentia, *and the Trade thereof.*

Placentia, and the Trade thereof.

PLACENTIA is a commodious City for *Trade*, and ſeated properly to that end upon the River *Poe*, affording the ordinary *Commodities* of *Italy*, but in nothing ſo famous as for the *Fairs* in *Exchanges* here quarterly kept, to which place all *Italy*, *Germany* and other Countreys do make their *Exchanges*, rather for the *Fairs*, then for any *Commodities* wherein they intend to have the ſaid moneys inveſted, and for the moneys of the Countrey there is no account had therein thereof, but only of that wherein the *Exchanges* is made, which is called the *Crown of Marque*, wherein only *Bankers* and *Exchangers* do keep the account of this City, and of thoſe *Crowns*, their accounts are framed in *Crowns*, *Sold* and *Deniers of Marque*, as I have more at large treated of in ſeveral Chapters of *Exchanges*, *vide* 276 and 382 and others following, which by reaſon of the great concurrency I have there amply ſpecified, and to which I refer you.

Accounts in *Placentia*.

Weights in *Placentia*.

The *weight* of *Placentia* is the pound, and 100 *l.* the *Quintal*, which a 100 *l.* is in *Venice* groſs, 66 *l.* *Venice ſuttle*, 108 *l.* and by that computation in *London ſuttle*, pound 72 *l.* *incirca*.

Meaſures in *Placentia*.

The *Meaſure* is a *Brace*, which is 27 Inches *Engliſh*, in this Principality is *Mirandola* accounted, of which a word *paſſando*.

Chap. CLXXII.

Of Mirandola, *and the Trade thereof.*

Mirandola, and the trade thereof.

MIRANDOLA being a City alſo belonging to this Principality, I thought good to inſert in my way what I have obſerved in the *Weights* and the *Meaſures* thereof.

Weights.

The *Weight* of *Mirandola* is the *l.* 12 ounces, 100 *l.* whereof is a *Quintal*, and found to be *Averdupois* 75 *l.*

Meaſures.

The *Meaſure* is the *Brace*, found to be 26 ½ inches *Engliſh*, and ſo much for *Mirandola*, and now to *Legorn*, therewith to finiſh the *Trade* and *Commerce* of *Tuſcany*, and of theſe petty *Dukedoms*.

CHAP. CLXXIII.

Of Legorn, *and the Trade thereof.*

LEGORN is ſituated on a ſandy Plain cloſe to the Sea ſide, it hath an inward mould where the Grand Duke of *Tuſcany*'s Gallies are kept, and ſome ſmall Veſſels permitted to ride, and is accounted the ſtrongeſt modern City in the *Mediterranean* Seas, purchaſed not many years paſt for 120000 *Ducates* of the *Genoeſe*, by the *Dukes* of *Tuſcany*, who re-edifying, or rather building a new City to the old, new fortified and walled the ſame, giving ſafe conduct to all men of what quality and degree ſoever to live here, ſo that at the firſt it was a *Sanctuary* for all *Thieves*, *Pirats*, *Murtherers* and wicked Raſcals, and becauſe here was alſo granted a liberty in Conſcience; the Town was alſo ſtored with all Religions; but as the City became populous, and *Merchants* being granted a freedom in *Cuſtoms*, the place became in a ſhort time to be filled with Inhabitants, and to add to theſe immunities, there were dwellings for ſeven years given to any that would come hither to reſide, and all ſuch ſhould be free from all arreſts or puniſhments for acts committed in all other Countreys, of what nature ſoever they were found to be; and by theſe means at firſt, and ſince by the incouragement of the *great Duke of Tuſcany*, it is become one of the principal Towns of *trade* in all thoſe Seas, and is properly accounted the Scale of the *Florentine* Dominions; in matters of *Commerce* it is ruled by *Piſa* and *Florence*, which are the principal Cities of this *Dutchie*, and which yields the *commodities* that drives the *traffick* of this place; the principal notes that I obſerved at my being in this place in ſeveral Voyages, are as followeth: *Legorn*, and the trade thereof.

Their *accounts* are kept in *Livers*, *Sold* and *Deniers*, 12 *Deniers* to a *Soldo*, and 20 *Soldo* accounted to a *Liver*, which is nine pence *ſterling*. Accounts in *Legorn*.

Their *monies* are thoſe of *Florence*, which current is the *Ducate* of 10 ½ *Julies*, or of ſeven *Livers*, which is five ſhillings three pence *ſterling*, and a *Scudo* or *Crown of Gold* is 7 ½ *Livers*, and one *Crown* of *Gold*, in *Gold*, or as they ſay, *de Oro in Oro* is 8 *Livers*. Coins in *Florence*.

Alſo note that 12 *Craches* make a *Liver*, which is 9 *d.*

8 *Craches* make a *Julio*, which is 6 *d. ſterl.*

5 *Quadrins* make a *Crache*, 60 *Quadrins* a *Liver*.

3 *Quadrins* make a *Sol*.

Note that the *Craches* are ½ Silver, and the *Quadrine* Copper.

To bring *Ducates* of *Florence* of ſeven *Livers* the *Ducate* into *Crowns* of *Gold* of *Florence* of 7 ½ *Jul. per Crown*, divide by 15, and ſubtract the quotient from the ſum divided, and the remainder is your demand.

Again, to bring *Crowns* of *Gold* of *Florence* of 7 ½ *Jul.* into *Ducates of* 7 *Livers*, divide by 14, and the quotient added to the ſum divided will anſwer your deſire.

There is ever found between the Monies of *Florence* and the money of *Legorn*, a *Lagio*, which being both ſubject to one Prince is conceived by ſome that the ſame may be removed by *Merchants*, if they would endeavour it, but they that are well verſed in the *Trade* of this place hold the contrary opinion, therefore I will omit the reaſons given on both ſides, and adviſe him that hath *Moneys* in *Florence*, and is reſident in *Legorn*, to make the beſt uſe thereof, and take the benefit of the *Lagio* as the current rate will permit him, till the buſineſs may be better rectified, and the controverſie by an equality may be decided and determined.

The *Weights* are the ſame as in *Florence*, the *Pound* 12 *ounces*, and the *Quintal* is 100 *l.* which is *Engliſh* 75 *l.* but ſome commodities are found to be ſold by the *Quintal* of 150 *l.* which is 113 *l. Engliſh*, and ſome by a *Quintal* of 160 *l.* as *Fiſh*, *Woolls*, and which is 121 *l. Engliſh*, the *Engliſh* 112 *l.* making about 147 ½ *l.* of this place. Weights in *Florence*. 112 *l.* of *London* is 146 *l.* *Legorn*.

Note that 150 *l.* is here a *Kintar* of *Allum*, and is 113 ⅞ *l.*

151 *l.* makes a *Kintar* of *Sugar* is 114 ⅔ *l. Engliſh.*

160 *l.* makes a *Kintar* of *fiſh*, is 121 ½ *l. Engliſh.*

100 *l.* is a *Kintar* of all other commodities, and is 75 ¹¹⁄₁₂ *l. Engliſh*, and is 108. *l.* in *Genoa*.

The *Meaſure* of this place is the *brace*, 4 *braces* making a *Cane*, 50 *Canes* is 200 *braces*, and found to agree with the *Engliſh*; 1 *brace* of *Florence* is 23 inches *Engliſh* (of 12 to a foot) ſo that 100 *Braces* makes 60 *Yards*, 48 *Ells*. Meaſures in *Florence*.

Their *Corn* and *Salt meaſure* is a *Stare*, 3 *Stares* is a *Sack*, and 3 ⅔ *Sacks* is a *Salmo*: or 41 *Stares* is a *Salmo*, and this *Salmo* is accounted a *London quarter*.

Alſo they have another meaſure called a *Maggio*, which is 8 *ſacks* or 24 *ſtares* is a *Maggio*, and a *ſtare* of good *Corn* hath been noted to weigh 50 *l.* in *Legorn*.

From *England* is vended here *Bays*, *Says*, *Serges*, *Cloths*, *Perpetuanoes*, *Lead*, *Tin*, *Calves-skins*, *Hides*, *Oiſtracan hides*, *Salt*, *Salmon*, *Pilchards*, *Caviar*, *Herrings*, *Tallow*, alſo *Pepper*, *Ginger*, *Mace*, *Cloves*, *Nutmegs*, *Indico*, and ſuch *India* commodities. *Engliſh* Commodities vended in *Legorn*.

This

Commodities of *Tuscany.*

This place being the greatest Scale of *Trade* in *Tuscany*, is found hence to be sent into other parts, *Oils*, *Wines*, *Silks* raw and wrought, *Rice*, *Aniseeds*, *Argal*, and all other *Italian* and *Turkish* commodities.

Custom in the Port of *Legorn.*

All Goods entring here to be sold are not liable to the payment of *Custom* for a year, but if kept a full year, do then pay a *Custom*, and if sale present not in that time, the *Merchant* may ship the same out again without any charges, but if for the advance of his commodity he send the same into other parts of the *Duchy* of *Tuscany*, then the *Custom* is to be paid at *Pisa*, as is there mentioned, to which I refer the inquirer, and leaving *Tuscany*, I will pass over to *Genoa*.

Chap. CLXXIV.

Of Genoa, *and the Trade thereof.*

Genoa, and the Trade thereof.

THE State of *Genoa* comprehends *Finali*, *Sarasena*, and *Noli*, Cities of small import, the *Metropolis Genoa* being the *Mistris* of this *Republick*, being accounted eight miles in compass, and inhabited by the greatest *Money-mongers* or Usurers in the World, who if they would not distrust God with their wealth by Sea, would easily become and be accounted famous *Merchants*; their Usury is excessive, and hath more than once brought the King of *Spain* into their Books for vast sums of money, and he having the trick of failing in his payments, and performance, hath been observed to have satisfied them in *blanco*, in lieu of being paid in *banco*; but I refer this to them that are constrained to suffer, and draw to my observations, being such as I have gathered upon this City.

This City would prove the most famous in all these Seas for *Trading*, were not the Inhabitants such noted Politicians, and great *biters by Exchange*, that no strangers can live among them, for they envy the great *commerce* practised in *Legorn* their neighbour, and yet may exceed *Legorn*, would their greedy covetousness permit them, and suffer *Merchants* to bring their goods thither upon small charges: but *that Soveraign must not expect a plentiful Trade, that will have also a great Custom paid him upon all Goods*, and he that desires to lose the Traffick of his Countrey, needs no other way to do it but by imposing heavy *Customs* upon *Merchants*, and their commodities: but to their better considerations I refer this point, and publish to the world their own common Proverb, which admits hardly any Merchants to live or thrive amongst them, *Genoa fatta per noi*, their City is only made for themselves.

Accounts in *Genoa.*

In *Genoa* they keep their *Accounts* in *Livers*, *Sold*, and *Deniers* current, the *Denier* being 12 to a *Sol*, and 20 *Sol* to a *Liver*; which is 120 *Rays* of *Portugal*, and 16 *d. sterling*.

Moneys in *Genoa.*

Their current *Moneys* are divers, as bordering upon so many neighbours, the most current is the *Deniers*, 12 to a *Soldo*.

Soldos 4. make a *Cavalet*.
Cavalets 5, or *Sols* 20 make a *Liver*, which is 16 *d. ster.*
Livers 4, *Sold* 8 is a *Crown*.
Sold 7 *den.* 6 is a *Spanish Rial* of 6 *d. sterling*.
Sold 90 is a *Crown* of *Gold*.
Ducate in *Silver* is 4 *Livers*, 16 *sol* being 6 *s.* 5 *d. sterl.*
Ducate current is 4 *Livers*, *sterling* 5 *s.* 4 *d. circa*.
Ducate of *Gold* is 68 *Sold* of *Gold*.
Lire 3 *Sols* 1 makes a *Rial* of *Eight*.
Lire 4, 13, 4 of *Genoa* hath made 1 *ducate* in *Legorn*.

Weights in *Genoa.*

Their *Weight* is the *Pound* of 12 *ounces*, and the *Quintal* is 100 *l. ditto*, which is called the *Suttle Quintar*, and the *Gross Quintar* is 150 *l.* thereof is 157 ½ *l. suttle Venice*, and this *Gross Quintar* agrees with the *Gross Weight* of *Venice*, between which two places these notes have been observed, that 100 *l. Suttle Genoa* makes *Suttle* in *Venetia* 105 *l.*

100 *l. gross Genoa* is *gross Venetia* 100 *l. suttle* 157 ½ *l.*
The said 100 *l.* hath made in *London* 7[illegible] *l. circa*, and 92 ½ *Legorn.*
And the 150 *l.* their *Gross Quintar* is *London* 105 *l. circa.*
And the 112 *l. London* hath made here 143 *l.*
And by proof 100 *l.* in *Florence* hath made here 109 *l.*

The *Gross Quintar* is 150 *l.* of 18 *ounces per l.* by which is sold *Cottons*, and *Cotton Yarn*, *Cumin*, and *Aniseeds*, *Honey*, *Rice*, *Brass*, *Lead*, *Tin*, *Soap*, and *Woolls*, and some other commodities.

Their

Their *Measure* of length is the *Cane* containing 9 *Palms*, which 9 *Palms* have made 4 *Braces* of *Florence*, and the *measure* is for *Silks* and *Stuffes*, but 10 *Palms* in *Linen* makes a *Cane*, and is in *Florence* 4 *Braces*, and the said *Cane* by observation hath made in *Venice* 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Braces* of *Cloth*, and 3 $\frac{11}{12}$ of *silk braces*, and upon the 100 *Palms* have been made these observations, and to have rendred Measures in Genoa.

In
- *London* — 27 *Yards.*
- *Anvers* — 34 *Ells.*
- *Frankford* — 43
- *Dantzick* — 23 $\frac{3}{4}$.
- *Vienna* — 30 $\frac{1}{8}$.
- *Lions* — 21 *Aulns.*
- *Paris* — 19
- *Rouen* — 18
- *Lisbon* — 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ *Vares.*
- *Sevil* — 28
- *Madera* — 21
- *Venice* — 37 *Braces.*
- *Lucca* — 41 $\frac{1}{2}$.
- *Florence* — 42
- *Millan* — 47.

1 *Cane* is in *Barcelona* 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Canes.*
9 *Palms* in *Genoa* is in *Florence* 1 $\frac{1}{12}$ *Canes.*
1 *Cane* in *Genoa* is in *London* 2 $\frac{7}{8}$ *Yards.*

Note that it hath been observed that five *Palms* hath made almost an *Ell English*, or 25 *Palms* 6 *Ells* and $\frac{1}{2}$, and 100 *Palms* thus is 26 $\frac{1}{4}$ *Ells*, and 50 *Yards* have made here 117 *Canes.*

Corn is here sold by the *Mine*, whereof 64 make the 100 *Saches* at *Pisa*, and 100 *Mines* make 137 $\frac{1}{2}$ *staios* in *Venetia*, and the *Mine* pays 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ *sold* for *custom* in *Genoa*, and weighs 270 *l.* and half a *Mine* is called a *Corno*, the *quarter* of *Harwich* measure hath made here 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Mines*, but the *London quarter* not so much. Of Corn.

Oil is sold by the *barrel*, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ *barrels* making a *Neapolitan But*, called here *Botta dimena.* Of Oyl.

Wine is sold by the *Meserole*, and 5 *Meseroles* is a *Botta dimena*, and 2 *barr.* make 1 *Meserole*, which is also 100 *Pints*, so that 500 *Pints* of *Wine* make a *Botta dimena.* Of Wine.

All Goods entring into *Genoa* pays for *Consolato* of the River 6 *Deniers per Liver*, and is paid by the buyer, according to the price bought, if a contract be not made with the seller for the discharging of it.

And he that lands Commodities here in his own name, and cannot make sale thereof, hath had formerly leave to carry the same out again without paying any charges; but this priviledge is now disanulled.

Many *Silk fabricks* are here made common with all *Italy*, the principal being *Velvets*, watred *Chamlets*, &c. sold by the pound weight, as is usual through *Italy*.

This City is famous for the *Exchanges* here practised, as doth more fully appear in the Chapter of the *Exchanges* here in use, *vide* Chapter 279. and so forward, where all circumstances are inserted. And now to *Lucca.* Exchanges.

Chap. CLXXV.

Of Lucca, *and the Trade thereof.*

Lucca is the principal City of this *Republick*, and is pleasantly seated on the River *Serchio*, in compass about 3 miles in a plain, the walls being adorned with trees, make the City appear to the Traveller to be in a Wood, till approaching neer the Bulwarks, give testimony of her strength, and that these trees are planted upon the walls, where the Citizens in Summer walk for shade. It doth wholly consist upon the *Fabricks* here made of *Silk*, such as is *Damasks*, *Sattins*, *Taffeties*, &c. which hence is vended into foreign Countreys, which are all sold by the pound weight, according as it is accustomed in *Italy*, and as for other matters in *trade* what I observed in 1619. is thus. *Lucca*, and the trade thereof.

Their *accounts* are kept divers ways, some in *Livers*, *Sold* and *Deniers* of *Picoli*, as in *Florense*, 12 *Deniers* to a *Sol*, and 20 *Sol* to a *Liver*; some again in *Crowns*, *Sold* and *Deniers of Gold*, of *Livers* 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ *per Crown*, accounted by 12 and 20, as is aboveaid, but *Silks* are sold by so many *Ducates* the pound, so that to reduce *Ducates* into *Crowns*, the number of *Ducates* is Accounts in Lucca.

to

to be multiplied by four, and divide the product by 71, adding what may reſt with the *Ducates*, and they ſhall be *Crowns* of 7 ½ *Livers*.

Note that to bring *Ducates* of *Florence*, or as they term them *Piaſtres*, of ſeven *Livers* the *Ducate*, into *Crowns of gold* of *Florence*, of 7 ½ *per Crown*, divide by 15 and ſubtract the *quotient* from the ſum divided, and the remainder is the demand.

Again, to bring *Crowns of Gold* of *Florence*, of 7 ½ into *Ducates* of 7 *Livers*, divide by 14, and the *quotient* added to the ſum divided will anſwer your deſire.

Again, to bring *Livers* of *Lucca* into *Crowns of Lucca* or *Ducates* of *Florence*, take the ſum of *Livers*, and add as many more unto them, the *product* being divided by 15, then the ſame are *Crowns* of *Lucca* of 7 ½ *Livers*; I ſay, *Livers* for *Crowns* and *Ducates* of *Florence*, of 7 *Livers per Ducate*, for that the *Crown of Lucca* and *Ducate of Florence*, are all one in value, but in the *Liver of Lucca* and in that of *Florence*, is ſome difference, becauſe the *Liver of Florence* is 7 ½ *per cent.* greater then that of *Lucca*. Note alſo that 75 *Bolonins* make a *Florence Ducate* of 7 *Livers*, and 79 *Bolonins* make a *Lucca Ducate*, by which they account in ſale of *Silk*.

The *Crown* is commonly thus charactered —— C.
The *Piaſtre* or *Ducate* is thus —— D.
The *Liver* is thus —— L.
The *Sol* is thus, and the *Denier* —— d.

Moneys in *Lucca*.

Their *Moneys common* is that of *Florence* current, called *Bolonini*, the *Crown of gold* is 7 *Livers*, 10 *Sol* in *Picoli* as at *Florence*.

The *Ducaton* is worth 7 *Livers*, and is called the *Crown of Silver*, but the *Exchanges* are made by *Ducatons*, *Solds* and *Deniers*, as more fully doth appear in the 283 Chapter of *Exchanges* practiſed in this City, to which in that particular I refer you.

Weights in *Lucca*.

They have in *Lucca* two *weights*, one of the *Ballance weight*, whereby all goods are bought and ſold, and the other whereby *Merchants* do pay the *Cuſtoms*, wherein is about 12 *per cent.* difference. The *Ballance pound* is 12 ounces, 100 *l.* whereof hath made in *Lions* 72 ½ *l.* the *cuſtomers pound* is alſo 12 ounces, 100 *l.* thereof hath rendred in *Lions* by tryal 81 *l.*

The *ballance* 100 hath made in *Florence* 97 *l.*

Meaſures in *Lucca*.

The *Meaſure* of *Lucca* is a *Brace*, which is 23 inches of *London*, and two *Braces* have made an *Auln of Lions*, and upon this 100 *Braces* hath been made theſe obſervations, that it rendreth

In
- *London* —— 50 *Ells*.
- *Antwerp* —— 83 ⅓.
- *Franckford* —— 104 ⅙.
- *Dantzick* —— 69 ⅙.
- *Vienna* —— 72 ½.
- *Lions* —— 50 ⅘ *Auln*s.
- *Paris* —— 47 ½.
- *Rouen* —— 43 ½.
- *Lisbon* —— 5[illegible] *Vare*
- *Sevil* —— 67 ½ *Vare*.
- *Madera* —— 51 ½ *Vare*.
- *Venetia* —— 90 *Braces*.
- *Florence* —— 102 *Braces*.
- *Millan* —— 115 *Braces*.
- *Genoa* —— 240 ⅓ *Palms*.

Accounts of ſale of ſilks in *Lucca*.

Silks have been thus ſold in *Lucca*.

Damasks were ſold at 4 *Ducates* and 18 *Sold* the pound.

Sattins were ſold at 4 *Ducates* and 14 *Sold* the pound.

Rich Taffeta ſold at 4 *Ducates* 16 *Sold* the pound.

It is here to be noted, that in *Lucca* there is paid ¼ more for the *colours* then for *blacks*, therefore the *cuſtom* is to add for the *colours* that are in the parcel ¼ to the Weight, reducing them all to one weight and price, as if they were all *blacks*; where alſo is to be obſerved, that *Crimſons* and *Carnations* pay 10 ½ *Livers* over and above the ¼ before mentioned, but being mixt with other colours, and that either the ground or the flower (as in *Damasks*) be of another colour, then they pay but the half of 10 *Livers* beſides the above mentioned ¼ or fourth in Weight.

Moreover

Moreover for the moſt part of thoſe *ſilks* made here, they are generally reduced to 7 *braces per l.* either *Sattins*, *double Taffetaes*, or *Damasks*, and if they paſs 7 *braces*, they are held advantageable to the Buyer in the Meaſure, if under 7 *braces* they are held the richer, and leſs advantage to the Buyer; the principal obſervations may be collected to lye in the *richneſs of the colour, and the goodneſs of the ſilk.*

CHAP. CLXXVI.

Of the Weights of Italy *reduced to the Weight of* London.

HAving thus run through many particular Cities of *Trade* in *Italy*, and therewith noted the particular obſervations that have come into my hands, appertaining to the *Trade* of thoſe places, I judge it expedient ere I leave it, to collect herein the *Weights* and *Meaſures* of theſe and other Cities, as I find them obſerved by induſtrious hands; and becauſe they are there calculated to the *Standard* of ſundry places one of another, I hold it fitting to reduce them to the *Engliſh*, wherefore I will take the *London* 100 *l. ſuttle* for the denomination which I intended here to make uſe of, which I have noted to make according to theſe obſervations: Weights of *Italy* reduced to *London*.

The 100 *l.* of *London* hath made in

- *Rome* — 127 *l.*
- *Florence* — 121 of 12 *ounces.*
- *Bollonia* — 51 of 30 *ounces.*
- *Millan*, *Pavia* — 137 of 12 *ounces* moſt uſed.
- *Cremona* — 137 of 12 *ounces* being 13 of the other.
- *Cremona* — 58 of 28 *ounces* for fleſh.
- *Recanti* — 132
- Ditto *gold thread* — 108
- *Verona* — 86 for *gold thread* — 137 *l.*
- *Breſſia* — 177 for *Venice gold* — 131
- *Naples* — 115 for *Venice gold* — 129
- *Romania* — 115 for *Venice gold* — 129
- *Savoy* — 132 by ſmall weight — 188
- *Carpi, Mirandola, Parma, Placentia, Lucca, Mantua, Friuli, Carmia, Aquilla, Cremsa, Como, Piedmont* — 141 *l. incirca.*
- *Raviano, Faenſa, Modena, Rimno, Ravenna, Raguſa* — 127 *l.*
- *Candia* — 123 *l.* for *gold thread.*
- Or elſe — 81 *Rot.* the 100 is a *Cantar.*

The *Weights* thus reduced, I will alſo in the ſame method reduce the *Meaſures* of *Italy* to the *Engliſh yard*, the 100 whereof is found to anſwer in theſe places thus. Meaſures of *Italy* reduced to *London*.

The 100 *Yards* of *London* are in

Venetia woollen	135 *brac.*
Iſtria	135
Piran ſilk	142
Florence ſilk	163
for woollen	155 *ells.*
Rome	44 *canes.*
Ditto for woollen	140 *bra.*
Lucca	160
Raguſa	160
Ferrara	142
Mantua	142
Ancona	142
Bolognia	142
Modena	142
Parato	142
Ceſena	142
Carpi	142
Mirandola	142
Verona	139
Ditto *cloth gold*	144
Ditto *cloth*	115
Trevira	135
Bergamo	135
Urbino	135
Peſaro	137
Ditto for *Cloth*	142
Calabria	44 ½ *canes.*
Candia	144 *pich.*
Parma	145 *br.*
Ditto for *cloth*	121
Ravenna	155
Corfu	155
Genes	163
Ditto for *ſilk*	384 *pal.*
woollen at 9 *pal.*	82 ½ *can.*
linnen at 10 *pal.*	38 ⅓.
Vicentia woollen	131 *bra.*
Ditto for *ſilk*	107
Naples	145 *canes*
Ditto for *ſilk*	44 ⅓.
Padua cloth	135 *bra.*
Ditto for *ſilk*	109
Millan for *linen*	160
Ditto for *ſilk*	188
Ravenna	149
Breſſia	135
Croma	135
Recanti	135
Cremona	135
Lacaia	135
Palermo	45 ½ *canes.*
Puglia for *cloth.*	41
Ditto for *ſilks*	44
Zara	149

Theſe are ſuch as I have collected, the truth whereof I muſt refer to the better experienced, for I am not ignorant, that ſome of theſe agree not with the particular recited Chapters of the *Trade* of the ſaid places, yet notwithſtanding, finding a reaſonable ground of the ſaid obſervations by other judgments, I have willingly paſſed them here in the ſame manner, which I refer to better tryal.

CHAP.

Chap. CLXXVII.

Of the Trade in general of Italy.

NOw having run through the principal places of Traffick in *Italy*, in the particular, let us note a word or two in the general, concerning not only the *Traders*, but also *Navigation* which is seen in many places to be means whereby *Trade* it self is preserved and performed. The trade in general of *Italy* observed.

In *Italy* then not only the *Gentlemen*, but even the *Princes* entitled do profess themselves to be *Merchants*, without any indignity to their quality or place, which many of our Countrey *Gentiles* and *Nobles* (with leave may I speak it) fooliſhly diſdain, and only permit retailing of Goods to men of the inferiour ſort, and Shop-keepers, but retain yet the groſs ever in their own and ſervants hands, and by this courſe they are found not only to keep the *Patrimonies* deſcended to them by their Anceſtors, but alſo are daily found to encreaſe the ſame, while our *Gentlemen* prodigal in expence, and aſhamed to make honeſt gain, and exerciſe an honeſt calling, oftentimes not only deſtroy their Families, but ruine themſelves, and not ſeldom their Poſterities. Amongſt the *Merchants* of *Italy* then, the *Venetians* are the chief, who in times paſt enjoyned every Ship thence departing in *Trade* to carry one of their *Gentlemen* or *Clariſſimo* who was allowed him his diet and paſſage; but this wiſdom of their Anceſtors is now laid aſide, and the charges thereof which is ſtill collected, is in every ſuch Veſſel begged by ſome poor *Clariſſimo* or other, ſo that their *Traffick* and *Navigation* is thereby much decayed, and the Mariners and moſt expert of their Seamen imployed in their ſhipping are for the moſt part *Greeians*.

The *Florentine* is the next, the *Duke* whereof is here to be remembred, who is the moſt eminent *Merchant*, and here not ſeldom imploys his own and others Ships for *Corn*, *Salt*, or other neceſſary Proviſions for his *Dukedoms* and his own ſtore, thereby incouraging his Subjects to *trade* and adventure abroad: two principal things are obſerved which do much enrich the *Merchants* of *Italy*, the firſt is their frequent *Exchanging*, wherein they are the beſt verſed in the World; the other is the *Trade* of their *Silks*, wrought by the induſtry of the *Silk-worm*, which wrought into *fabricks* are thence diſperſed throughout *Europe*, and ſome parts of *Aſia*, but theſe are fetched from them by others, and not exported by themſelves, partly by the over great affection that they have to their native homes, and their little deſire they have to travel abroad, but principally for want of good Ships of burthen, for excepting ſome few Veſſels in *Venetia*, *Naples*, and *Legorn*, all the *Merchants* of *Italy* cannot ſhew a Ship of 100 *Tuns*.

Naples is a large and rich Countrey, and *Genoa* rich, though of little extent, yet the great number of *Nobility* in the former, and the great *uſury* practiſed in the latter, hath reduced them to a neglect of all *Trade*, what the boſom of their Countrey doth naturally vend that they traffick with, and theſe being in themſelves rich induce other Nations to bring them thoſe few things they want, for though *Italy* as it now ſtands, acknowledgeth many *Soveraigns*, yet one Countrey ſupplying another, ſtands in need of little from Foreigners, ſo that it may be ſaid, while they have peace they have plenty; ſome Proviſions of *Fiſh*, *Corn*, and *Cloth*, *England* doth furniſh them, and in returns have only their *Silk fabricks*, *Oils*, and ſome few other Commodities, ſo that putting aſide the *Trade* driven thither by the *Engliſh*, as being of greateſt conſequence, the *Trade* of the *Spaniard*, *French*, or *Dutch*, is but ſmall, and but of little moment amongſt them; which in particular may be thus ſurveyed; for *Venice* I have given you the *anatomy* of the *Trade* thereof, now in the wane, and almoſt at the laſt breath, ſave where it is preſerved by their new deviſed Edicts, and the natural growing *Currans*, and by their ſmall *Trade* to *Conſtantinople*, *Cairo*, and *Aleppo* by Sea, and to *Auſtria*, *Dalmatia*, *Iſtria*, *Italy*, and into the upper *Germany* by land: the next part of this *Trade* of *Italy* is challenged by *Naples*, which in it ſelf affords rich *Silks*, *Corn*, *Oil*, and *Wines*, with which they ſeem to be contented, for they covet not much to traffick among themſelves, nor yet with others further than for their meat, and drink, and clothing, which to the poorer ſort is moſt wanting.

The *Papacy* her ſhare in the *Trade* of *Italy* is not worth the nomination, no more in *Mantua*, *Urbin*, and thoſe other petty *Signiories*. The *Tuſcans* rightly demand a part, and it ſhall be granted them, both in their *Florentine fabricks*, and in their priviledged Town of *Legorn*, but I may fear it will not laſt long for the *Dukes* growing both rich and covetous, and daily encroaching upon thoſe liberties, at firſt liberally given to ſtrangers *Merchants* in *Legorn*, and who every day are ſeen to lay *ſome new petty duties* upon the goods there: as for *Genoa*, were they as truly wiſe for the good of their Common-wealth as they are found to be to themſelves, they are of ability to do better, and to have that *Trade* their neighbours now deprive them of.

Millan likewiſe ſtruggles for intereſt herein, and ſhall have it by my conſent, but it ſhall be only in their *Iron-works*, which the *Cantons* ſerve themſelves with, and in their *fabricks* of *Silk* which *Lions* doth help them to vend. *Lucca* may be offended in my ſilence, but this Cities peace may further that *Trade* which otherwiſe her own or her neighbours wars would utterly ruine: you may ſee then of how many parts and members this *rich* and *pleaſant Italy* is compoſed, and how the *Trade* thereof ſtands at this inſtant; it enjoyeth a general peaceable and quiet *inland Traffick*, conſiſting for the moſt part more of branches bred within her own bowels than of foreign helps, their natural growing *Corn*, *Silk*, *Grain*, and *Oil*, induce them thereto, and the benefit practiſed by *Exchangers* induce the rich to uſe that *Trade* only and no other, wherein I will for this time leave them, and in the next place turn my head and hand to the ſurveying of the *Netherlands*.

Chap. CLXXVIII.

Of Flanders, *and the* Netherlands, *or the ſeventeen* Provinces, *and their Cities.*

The ſeventeen Provinces and the Cities thereof.

I Will here for good Method ſake in the firſt place take a view of the 17 *Provinces*, which are found this day to contain 4 *Dukedoms*, 1. *Limburge*, 2. *Luxenburge*, 3. *Gelderland*, 4. *Brabant*; then 1. *Marquiſate*, which is of the *Holy Empire*; next 7 *Earldoms*, which are 1. *Flanders*, 2. *Artois*, 3. *Heinalt*, 4. *Nemurs*, 5. *Zutphen*, 6. *Holland*, 7. *Zeland*; and laſtly, 5. *Baronies*, 1. *Weſtfreizland*, 2. *Utrecht*, 3. *Overyſel*, 4. *Machlin*, and 5. *Groining*, of all which briefly.

Limburge. *Liege.*

In the *Dutchy* of *Limburge*, which I account the firſt *Province*, is *Liege* or *Luyck* as the principal City, whoſe *Trade* I muſt refer to the better experienced in theſe Countreys, and the like for the City *Limburge* ſeated on the River *Weſer*.

Luxenburge. *Sedan.*

In the *Dutchy* of *Luxenburge*, the chief City being *Luxenburge*, ſeated on the River of *Elze*, in this Countrey is the famous waters of *Spaw*, where many ſick men are found to drive a great healthful but coſtly Traffick: here is alſo *Sedan*, the ſeat of the Duke of *Bulloin*, but of ſmall *Commerce*.

Gelderland. *Nimmegen.*

In the *Dutchy* of *Gelderland* the chief City is *Nimmegen*, ſeated on the branch of the *Rhine*, called the *Whale*, and doth much abound in Cattel, as affording fit paſturage thereto.

Brabant. *Louain.* *Bruxels.* *Maſtricht.* *Breda.*

In the *Dutchy* of *Brabant*, I find noted many principal Cities, as firſt *Lovain*, the ſecond *Bruxels*, the third is *Bergen ap Zome*, the fourth *Maſtricht*, the fifth *Breda*, in all which is found by the induſtry of the Inhabitants a reaſonable *traffick*; but being ignorant in many neceſſary particulars, I will alſo refer it to the more learned and better experienced.

Marquiſate. *Antwerp.*

In the *Marquiſate* is found *Antwerp*, by which all the former Cities are governed in *trade*, which by reaſon of the greatneſs of the *traffick* in times paſt, was therein accounted the firſt and principal of the known World, wherein I ſhall obſerve according to my former method, theſe neceſſary particulars of *traffick* following.

Chap. CLXXIX.

Of Antwerp, *and the Trade thereof.*

Antwerp, and the trade thereof.

ANTWERP is accounted the principal City of *trade* that is ſubject to the *Archduke* in all theſe parts, and having had the prerogative above all others in times paſt; neither yet to this day, being ſo decayed, but that in many particulars it giveth rule to all or the moſt of the neighbouring Cities round about, which conſidered to abbreviate my taſk, I think it will not be improper that I comprehend the *trade* of all thoſe Provinces that are under this Government in this circuit to this particular City.

Antwerp then being ſeated upon the River of *Sheld*, which by eight Channels cut, runneth through this City, is conceived to be eight miles in compaſs: ſome of theſe channels being able to hold 100 great Ships, which made the ſame more commodious for the tranſport and carriage of wares to any part thereof. The former and ancient *trade* of this City was great and eminent, and occaſioned, as ſome have obſerved, by three means, and had its decays alſo by three occaſions. Firſt, by reaſon of two *free Marts* holden yearly, continuing five and forty days, during which time, no man either in his perſon or in his goods could be arreſted or moleſted for either debt or otherwiſe. Secondly, by reaſon that the *King of Portugal* having diſcovered the *Eaſt-Indies* in *Anno* 1500, and diverted the courſe of *trade* driven by the *Venetians* from *Alexandria*, and the *Red Sea* to his Port of *Lisbon*, kept here his *Factors*, and ſent hither thoſe *Indian Commodities* to ſeek their vent, and this firſt drew the *Engliſh Merchant Adventurers* from

Bruges

Bruges hither to reſide. The third was the *Wars* that fell between the *French* and *Charles the Fifth*, which brought hither many *Gentlemen* from Villages and petty Towns for ſafety ſake here to reſide and build. Now as the cauſes of her riſing have been noted to be three, ſo the cauſes of the loſs of that *trade* may be reduced alſo to three.

Firſt, the *Wars* here, and in general in theſe *Provinces* between the *Spaniards* and the *Dutch Nation*, wherein this City ſuffered pillaging, and indured the command of new Laws.

Secondly, the *abrogation* of part of thoſe *Priviledges* that were granted here to the *Engliſh Merchant Adventurers* and others, and the *new and great Cuſtoms* impoſed upon their *Goods* and *Merchandize*.

Thirdly, the *Navigation* of the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* to the *Eaſt-Indies*, whereby the *Portugal Factors* decreaſing thereby, and the City of *London* in *England*, and *Amſterdam* in *Holland* increaſing thereby, were alſo ſharers in the *India trade* and *commodities*, leaving by this means this City bare and to ſubſiſt upon the *traffick* of her own Inhabitants, in that nature as now the ſame is found to be.

Their *Accounts* are here kept by *Livers*, *Sol* and *Deniers*, which they term *Pounds*, *Shillings* and *Pence* of *groſſes*, 12 *groſſes* making a *Sold*, and 20 *Sold* a *Liver* or *Pound Flemiſh*, which may be accounted 12 *ſhillings ſterling*, or by their computation 240 *groſſes*, by which *ſpecies* they do make their *Exchanges* with all other Cities. Accounts in *Antwerp*.

The *current Moneys* here, and in general, through all the *Arch Dukes* Countreys are, beſides the *Spaniſh* and *Imperial* theſe current are *Doits*, four makes a *Stiver*, and ten *Stivers* a *ſhilling ſterling*, two *Blanks* makes a *Stiver* and *half*. Coins in *Antwerp*.

Stivers 6 makes a *ſhilling Flemiſh*.

Stivers 20 makes a *Guilder*, which is *three ſhillings four pence Flemiſh*.

Shillings 20 makes a *pound*, which is 6 *Guilders*.

Pounds 100 *Flemiſh* makes 60 *Pound Engliſh*, ſo that 20 *Stivers* is or may be computed for two ſhillings *ſterling*, and one *pound Flemiſh* for 12 *ſhillings ſterling*, and then 20 ſhillings *ſterling* is 33 ſhillings 4 pence *Flemiſh*.

The *Weight* of this Countrey is the *pound* of 16 ounces, and the 100 *l.* of that pound which is their *Quintar*, which rendreth in *London* 104 *l.* and thereupon it comes as ſome imagine, that upon *Spices* the *tret* of 4 *l.* upon 104 *l.* was allowed here to the buyer; for the *Engliſh* being ſupplyed hence in thoſe days with their *Spices*, found the 100 *l.* there to give here in the City of *London* 104 *l.* made that allowance here willingly, as deſiring the 100 *l.* there, would yield them a *neat* 100 *l.* here, and take the ſame by the *factory* without further allowance or garble, which was not then in uſe. Weights in *Antwerp*. The conceived original of our Tret in *London*.

Many obſervations have been made upon the *weight* and *meaſure* of this City, which being reduced into a general table by Maſter *Malines*, and the ſame being there accorded with all the principal Cities in the World, I will refer you thereunto for larger ſatisfaction, and content my ſelf according to my *method* to inſert the ſame as I find it, with ſome other particular places, becauſe I have found ſome errors in the ſaid concordance.

The *Weights* then in uſe in *Antwerp*, being the 100 *l. neat*, have been obſerved to have rendred thus, Weights of *Antwerp* compared with that of other places.

	London	104 *l.*
	Marſelia	115 1/4.
	Venice ſotile	155
	Ditto groſs	97 3/4.
	Sicilia	68
	Lisbon	84 1/2.
	Florence	132 1/2.
	Lions	110
	Sevil	101 7/8.
	Dantzick	120
	Ormus	108 *Rot.*
In	*Aleppo common*	228 *R.*
	Ditto ſilk weight	240 *R.*
	Tripoly Soria	272 *R.*
	Tripoly Barbaria	97 *R.*
	Baruti	219 *R.*
	Alexandria Zeroi	519 *R.*
	Alexandria Forſia	1165 *R.*
	Conſtantinople	92 *R.*
	Rhodes	201 *R.*
	Acria	181 *R.*
	Babylon	156 *R.*

And

And what other inlargements are here wanting, I willingly omit, and refer the same to *Lex Mercatoria.*

Measures of *Antwerp*, compared with those of other Countreys.

Now in the same manner it will be needful I do calculate the *Measures* of *Antwerp*, which is the *Ell*, which also by observation hath made in these places.

Acria	115 *pico.*
Aleppo	108 *pico.*
Argier	136 *covad.*
Alexandria	124 *pico.*
Amsterdam	101 *ells.*
Barcelona	43 *canes.*
Bruges	98 ⅔ *ells.*
Candia	108 *pico.*
Castile	78 *vares.*
Constantinople	113 *pico.*
Corfu	116 *braces.*
Damasco	111 *pico.*
Dantzick	122 *ells.*
Florence Cloth	116 *ells.*
Ditto for *silk*	102 ½ *braces.*
Genoa	122 *braces.*
Hamburgh	122 *ells.*
Holland	103 ½ *ells.*
Lisbon long	63 *vares.*
London for *Linen*	60 *ells.*
Ditto for *Woollen*	75 *yards.*
Ditto for *Frises*	59 *goads.*
Lucca	120 *braces.*
Millan for *Silk*	141 *braces.*
Naples for *Silk*	33 ½ *can.*
Paris	59 *aulns*
Rouen	58 *aulns.*
Sevil	83 ½ *vares.*
Venice for *Woollen*	101 ⅔ } *braces.*
Ditto for *Silk*	108 }
Valentia	73 *canes.*
Urbin	101 *braces.*

Note that this is for the common *Measure* of *Antwerp*, besides which they use another *Ell* for silk, and these *Ells* make of that but 98 ½ *Ells.* The other *Measure* of sundry commodities here in use are these.

Of Beer. *Beer* is sold in *Antwerp* by the *Barrel*, which is accounted throughout *Flanders* and *Brabant* to be 54 *stoops*, the 81 whereof is in *Dantzick* a *fat*, and contains there 180 *stoops*; but 50 *stoops* of *Antwerp* make the *barrel* of *Lubeck*, and the *English gallon* of *beer* is 2 *stoops* of *Flanders* and 1 ⅔ *stoops* of *Amsterdam.*

Of Corn. *Corn* is here sold by a measure called the *Vertule*, and 37 ½ *Vertules* is a *Last of Corn* in *Amsterdam* and 10 ¼ *quarters* in *London*, *vide* there further.

Of Wine. *Wine* is sold by the *Ame*, the *stoop* and the *But*, and is found thus to accord together; 1 *Ame* is 50 *stoops*, and one *stoop* is six *pound*, and a *But* is 152 *stoops*; so that by this rule 6 *Ames* which is 300 *stoops*, or 1800 *l.* is in *London* 252 *gallons*, so that the *Ame* is by this calculation found to be 42 *gallons*, and the *stoop* is about 3 ⅓ *quarts* of *London* Wine measure, or as some account it about 7 *pints*, *vide London* for more certainty.

Exchanges of *Antwerp.* The *Exchanges* practised in this place are great, and for very great sums of money, especially when as the *King of Spain* hath any general disbursments in this Countrey, by reason of his continual Armies here in action maintained against the *Dutch*, the particulars whereof I have inserted in the end of this tract, in the Chapter 289 and in the Chapter 435 and some others following, where I have at large declared the practice and use among the *Merchants* of that place, in the calculation thereof, whereto I refer the inquisitive.

As for the general present *Trade* of this Countrey, I shall comprise it with the *Trade* of the *Netherlands*, in the 181 Chapter following.

The first *Earldom* accounted one of the seventeen Provinces is *Flanders*, so called peradventure, *à flando*, as lying open to the Winds, divided into *Imperialem Gallicam*, and *Tentonicam.* The

The chief City of *Trade* therein is first *Gaunt*, whose Wall is seven miles in compass, the two Rivers of *Sheld* and *Ley* running through the same; and makes in it 26 *Islands*, which are joyned together by an hundred Bridges, and had not her often seditions ruinated her beauties, she might have been *Queen* of all the Cities of *Europe*, and here *John Duke* of *Lancaster* was born, commonly in Histories called *John* of *Gaunt*. *Gaunt.*

The second City is *Bruges*, once the most famous Mart Town of *Europe*, where sundry Nations for many years kept both their magazines and Factors, for the sale and providing of all the principal commodities of the World, now much decayed of its former splendour by reason of the removal of the *English Merchant venturers*, and of other Nations to *Antwerp*, about the year 1503. It is seated about three leagues from the Sea upon a fair and deep artificial channel, filled with the waters of all the neighbouring and adjoyning streams and fountains, which chanels in this Countrey are very frequent by reason of the level of the ground in general, which doth both further the Traffick of the Cities and enricheth the Inhabitants. *Bridges.*

There is in this Countrey accounted four principal Sea-ports, which giveth entrance by Sea into this part of *Flanders*.

The first is *Dunkirk*, the Inhabitants whereof do in times of War infest the Seas by the name of *Freebooters*, and because most of their Wars are with the *Dutch*, whom they account *Heretick*, the *Jesuites* and other the *Romish religious rabblement* of this place, joyn with these *Pirates*, and bestow thus the charity of the ignorant Secular towards the ruine and rapine of their follow *Country-men* and *Christians*, an evident testimony of the goodness and zeal of their devout *Orders*. Possessed by the *English*, and fortified *Anno* 1657 & 58. commanded by *Lockhart*, who publisheth his declaration as followeth: *Dunkirk.*

Old Jacobus's at 15 Gilders.
The new ones or Carolus's 14 Gilders.
English shillings 13 stivers or pence.
half Crowns 32 Stivers and 1 half.
Gold *Spanish* Pistols 11 Gilders.
Gold Rials 8 Gilders.
Gold Soveraigns 18 Gilders.
Gold double Ducates 12 Gilders.
Gold *French* Crowns 5 Gilders 10 Stivers or pence.
Gold *Hungary* Ducates 6 Gilders.
Gold *Albertine* 7 Gilders 10 Stivers.
Gold *Reinis*-Gilders 3 Gilders 15 Stivers.
Gold Riders of *Zealand* 7 Gilders 10 Stivers.
The double ones and half accordingly.
Gold *Flemish* Crowns 4 Gilders 16 Stivers.
Italian Pistols 9 Gilders 12 Stivers.
Gold Crown of *Liege* 3 Gilders 10 Stivers.
Silver Ducatoons 3 Gilders 15 Stivers.
Flemish or sealed Pattacouns 3 Gilders.
Silver Lewis's 3 Gilders.
Holland Rix Dollars 3 Gilders.
The half, *&c.* accordingly.
Cardicues of weight 1 Gilder.
French Testoons of weight 19 Stivers.
French Silver Franks or Livers of weight 1 Gilder, 7 Stivers.
The half and quarter accordingly.
Flemish Shillings 7 Stivers and $\frac{1}{2}$, the $\frac{1}{2}$ Shilling accordingly.
Zealand Shillings 7 Stivers.
Flemish Stooters 2 Stivers and $\frac{1}{2}$.
Flemish ten Stuyvers 12 Stivers.
Flemish 5 Stuyvers 6 Stivers.
Flemish Stivers and marked pieces at 1 Stiver, or 4 farthings.

As also all *Flemish* and *French* farthings are hereby declared to be good; but those of *Liege*, and all others for Bullion, provided that no man be obliged to take more of the said *Flemish* and *French* farthings, then after the proportion of five pence in ten shillings, or six Gilders.

And whosoever shall presume either to pay out, or receive the fore-mentioned pieces of moneys at higher rates than those he expresst, shall forfeit the said pieces of moneys, and four times the value thereof.

The

Scluſe. The ſecond is *Scluſe*, ſeated at the mouth of the chanel of *Bruges*, commanding a fair Haven capable of 500 Sail of good Ships, and is now ſubject to the States, and was taken from the *Archduke Anno Dom.* 1604. with whoſe welfare it cannot ſtand to ſuffer the *King* of *Spain* to enjoy any ſafe and large Harbour in thoſe Seas, or adjoining Coaſts.

Newport. The third Port is *Newport*, famouſed in theſe our days by the great *Battel* fought neer it *Anno Dom.* 1600. between the *Archduke Albertus* and the *States*, the Victory being acknowledged to be gotten *next under God*, by the valour and courage of the *Engliſh* and their valiant Commanders.

Oſtend. The fourth Sea port of this Countrey is *Oſtend*, which held out a ſiege againſt the *Archduke* of three years and three months, which hath made it for ever famous to Poſterity.

In this Countrey of *Flanders*, properly belonging to the *French*, and whoſe language is

Liſle. therein ſtill uſed, is found the Cities of *Liſle*, accounted the third Town of Traffick in all the *Netherlands*, and to the Inhabitants thereof, ſome infer the firſt invention of laying of *colours* with *Oil*, of making of *Worſted Says*, and many other *Stuffes*, which to this day are ſeen to come thence.

Next is *Doway* an Univerſity.

Torney. Then *Torney*, which was ſurprized and taken by our *Henry* the 8. *Anno Dom.* 1513. to whom the Citizens paid 100000 *Crowns* for their ranſom, and it was reſtored afterward to the *French* for the ſame 600000 *Crowns*, and from him finally taken by *Charles* the Fifth.

Beſides theſe there are accounted in *Flanders* 35 Towns, and 1178 Villages of leſſer note, which I willingly paſs over briefly, as intending to comprehend the trade thereof in a Chapter by it ſelf.

Artois. The ſecond *Earldom* is *Artois*, containing twelve *Towns* of conſequence, and 750 *Villages*, the chief whereof is,

The Town of *Arras*, whence our *Tapeſtry* and *Cloths* of *Arras* have had their invention and firſt original.

S. Paul. Then *Saint Paul*, the *Earl* thereof *Lewis* of *Luxenburge* played ſo often faſt and looſe with *Lewis* the Eleventh of *France*, with *Edward* the fourth of *England*, and with *Charles* of *Burgundy*, that he kept them for many years at continual ſtrife, which *Duke Charles* at length requited with the loſs of his *head* and *Earldom*.

Henalt. The next *Earldom* is *Henalt*, comprehending 950 *Villages*, and 24 *Towns* of note.

Camberay. The moſt eminent being *Camberay*, taken by the *Spaniards* from the *French* by the *Earl* of *Fuentes*, *Anno* 1595. accounted a free Town. Then *Mons*.

Bevais. The next is *Bevais*, at a Pillar whereof begin all the ways leading into *France*, made all of paved ſtone by *Brunhault* the *French Queen*.

Namurce. The next *Earldom* is *Namurce* containing 180 *Villages*, and but 4 *Towns* of note.

Namurce is the principal, this Countrey hath for *Merchandize* great ſtore of *Grain* of all ſorts, and is enriched with *Mines* of *Jaſper*, and all ſorts of *Marble*, and ſo abundant in *Iron* that it is incredible, making the Inhabitants thereby both wealthy and laborious, and it is found moreover to produce a *coal* wonderful in Nature, as kindled by *water*, and quenched by *Oil*.

Zutphen. *Zutphen* is the next *Earldom*, being only a Town ſeated on the River *Iſſel*, of good ſtrength, taken from the *Spaniard*, *Anno Dom.* 1590. at the Siege whereof was ſlain that Honourable Knight, Sir *Philip Sidney*, of whom was ſaid,

Digna legi ſcribis, facis & digniſſima ſcribi:
Scripta probant doctum te tua, facta probum.

Thou writ'ſt things worthy reading, and didſt do
Things that are even moſt worthy writing too:
Thy works thy learning praiſe,
Thy deeds thy goodneſs raiſe.

Holland. The next *Earldom* is *Holland*, in circuit 180 miles, no part of which is diſtant from the Seas three hours journey, and comprehendeth 400 *Villages*, and 23 *Towns*.

Dort. The chief whereof is *Dort*, where *Anno* 1618. was held a National *Synod* againſt the *Arminians*.

Harlem. Secondly, *Harlem*, where Printing was invented.

Thirdly, *Leyden*, an Univerſity conſiſting of 41 Iſlands, to which there is paſſage, partly by boats, but principally by 40 wooden Bridges, and by 110 of Stone, the rarity whereof being the firſt City of conſequence I noted in theſe parts *Anno* 1625. I could not chuſe then but admire; and here in this Town is a Caſtle ſaid to be built by *Hengiſt* the *Saxon* at his return out of *England*, if their ſtories may be credited.

The

The next Town is *Delph*, a place of reſidence for the *Merchant Adventurers* of *England*, where I was *Anno* 1625 admitted into that *Society whoſe welfare I am bound to deſire, and whoſe proſperity I wiſh may ſtill encreaſe*: and though theſe Citizens have ſince upon ſome diſcontent enforced them to remove to *Roterdam*, yet conſidering the Town is compoſed altogether of *Brewers*, and that men ſo qualified are ſubject to forget themſelves, it may be imagined they have ſince ſlept upon it, and would peradventure regain their companys at a greater charge than can by any but by their wiſdoms be imagined. *Delph.*

The next is *Alkmer*, famous for the defeat which the Duke of *Alva* received before it, to his great loſs of reputation, and to this Cities honour. *Alkmer.*

The next is *Roterdam*, famous in giving life to *Eraſmus*, and noted for lovers of the *Engliſh Traffick*, in giving lately free and worthy priviledges to the *Merchant Adventurers* of *England*, who from *Delph* lately removed hither to reſide, to the future prejudice of thoſe *Brewers*. *Roterdam.*

Laſtly *Amſterdam*, as the now honour of all theſe Countreys for matter of *Commerce* and *Traffick*, who hath raiſed it ſelf to that height of *Trade* by the induſtry, policy, and wealth of the Inhabitants, that 1000 ſail of ſhips have been ſeen at one Tide to go in and out, and as one of their own hath it. *Amſterdam.*

Quod Tagus atque Hæmus vehit & Pactolus, in unum
Vere, hunc, congeſtum, dixeris eſſe locum.

What *Tagus*, *Hemus*, and *Pactolus* bear,
You would conjecture to be heap'd up here.

Now for the manner and matter of their Traffick, I ſhall note the ſame ſuch as I have obſerved it at my there reſidency in 1625 above mentioned.

CHAP. CLXIII.

Of Amſterdam, *and the Trade thereof.*

AMSTERDAM is now by the late addition of the New to the Old a fair City, ſtrong and beautiful, the River *Tay* flowing like a large and calm ſea on the North ſide thereof, and the River *Amſter*, of which and the word *Dam* this City is named, running from the South through three Lakes entreth this City, and paſſing through it, falleth into the River *Tay* on the North ſide. *Amſterdam, and the trade thereof.*

This Town doth conſiſt of 5 principal Streets, through which the water doth run, and are divided therewith, in which ſhips, barges, and boats, of all kinds are found both to come and go continually either to lade or unlade, which is not only beneficial to the Inhabitants, but alſo commodious and beautiful.

The *Trade* of this City is much inlarged ſince the paſſage of *Antwerp* was ſtopped; and the *Trade* of the Inhabitants to the *Eaſt* and *Weſt-Indies*, occaſioned by their induſtry, their love to Navigation, and not the leaſt by a great plenty of *Moneys* which they deliver out at eaſie rates at intereſt as wanting land, or other means to put out the ſame to better benefit, nothing being left them but *Commerce* and Navigation to imploy the ſame, and of late days *England*, and other neighbouring Countreys are found to have their eſtate going at intereſt according to the cuſtom of the place, which is 8 *per cent.* whereas in their own Countreys 4 and 5 *per cent.* is as much as the ſame will yield them.

But for the *Coins*, *Weights*, and *Meaſures*, as I obſerved them, I ſhall here inſert, and refer the reſt to the better experienced.

They keep their *Account* as in *Antwerp*, by which all theſe parts were regulated in former time for what concerned Traffick. Accounts in *Amſterdam.*

Their *Moneys* have alſo a correſpondency with *Antwerp Coins*, but inhanſed or debaſed as they ſee occaſion by reaſon of their great yearly diſburſements, and ordinarily the ſame is found to be as in the *Account of Antwerp*, ſo as that their *Liver* or *Pound*, which is twenty *ſhillings Flemiſh*, may be accounted twelve *ſhillings ſterling*. Moneys of *Amſterdam* and all the *Netherlands.*

Florins 6 makes that *Pound* of 20 *ſtivers per florin.*
Stivers 120 makes a *Pound* of *Groſs.*
6 *Stivers a flemiſh ſhilling.*
Stivers 5 is accounted as much as 6 *d. ſterling* or 5 *ſold turnois.*
Stiver 1 is a *ſold turnois.*
A *Groſs* is 6 *deniers turnois.*

Carolus gulden is 20 *ſtivers*, 2 *ſhillings ſterling*, or 20 *ſols turnois*.

Beſides theſe as the *current moneys* of the Countrey, *All Coins of Europe* do paſs here currently for their value, and are received and paid in payments for *Merchandiſe* accordingly.

Weights of *Amſterdam*.

Their *Weight* is the *Pound*, 100 whereof makes their *Quintal*, which 100 or *Quintar* is held in *London* to be *incirca* 111 *l. Engliſh*, yet ſome alledge that the ſame truly calculated will not produce above 108 *l. ſuttle*, and for the concordancy ſee further.

Meaſures in *Amſterdam*.

Their *Meaſures* is the *Ell*, which reduced to *Yards Engliſh* is found to be 134 *Ells* for 100 *Yards of London*, and the 100 *Ells of London* are here 167 ½ *Ells*, ſo that the 100 *Ells* here makes in *London* about 74 *Yards*, or 60 ½ *Ells incirca*, and 40 *Flemiſh Ells* make in *England* 24 *Ells*.

Exchanges in *Amſterdam*.

In the *Exchanges* this place is governed by *Antwerp*, riſing and falling according to their preſent occaſions and the value *current* of their *Moneys*, which is often inhanſed, and debaſed, it being very frequently obſerved in this City and the reſt ſubject to the *Netherlands* or to the *United Provinces*, that when they have occaſions of great Receits, they are decryed in value, and raiſed again where they have occaſions by their Wars, or otherwiſe of great diſburſements, according to which diverſity of needful occaſions, the *Exchange* of the place is obſerved to alter, therefore therein cannot be preſcribed any direct Rules, though for the moſt part it is found by common difference to be about 3 *per cent.* worſe than the *Exchanges* practiſed in *Antwerp*.

Weights of *Amſterdam* with other Cities.

Now for the 100 *l. Weight* here in uſe, I find the ſame thus by obſervation of ſome friends to anſwer and agree with theſe places, as

In

Antwerp	107 *l.*
Conixburgh	132
Conſtantinople	93 *Rot.*
Copenhagen	102 *l.*
Dantzick	126
Flanders in general	117
Florence	133
Hamburgh	102
London	110
Lions ordinary	118
Mantua	155
Marſelia	119
Melvin	131
Millan of 12 *ounces*	151
Stockholm	127
Venice ſuttle	167
Venice groſs	103
Vienna	90
Naples	128
Noremberg	99
Paris	98
Portugal	113
Prague	93
Raguſa	140
Revel	126
Rouen by *Viconte*	97
Rochel ſmall	118
Rome	139
Santomer	117
Saragoſa	119
Sevil ſmall weight	113
Sicilia 12 *ounces*	161
Stralſont	98
Tholouſe	118
Verona	95
Urbin	144

Meaſures of *Amſterdam* with other Cities.

And thus much ſhall ſerve for the concordancy of the *Weights* here practiſed.

The *Meaſure* of length here in uſe is an *Ell*, which thus is found to make with other places, I ſay the 100 *Ells* doth yield

In

In

Aleppo	106 *pico.*
Argier	135 *covad.*
Alexandria	122 *pico.*
Antwerp	99 *ells.*
Conixburg	123
Conſtantinople	111 ½ *pico.*
Florence for *ſilk*	101 *brac.*
Genoa	120 *brace.*
Granado	82 *vares.*
Hamburgh	121 *ells.*
Lisbon ſhort	82 *vares.*
Rome	33 *canes.*
Valentia	72 *can.*
London	59 *ells.*
Ditto woollen	73 ½ *yards.*
Lions linen	59 *aulns.*
Marſelia woollen	33 *can.*
Middleburgh	99 *ells.*
Millan linen	118 *bra.*
Noremberg	118 *ells.*
Paris	58 *auln.*
Prague cloth	109 *ells.*
Raguſa	118 *bra.*
Rouen	57 *aulns.*
Sevil	82 *vares.*
Stockholm	123 *ells.*

Beſides theſe *Meaſures* of length, the concave *Meaſures* are in uſe.

Corn is here ſold by the *Laſt*, which contains 24 ſmall *barrels*, each *barrel* 1 ½ *Muydens* or each *Muyden* contains 1 $\frac{2}{24}$ *ſacks*, each *ſack* being three *archetelings*, which is 3 $\frac{2}{29}$ *ſhepels*; ſo that the *laſt* of *Corn* contains 108 *ſhepels*, and this *laſt* is obſerved to make

In

Antwerp	37 ½ *vertules.*
Burdeaux	38 *boiſeaux.*
Bruges	17 ½ *boots.*
Cyprus	40 *medinos.*
Embden	55 *werps.*
Hamburgh	83 *ſhepels,*
Lisbon	225 *alquiers.*
London	10 *quarters.*
Pulia	36 *timans.*
Rhegium	42 *loops.*
Rouen	40 *mines.*
Rochel	128 *boiſeaux.*
Roterdam	87 *archetelins.*
Sevil	54 *henegas.*
Sicilia	38 *medinos.*
Venice	32 *ſtares.*
Sweden	23 *meaſures.*
Copenhagen	23 *barrels.*

For the *Meaſures* of *Wine*, *Oil*, *Beer*, and other liquid commodities, I refer you to *Malines* and others better experienced therein, and proceed forward to the deſcription of the remainder of the *United Provinces*.

Zealand is the next and laſt *Earldom* of the ſeventeen *Provinces*, conſiſting of ſeven *Iſlands*, the remainder of 15 which the ſeas are ſaid to have devoured. *Zealand.*

The chiefeſt Cities of the ſeven are theſe.

Firſt *Middleburgh*, which from nothing grew great by the reſidence of the *Engliſh Merchants Adventurers*, and now by their removal hence is now almoſt come to nothing again; by this City and *Stoad*, and many other places, may eaſily be diſcerned the benefit that a *Trade* brings to a City or Countrey; therefore *my prayers ſhall ever be, that London may never loſe that great reputation it hath gained by Commerce throughout the World.* *Middleburgh.*

Flushing. The next City is *Flushing*, famous in that it was the first that the *Low-country men* got from the *Spaniard*, and being cautionary to the *English*, Sir *Philip Sidney was the first Governour thereof.*

Then *Brill*, *Tergouse*, *Brever-haven*, to all which my curiosity led me in 1625 in that my Northern Voyage.

Westfriesland. *Westfriesland* is the first *Barony*, and accounted one of the seventeen *Provinces*, wherein is found for principal Towns *Lewardin.*

Next, *Harlingham*, then *Zeutsen*, and some other Sea-ports.

Utrecht. *Utrecht* is the next *Barony*, containing therein the Towns of *Rhenen*, *Wicket*, *Amsford*, *Montfort*, and *Utrecht* the principal City, and a pleasant *Biskoprick*; it is accounted the most excellent seat in all these Countreys, whereto are found many *Ferries* for passages, for it is said, that a man may easily go hence in one day to any one of 59 walled Towns equally distant from this City, or to any of 26 Towns to dinner, and return again at night to bed, which is both strange and true.

Overissel. *Overissel* is the next, from whence comes our *Linens* bearing this name, the chief Cities are *Swall*, *Campen*, and *Daventer.*

Mailin. *Mailin* is the next, famous in her famous *Nunnery*, where are sometimes found 1600 *Nuns*, who may at their pleasure leave the *Cloister* and marry, as indeed it is fittest for them.

Groining. The last *Province* is *Groining*, the chief Towns being that of *Old-haven* and *Keykirke*, and these be all the principal Cities of Traffick in the said seventeen *Provinces.*

Now for the abbreviating of my Work, I have compriſed in short the *Weight*, *Measures*, and *Trade* of this populous and rich Countrey thus according to my intended Method.

Weights in general of the *Netherland* reduced to the 100 *l.* in *London.* The particular *Weights* and *Measures* of the chief Cities of these seventeen *Provinces* for brevity sake I have thought good here by themselves to reduce to the *Weight* and *Measure* of *London.*

And first for the 100 *l. Averdupois* of *England* what it produceth in these Cities.

In	*Bruges*	98 *l.*
	Gaunt	104
	Audmarte	106
	Amsterdam	90
	Ypres	104
	Dixmude	104
	Lisle or *Lile*	106
	Flanders in general	106
	Abbevil	90
	Alder	87
	Lovain	96
	Malmes	95
	Halste	104
	Popperin	104
	Doway	106
	Holland	95
	Torney	104
	St. *Maur*	106
	Guelderland	95
	Zeland	95
	Walsond	95
	Arschot	96
	Barow ap som	94
	Brussels	96
	Corterick	106
	Hartegen bosh	96

Measures in general of the *Netherlands* reduced to the 100 *yards* of *London.* The reduction of their *Measures* to the *English* 100 *yards* is thus found to accord therewith, as the 100 *yards* in *London* make

In

In	*Bruges*	126 *ells.*
	Dunkirk	135
	Gaunt	130
	Honſooten	135
	Audemarte	130
	Yſingham	130
	Bolduc	135
	Damme	130
	Bruſſels	135
	Ypres	130
	Lovain	135
	Sluſe	130
	Liege	153
	Maſtricht	139
	Covin	93
	Liſle or *Lile*	125
	Cambray	125
	Amſterdam	134
	Doway	125
	Harlem	125
	Henalt	126
	Guelderland	139
	Overiſſel	139
	Middleburgh	135
	Fluſhing	138
	Vere	125
	Romerſwald	132
	Artois in general	131
	Tourney	144
	Holland in general	138

CHAP. CLXXXI.

Of the Trade in general of Flanders, *and of the* Netherlands.

NOw let us conſider the general *Trade* and *Navigation* of *Flanders*, I mean firſt that part thereof as is ſubject to the *States*, and called the *Netherlands*, and then the *Trade* of *Flanders*, as at this day it is obſerved and found in obedience to the *Archduke*. Firſt then, theſe *Netherlanders*, or *Dutchmen*, are of late years become notable Mariners, and have undertaken, and fortunately atchieved many dangerous and long *Navigations*; every particular City having both many and great ſhips belonging thereunto: and in ſome places, where houſes are dear and ſcarce, I have ſeen whole families live in Lighters, and ſuch Veſſels, wherein they eat, drink, and ſleep, and have their continual habitation, their children, like *Water-rats*, ſeen continually dabling in the water, of which element, for the moſt part, their Countrey is ſubſiſtent. They are accounted better for Northern deſigns and voyages, by reaſon of their Countreys cold ſituation, than for Southern, yet their late *Trade* to the *Eaſt* and *Weſt Indies*, and their good ſucceſſes there demonſtrate they can alſo accommodate themſelves to the hotter climates. Of the trade in general of the *Netherlanders* and *Flanders*.

Their trade is generally throughout the world in imitation of their neighbours the *Engliſh Nation*, whoſe ſteps for many years they have followed, only in *Turkey* they have but ſmall *traffick*, by reaſon their Countrey wants thoſe commodities that are fit and proper for that *Empire*, ſuch as *Clothes*, *Lead*, *Tin*, the main *Staple of the Engliſh trade* thither.

As for their judgment in *traffick* it is ſingular, by reaſon their want of many neceſſaries both for back and belly, inforceth them to pry neerer into *Commerce* than other nations that live in a more fruitful and fertile countrey: and the eaſie rates that *Money* is to be found at intereſt, addeth ſome help to their inventions: they were few years paſt accounted of a heavy and duller temper; but the *Italians* who in foreſeeing wiſdom and providence, would be throughout the world accounted for *Promethei*, were by them made *Epimethei*, as wiſe after the deed too late repenting. For when they came firſt to ſettle their trade in *Flanders*, they took young youths of that nation to be their *Caſhiers*, and to copy their letters, whereby they came to learn the ſecrets of their *trade*, and afterwards to the *Italians* great prejudice, exerciſed

exercised it themselves, and not contented therewith, as it were thus depriving them of the *trade* of *Flanders*, but they followed them into *Italy*, and there living as sparingly as they, and dispersing themselves into sundry *Provinces*, and principal Towns, have given a great blow to their great *traffick* in *Italy*; and that which adds much to their knowledge and gain is, that they covet still to buy all commodities at the *Well-head* (as Merchants say) and where that commodity hath its first original, and where the same is cheapest, and then transport them not so much to their own homes, as elsewhere where the same is dearest, and not shaming to retail any commodity by small parts and parcels, which both *English Merchants* and *Italians* disdain to do in any Countrey whatsoever; by which means they are come now to that height, that though by nature they want all things, yet by industry and *Merchandizing*, they not only supply their own defects, but also many of their neighbours wants and necessities, as I could instance in sundry particulars. Neither must I omit one *custom* here used, and not found I think elsewhere in the world, that whilst the *Husband* sports idly at home, their *Women* are oft-times seen to be the *Merchants*, and in some *Provinces* here sail from City to City, to compass their affairs abroad, as they for the most part are found to manage it at home: for in their shops they sell all, and take account of all, and it is no reproach to the men to be never enquired after about these businesses of *trade*, who take moneys of their wives for dayly expence, and gladly so pass their time over in idleness. Now forasmuch as *Bruges* hath been the City where in times past this great traffik was cohabitant, it will not be amiss a little to look back upon *it* and those times, and see the glory of *it* in *its* lustre then, and the decay thereof in *its* ruine now.

The ancient Staple of *Bruges*.

It is recorded by *Jacobus Marchantius*, that *Ludovicus Crassus* in *Anno* 1323. granted a *Staple* to *Bruges*, which his son *Malanus* confirmed: which *Staple* was a priviledge of staying all *forein commmodities* in the place, except the seller and bringer chose rather to return whence they came. This City hath an eminent market-place, with a publick house for the meeting of all *Merchants* at noon and evening: which house was called the *Burse*, of the houses of the *extinct family Bursa*, bearing *three Purses for their Arms*, ingraven upon their houses, from whence these meeting places to this day are called *Burses* in many Countreys, which in *London* we know by the name of the *Royal Exchange*, and of *Britains Burse*. *Fifteen Nations* in the height of this *trade*, had each their several houses or colledges here, namely, the *Merchants of England*, *Scotland*, *France*, *Castilia*, *Portugal*, *Arragon*, *Navar*, *Catalonia*, *Biscaia*, the *Hans Cities* of *Germany*, as *Lubeck*, *Hamburg*, *Rostock*, *Dantzick*, *Riga*, *Revel*, and divers others Cities. Then the *Merchants* of *Venetia*, *Florence*, *Genoa*, *Lucca*, *Millan*, and others.

The original of Burses, of places of meeting for Merchants, which in *England* is now termed the *Exchange*.

Now then, these Nations having by this means each here a residence, supplyed this City of *Bruges* with the particular *Commodities* of their Countreys, as first, the *Italians* they brought *Camlets*, *Grograms*, *thread of Silk*, *Silver* and *Gold*, and *Clothes* made thereof, also *Jewels*, *Wines* of *Candia*, *Allom*, *Brimstone*, *Oils*, *Spices* and *Drugs* of all sorts, which they had by their *trade* of *Egypt*, *India*, *Arabia* and *Grecia*. 2. The *French* brought *Salt*, *Wines*, *White* and *Red*, *Paper*, *Linens*, and some *Oils*. The *English Wooll*, *Lead*, *Tin*, *Beer*, and some *Woollen cloths*, for vails for women used in those days. 4. The *Scots* brought *skins* of *Sheep*, and *Conies*, and such like. 5. The *Spaniards* and *Portugals* brought *Grain* for *Scarlet Die*, *Gold*, *Silver*, *Raw Silk*, some *Drugges* and *Spices*. 6. The *Germans*, *Danes* and *Pollacks* brought *Honey*, *Wax*, *Corn*, *Salt-petre*, *Woolls*, *Glass*, *Furs*, *Quick-silver*, *Rhenish Wines*, *Timber* for building, and the like. And 7. *Flanders* yielded to these, *Horses*, *Cattel*, *Butter*, *Cheese*, *Herrings*, and other *Stafish*, *Woollen* and *Linen Cloths*, *Tapestry* of great beauty and variety, *excellent Pictures*, and other *Manufactures*. And by this great concourse of Nations, *Flanders* gave the name to all the *Netherlands*. To increase yet this *trade*, *Bruges* in *Anno* 1414. got a priviledge, that they who were free of that City by gift, buying, birth, or marriage, should be free from all confiscation of their Goods, which exceedeth the priviledges of any other City in the *Netherlands*: for those of *Ypre* having the like, yet lose it upon any force offered to the *Prince*. This *trade* thus continued till the year 1485. when as it began to decay, partly by the narrowness and unsafety of the Port of *Sluce*, and the River leading from thence to *Bruges*; and partly by the fame of the large and commodious River *Sceldis* at *Antwerp*, and partly by the *Civil Wars* then afoot in this Countrey: First then the *Portugal* having taken *Calicut* in the *East-Indies*, carried the *Spices* of *India* to the *Fairs* of *Antwerp* in *Anno* 1503. and contracting with that City, drew the *Fuggers* and *Welfars*, two potent *German families of Merchants* thither. After which the Merchants of *Florence*, *Lucca*, and the *Spinolas* of *Genoa* seated themselves there, as also the *Merchant Adventurers* of *England* in *Anno* 1516. and many of other Nations were invited thither by the priviledge of marriage dowries, which became shadows to many frauds: for when husbands either brake in their life time, or be found *Bankrupt* in death, the wives are preferred to all debters in the recovery of their dowry. And thus far he sheweth the rising and falling of the *trade of Bruges*, and how it came to be removed and setled in *Antwerp*; and how since also it hath been lost and departed thence, I have shewed in another place: and this is as much

much as I have thought good to insert of the *trade* in general of *Netherland*, concluding, that though the Countrey be of small extent, and be barren of rich commodities either to preserve or maintain a *trade*, yet the industry of the Inhabitants hath made them potent, wealthy, and great *Merchants*, and now at this day they traffick to all parts of the habitable world, with the commodities of other Countreys, which by their endeavours and pains they make and purchase to be as if naturally and really the same were their own.

Now for the general *trade* of *Flanders*, so far forth as it is in obedience to the *Archduke*, or more properly to the *Kings of Spain*, it must be granted, that it holds not any equality at this day with that part in subjection to the *States*. *Antwerp* as the principal City of which the *Flemings* did, and might justly boast, is now, as then the chiefest; but the former splendor is now and long ago lost: for it had the preheminence, and was one of the chief Cities of *traffick* in the World; but is now only the chief of this jurisdiction. What it could formerly herein challenge, it hath now lost: for if the *trade* thereof be well observed, it will be discerned, it looks not so high by many millions as it then did; the *Merchants* the Inhabitants partake of one of the qualities of the *Spaniard Merchant*, which they have since their reduction to that *Scepter*, learned thence, and this is never or very seldom to *traffick* or *adventure* their estates into any other *Princes* dominions, but where their *Lord* is *Soveraign*. Which rule found here, as in all *Spain* for the most part true, and granted, it must be confessed their *trade* cannot possibly be of any great consequence: for such is the nature of a *free and uncontrouled Commerce*, that no Countrey or Nation how remote or distant soever, can give limit or bound thereto. Whereupon it may be inferred, and as by proof at this day it is found observable, their general *traffick* is small, and consisteth more by a laborious industry of the Inhabitants at home, than by their great *adventures* by Sea abroad, their greatest Navigations extending but to *Spain*, and in some second *adventures* thence to *India*, and that for no great matter, and otherwise they trouble not, neither the *East* nor *West*, neither the *North* nor the *South* parts of the World, no nor hardly as far as into *France*, *England*, or into *Netherlands*, the nearest neighbours (when at amity) for any great matter of moment.

The principal means whereby their small *traffick* is now maintained to them, is by their several sorts of cunning and artificial *Fabricks* and *Manufactures*, which every Town of any note is notable for, such as are *Hangings of Arras*, *Tapestry*, some sorts of *Stuffs of Silk*, and of *Woollen* and *Linen*, and in *exchanges* to purchase which, the *English*, *French*, and other the neighbouring Nations bring them *Woollen Clothes*, *Wines*, and some other needful provisions which they want to supply their occasions, and the necessities of those Armies as are for the most part seen to be fed, maintained and clothed in this Countrey. *Dunkirk* their only and best Sea-port, affords some shipping, but so poorly set on work by way of *Merchandizing*, that they find their best *traffick* to consist of *thievery* and *boothalling* against both their friends, and their Enemies the *Netherlanders*, which yet they are so far unable really to set out to any competency of strength, that the *Jesuites* and other the devouter *Orders* of *Friers*, are oftentimes induced to set their helping hand thereto, this way oftentimes spending in uncharitable actions and blood-shed, the charitable alms of the poor and deluded multitude: and how well this *trade* hath thriven with these *irreligious Ecclesiastical Orders*, their great late losses by their reports sufficiently witness to the world.

So leaving the *Antwerpians* to endeavour the regaining of their lost *traffick*, and the *Dunkirk Free-booters*, and their *holy partners* to the recovery of their late damage by some more honest *Commerce*, I will here leave *Flanders*, and hence travel further into this continent, and survey the particular *trade* of the *famous Empire of Germany*.

Chap. CLXXXII.

Of Germany *and the Provinces thereof.*

HAving briefly run through *Flanders*, and the *United Provinces*, and reduced the *trade* thereof into two principal Cities, that is to *Antwerp* for *Flanders*, and the other *Provinces* subject to the *Spaniards*; and to *Amsterdam* for *Holland*, and the other Cities subject to the *States*. I must be constrained in a manner to use the same *method* in the survey of the *trade* of *Germany*, reducing the traffick of the lesser to the greater Cities; the greatest being also not much known to our Nation for any eminency this way, as being in-land, to which our *English* (whose traffick principally consists at Sea, and consequently in maritime Towns) have but little knowledge of, though otherwise eminent, as being far distant from it. *Germany* then is bounded on the West with *France*, and *Belgium*, on the North with *Denmark*, and her Seas, on the East with *Prussia*, *Poland*, and *Hungary*, and on the South with the *Alps*. *Germany* and the Provinces. *Germany* bounded.

This Countrey doth afford to the *Merchant* for transportation, many notable *Commodities*, Commodities of *Germany*.

dities, as *Silver*, *Copper*, *Tin*, *Iron*, and *Lead*, by their *Mines*; *Corn*, *Wines*, *Allum*, *Quick-silver*, *Arms* of all sorts, divers *Manufactures*, as *Linen*, *Woollen*, *Silks*, &c. and sundry other *Commodities*.

Hans-towns 72. Three sorts of Cities are said to be contained in this *Empire*, the first are those that are called *Hans-towns*, which are such as enjoy large priviledges and immunities, and are thought to be about 72 in number, and for the most part are found either to border upon the Seas, or to be seated upon great and navigable Rivers, being for the most part rich, and of reasonable *Commerce* and *trade*, or famous and noted for some one particular *Art*, *Fabrick*, or *Manufacture*.

Imperial Cities 60. The second sort are called *Imperial Cities*, and accounted free in respect of their great prerogatives, as in *coyning* of *Moneys*, and knowing no *Lord*, but ruled by the *Imperial Laws*; for which they acknowledge and pay a contribution yearly to the *Emperor*, whom they account their *Protector*, and these are found to be about sixty in number.

Principalities. The third are such as are held by inheritance by some *Princes* as is *Heidelberg*, *Vienna*, and others of which are accounted in this *Empire incirca* (——) and may be called *Principalities*. There is also found in this *Empire* conducing to *traffick*, (besides the lesser) four great navigable Rivers, that inrich these *Hans-towns*, *Imperials*, and *Principalities*, communicating the commodities of one City to another, and at last to the Sea-ports, where the same is last of all vented into foreign Kingdoms.

Danubius. The prime whereof is *Danubius*, which in running 1500 miles, doth receive above 60 navigable Rivers, and disgorgeth it self into the *Euxine* or *Black-Sea*.

Rhyne. The second is the *Rhyne*, running 800 miles through *Germany* and *Belgia*, disgorgeth it self into the *German Ocean*, taking in *Albis*, which is accounted navigable for 400 miles, (and some others) and is the third River of this Countrey.

Albis.

Adera. The fourth is *Odera*, running 300 miles in length, issueth out in the *Baltick* Sea, besides which there is many other note, as *Weser*, *Emse*, and others in themselves found to be great Rivers, inriching divers parts of this Countrey, though far inferior to the former.

Lastly, this *Empire* is found to contain twenty large *Provinces*, which by reason of my little insight therein, I will cursorily post over, and refer the same wherein I am defective, to the better learned. *East-Frisland* is accounted the first *Province*, wherein is found the Cities of *Oldenburg*, *Ammerdun*, and lastly *Emden*, which for its former eminency in *trade*, I cannot so slightly pass over without a word of the *trade* thereof.

East-Frisland.

Chap. CLXXXIII.

Of Emden *and the Trade thereof.*

Emden, and the trade thereof. EMDEN hath been in times past of far greater *trade* than now it is: It was for some years the seat of the *English Merchants Adventurers*, but the civil wars about Religion, raised between the Citizens and their *Count*, was in part the cause of the decay of the *trade* thereof. This City lies in the utmost border of the *Empire*, and only divided by the River *Emse* from the *Netherland*: and by an *Inland Sea* from *West-Frisland*, being one of those *Provinces*. In the Summer it is found a pleasant City, but in Winter as if drowned in the Seas, and all the fields covered with water, makes it to appear as an Island in the waters. As for the *Monies current*, and form of *accounts* kept here by *Merchants*, I omit that to the place of the *coins* and *accounts* of *Germany* in general, noted hereafter. In the mean time it is to be observed, that the *weights* and *measures* in use are these. The common *weight* of *Emden* is the *pound* of ( ) the *Quintal* or 100 pound makes in *London*.

Weight of *Emden*.

Measure of *Emden*. Their *common measure* of length is an *Ell*, wherewith they measure *Linen*, *Woollen*, and *Silks* in general, the 100 whereof hath been observed to make in *London* 48 ½ *Ells*, and the 100 yards of *London* to have made thereabout 162 or 163 *Ells*.

Corn is is here measured by the *Werp*, 55 *Werps* make 10 *Quarters* of *London*, or a *Last of Amsterdam*; but 61 *Werps* is here a *Last*, consisting of 4 *Werps* great of 15 ½ *Barrels* the *Werp*.

Westphalia. *Westphalia* is the next, containing in it self a large tract, and producing those *Acorns* in abundance, which feed their *Swine*, and which affords those *Gammons* which are accounted so excellent a dish. The Northern part of this Countrey is *Bremen*, wherein is found the Town of *Breme*, as the principal: then *Clappenburgh*, *Exenburgh* belonging to the *Duke of Saxony*. Then *Collonia*, wherein is said to be the bodies of *the three wise men which came from the East to worship our Saviour*. And this belongs to the *Bishoprick of Collen*. Here is also *Warendorp* and some others belonging to the *Bishop* of *Munster*, and *Boport*, *Engers*, *Coblents*, and *Triers*, belonging to the Bishop of *Triers*: of the principal of which a word *passando*.

Chap.

Chap. CLXXXIV.

Of Breme, *and the Trade thereof.*

BREME is one of the *Hans-towns*, ſo called for the freedom of the *traffick* here practiſed, ſtrongly fortified, five miles diſtant from the ſea, the River *Viſurge* ſerving to convey all *commodities* thither, as running through the City, near which lies that ſmall but well known town of *Oſſenbridge*, noted for the great quantities of *narrow linen* cloth that is thence conveyed to *England* and other countreys. It is reported that in this City the *Cuſtom* was firſt raiſed in ſwearing and inhanſing of new comers by *Bread* and *Salt*, and of infranchiſing them into their City, by paying a certain mulct, or fine in good liquor to the reſt of the company, which is now a general received *cuſtom* in all the *Hans-towns* of *Germany*, and become part of the traffick thereof. *Breme*, and the Trade thereof. *Oſſenbridge.*

The *common weight* of *Breme* is the *pound* of (--) *Ounces* the 100 pound thereof hath rendred in *London* ( ) *pound.* Weights in *Breme.*

The common *meaſure* for length is the *Ell*, which agreeth with the *Ell* above mentioned in *Emden*. But in *Oſſenbridge* it is found that the 100 *yards London* makes 84 *ells* there *incirca*, and 100 *ells* of *London* is here in *Oſſenbridge* about 105 *ells.* Meaſures in *Breme.*

Chap. CLXXXV.

Of Collen, *and the Trade thereof.*

COLLEN commonly for diſtinction called in *Latin Colonia Agrippina*, is a very fair City, whereto is found great concourſe of *Merchants*; near to this City did *Cæſar* with incredible expedition make a Bridge over the River *Rhine* near which the town is at preſent ſituated, which more terrified the barbarous enemy, than the report of his valour. The *Archbiſhop* of this City, is the ſecond *Eſpecial Elector* of the *Empire*, and *Chancellour* of *Italy*. Here is ſaid to be the bodies of *the three wiſe men which came from the Eaſt to worſhip our Saviour*, vulgarly called the *three Kings of Collen*, whoſe bodies were tranſlated by *Helena* the mother of *Conſtantine*, unto *Conſtantinople*; and from thence by *Euſtorgius Biſhop* of *Millan* tranſported to *Millan*, finally brought hither by *Rinoldus* the *Biſhop* of this place. *Collen*, and the Trade thereof.

The *Common weight* of *Collen* is the *pound* of ( ) the 100 whereof hath been obſerved to have made in *London* 110 pound. Weight of *Collen.*

The common *meaſure* of length is the *Ell* here in uſe: the 100 *Ells* whereof have been obſerved to make in *London* 60 *Ells.* Meaſures of *Collen.*

Here are great *Exchanges* practiſed in this City as proper and fit thereunto, by reaſon of the rich *Bankers* and *Merchants* that are found here to reſide, the which I have largely declared in the chapter 290 of *Exchanges* of this place in the end of this work: wherefore it will be here needleſs to inſert the ſame. Exchanges of *Collen.*

The third *Province* is *Cleveland*, containing the *Earldom* of *Cleve*, the *Dutchies* of *Gulick* and *Berge*; wherein are found the fair Cities of *Cleve*, *Calker*, *Weſel*, *Emrick*, *Aken*, *Gulick*, *Dulkins*, and others which I omit for brevity. *Cleveland.*

The fourth *Province* is *Alſatia*, wherein is found the towns of *Pſaltberg*, *Weſenberg*, *Colmar*, and principally the famous City of *Strasburg*: of which a word. *Alſatia.*

Chap. CLXXXVI.

Of Strasburg, *and the Trade thereof.*

STRASBURG is one of the *Imperial Cities* before mentioned, ſeated a Muſket ſhot from the River *Rhine*, whereto there is a channel cut for conveyance of all *Commodities*. There is here alſo a *wooden Bridge* over the *Rhine*, but very weak, and of no great ſtrength. The circuit of the City may be about 8 miles, well fortified, and is famous for many rarities, the principal being their *Clock*, which coſt ſo many years labour to perfect, and the *Steeple* of the *Cathedral Church* is numbred amongſt the *ſeven miracles of the world*, for its excellent ſtructure and beauty. The courteſie of the inhabitants to ſtrangers, is not to be forgotten: And here they are accuſtomed at the Cities coſt, to give all *Handicrafts* entertainment, that they may either teach if expert, or learn if ignorant; by which means they are found to have conflüence of *Artiſans*, which doth both much further their Cities ſtock, and inricheth the inhabitants. *Strasburg*, and the Trade thereof.

Weights of *Strasburg.* In *Strasburg* are found two *weights*, a groſs and ſuttle, and by obſervation it hath been found that the 100 pound ſuttle of *London* hath made here *incirca* 70 in 71 pound of the *groſs weight* for groſs goods of 16 ounces the pound: and 107 pound ſuttle weight of 12 ounces the pound, by which they uſe to weigh all fine commodities, as *Drugs* and *Spices*, as *Sugars*, *Pepper*, *Cloves*, *Mace*, *Cinnamon*, *Almonds*, *Dates*, and the like.

Meaſures of *Strasburg.* The *meaſure* of length of *Strasburg* is the *Ell*, which is in *London* ( ) inches.

Their *Coins current* is the *Bohemico* groſs or *Blaphace*, which is three *crutfers*, one *cruſter* is two *pence*, and one *pey* is two *hellers*, and one *heller* is two *orchins*, by which *Coins* they keep their account. *Vide* further chap. 206.

Franconia. The fifth *Province* is *Franconia*, divided into eight parts, the lower *Palatine* is the firſt part, wherein is found *Worms*, *Spiers*, and *Heidelberg*, the chief City belonging to thoſe *Princes*. *Bacarac* famous for the excellent *Rheniſh wines* here growing, *Coub*, *Openham*, *Frankendale*, and others.

Bacarac.

Wittenberg. The ſecond part is *Wittenberg*, the chief towns are *Toubing*, 2. *Stutgard* the Dukes ſeat,

Stutgard. 3. *Marlach*, and others.

Auſpach. The third part is *Auſpach*, 2. *Haibram*, and others.

Baden. The fourth is *Baden*, wherein is the City *Baden*, *Durlach*, and others.

Mentz. The fifth is *Mentz*, wherein is *Lantſem*, *Beinge*, and others.

Bainberg. The ſixth is *Bainberg*, a fair City, and ſome others.

Weſtberg. The ſeventh is *Weſtberg*, a City, and *Aruſtime*, and others.

Noremberg. The eighth part belongs to the *Empereur*, wherein is found *Noremberg*, the faireſt and

Frankfort. richeſt City of *Germany*, and ſeated in the centre thereof: and alſo here is *Frankfort*, ſeated on the River *Menus*, famous for the two *Book-marts* here kept annually, in *Mid-lent* and *Mid-ſeptember*. A word of the moſt eminent of theſe before I proceed to the next Province.

CHAP. CLXXXVII.

Of Worms, *and the Trade thereof.*

Worms, and the Trade thereof. WORMS is a town of great antiquity, and yet wanteth not magnificence in her buildings: On the weſt ſide thereof grows in great abundance thoſe *Wines* known to us by the name of *Rheniſh*. It is more famous for the many *Imperial Parliaments* held here of old, than it is for *Trade*, therefore I ſhall not have cauſe to inſiſt much hereupon. Near to this City ſtands the City of *Frankendale*, a new, modern, ſtrong, fair and beautiful piece, which hath made it ſelf famous in the late wars of theſe parts: theſe coaſts affording the moſt excellent *wines* above mentioned here in great plenty abounding: and are found to grow eſpecially on the weſt ſide of the River, which is the prime commodity of the inhabitants both of the *City* and *Province*. The *weights* and *meaſures* here are found to accord with *Spiers*, to which I refer the inquirer.

CHAP. CLXXXVIII.

Of Spiers, *and the Trade thereof.*

Spiers, and the Trade thereof. SPIERS is half a mile from the *Rhine*, ſeated in a plain on the weſt ſide of the ſaid River, having more antiquity than beauty; and yet more beauty than *Trade*. Here the *Imperial Chamber* is held, in which Court the differences of the *Empire* are judged, and the *Electors* themſelves may be called hither to tryal of law. The *weights* and *meaſures* are theſe: Firſt for the *weights* of this place, the common is the *pound* of 16 *ounces*, or 32 *loots*, of which is made two ſeveral *quintals*, one of 100 pound, another of 120 pound; and the 100 pound here, is in *London* 111 pound; and the 100 pound of *London*, is about 88 pound here of 32 *loots per pound*.

Weights of *Spiers.*

Meaſures of *Spiers.* The *meaſure* of length uſed is the *Ell*, which is in *London* ( ) inches.

CHAP.

Chap. CLXXXIX.

Of Heidelberg, *and the Trade thereof.*

THe City of *Heidelberg* is ſeated in a plain invironed on three parts with high mountains, the fourth part open, and beholding the River; from which it is a mile diſtant, and to which it conveyeth all *commodities* by a ſmall River that runs by the walls thereof. This is an *Univerſity*, and the chief ſeat of the *Palſgraves*, and hath not been much famouſed for the *trade* thereof, the *weights* and *meaſures* here in uſe are theſe. *Heidelberg* and the Trade thereof.

The *weight* common in uſe here is the *pound* of 16 *ounces*, of which is made three ſeveral hundreds or *quintars*, the firſt of 100 *pound* for fine goods, the ſecond of 120 *pound* for groſs goods, and the third of 132 *pound* for proviſion of food, as *Butter*, *Fleſh*, &c. The 100 *pound* hath been found to make in *London* 108 *pound*, and the 100 ſuttle makes then here about 92 in 93 *pound*. Weights of *Heidelberg*.

The *meaſure* of length is an *Ell*, which makes in *London* ( ) inches. Meaſures of *Heidelberg*.

Chap. CXC.

Of Noremberg, *and the Trade thereof.*

NOREMBERG is ſeated in a barren ſoil, yet this defect is ſupplyed by the induſtry of the inhabitants. It is abſolute and of it ſelf, and accounted one of the *Imperial Cities* of the *Empire*, and the richeſt of all the reſt: the inhabitants by their ſubtle inventions in *Manual works*, and *cunning Arts*, with the encouragement they daily give to *Artſmen*, draw thereby the riches of other Countreys to them. Every child though but ſeven or eight years old, is here put to work, and is enabled thereby to get his own livelihood; and by this means is all *Europe* filled with the *trivial commodities* of this Town, known by the name of *Noremberg ware*, which makes the City rich, ſtrong and powerful: their *trade* is not great otherwiſe, and the *weights* and *meaſures* in uſe are theſe. *Noremberg* and the Trade thereof.

There is here but one *pound* in uſe, as in *Spiers*, of which is alſo compoſed two ſeveral *quintars* agreeing with it, and as there I mentioned, with *London*. Weights of *Noremberg*.

Their *meaſure* of length is the *Ell*, both for *Linen* and *Woollen*, contrary to the cuſtom of moſt Cities of *Germany*, the 100 *ells* whereof have been found to make in *London* 63 *ells*, and the 100 *yards* of *London* to have made here 138 *ells*. Meaſures of *Noremberg*.

The place is famous alſo for the great *Exchanges* that are practiſed therein, which I have at large handled in Chapter 298, with all circumſtances thereto belonging. Exchanges of *Noremberg*.

Chap. CXCI.

Of Frankfort, *and the Trade thereof.*

FRANKFORT is a free City of the *Empire*, famous for the common Aſſemblies here of the *Electors* for the choice of the *Emperour*, and for their two *annual Fairs*, as alſo for many *Parliaments of the Empire* held here. It is ſeated upon the *Mane*, which runneth through the ſame, dividing the City into two parts, which is united by a goodly Bridge. It is ſtrongly incompaſſed with a double wall, and is ſeated in a large plain, the ſtreets narrow, and the houſes built of Timber and Clay: here is in this town *Sanctuary* for *Bankrupts* for the ſpace of fourteen days, which is never without ſome gueſts and company, from ſome one adjoining City or other. And if in thoſe fourteen days they cannot compound or eſcape, then by all wiles they will get out of the priviledges thereof, and entring in again, begin their fourteen days over again; and thus are found to do for ſix months, or a year together. There is found in their *Marts* or *Fairs*, a great *trade* and concourſe of *Merchants*, but it is principally *famous for Books*, which from all parts of *Europe* are brought hither, printed and diſperſed hence, the town conſiſting much upon printing, and other *manual Arts*. The *weights* and the *meaſures* in uſe are. *Frankfort* and the trade thereof.

The weight of this place is the pound of 16 *ounces*, of which is made three ſeveral hundreds or *quintals*, which agree with that of *Heidelberg* before mentioned; and as that alſo with *London*, *Lipſick*, *Friburg*, *Ulme*, *Iffan*, *Iſuff*, *Baſle*, *Coſtute* and *Domſtetter*, holding alſo in each of the ſaid towns, the ſaid concordancy, therefore here need no further repetition. Weights of *Frankfort*.

Measures of *Frankfort.*

Frankfort is found to have two ſeveral *meaſures* for *length*, the *Woollen* and the *Linen Ell*, differing about 2 *per cent.* ſo that the 100 *Ells* for *Linen* here, gives in *London* 48 *Ells*, and the 100 *Ells* in *Woollen* gives about 49 *Ells London*: and the 100 *Yards* of *London* renders here of *Linen* 169 *Ells*, and of *Woollen* 168 ¼ *incirca.*

Exchanges of *Frankfort.*

The *Exchanges* here practiſed are great, which I have handled in the Chapter 298 at large with all due circumſtances.

Helvetia.

The ſixth *Province* is *Helvetia*, wherein are contained the thirteen *Cantons* of the *warlike Switſers*, preſerving their liberties by their valour, notwithſtanding their potent neighbours. The chief of their Cities is *Zurick*, 2 *Baſil*, an *Univerſity*, 3 *Conſtance*, famous for the *Council* here held in *Anno* 1414. 4 *Berne*, 5 *Upbaden*, the ordinary place for the common aſſembly of the ſaid *Cantons*, 6 *Lucern*, and others, and of the *trade* of the principal of theſe, a word in paſſing.

Chap. CXCII.

Of Zurick, *and the Trade thereof.*

Zurick and the trade thereof.

ZURICK is ſeated on the Lake *Zeuriſca*, which divideth the ſame into two parts, which again is united by three fair *Bridges*, the middlemoſt ſerving as a meeting place for *Merchants*: which Lake runneth into the Brook *Limachus*, which paſſeth to *Baden*, and ſo into the *Rhyne*, carrying Boats, by which commodities are tranſportable, the *weights* and *meaſures* in uſe are.

Weights of *Zurick.*

The *Moneys current* in the *Switſers Cantons*, I ſhall note in the place of the *Coins* of the *Empire*: the *weight* then here is, the *pound* of 16 *ounces*, of which is made the 100 *pound*, and the 120 *pound*, and it is found that the 100 *pound* ſuttle of *London* turns here 93 ½ *pound.*

Meaſures of *Zurick.*

The meaſure of length is here an *Ell*, the 100 whereof renders in *London* 52 Ells, or thereabouts.

Chap. CXCIII.

Of Baſil, *and the Trade thereof.*

Baſil and the Trade thereof.

BASIL lyeth upon the River of *Rhyne*, which divideth it into the leſſer and the greater *Baſil*: it was once an *Imperial City*, but now is joyned to the *Cantons* of *Switſerland.* It is a famous *Univerſity*, and much frequented by Students, the benefit of the *Rhyne* running hence through *Germany*, communicates the commodities of this City to all other ſeated thereupon.

Weights of *Baſil.*

Baſil is found in *weights* to have but one pound, equal with *Frankfort* and *Heidelberg*, of which is compoſed three ſeveral *Quintars*, one of 100 *pound*, another of 120 *l.* and the third of 132 *pound*, and agrees with *London*, as you ſhall find in *Heidelberg* and *Frankfort* aforementioned.

Meaſures of *Baſil.*

The *Meaſure* of *length* of *Baſil* is the *Ell* for *Linen* and *Woollen*, the 100 *Ells* whereof render in *London* 48 *Ells*, and the 100 *Yards* of *London* hath been obſerved to give here 167 ¼ *Ells.*

Valeſia.

The ſeventh *Province* is *Valeſia*, ſeated wholly amongſt the *Alps*. *Sittin* is the only walled Town of this *Province.*

Boetia.

Boetia is the eighth, in which is *Chur* the *Metropolis* of the *Griſons*, and here is the *Valtoline* taken by the *Spaniards* 1622.

Suevia.

Suevia is the ninth, wherein is found the Cities of *Ulm*, 2 *Auſburg*, 3 *Norlinghen*, 4 *Ravenſperge*, and others, of ſome of which, as moſt notable, a word.

Chap. CXCIV.

Of Ausburg *and the trade thereof.*

Ausburg and the Trade thereof.

AUSBURG is a free City of the *Empire*, governed by a Senate of Citizens: it is seated upon the Northern mouth of the *Alpes*, in a fruitful plain of *Corn* and *Pastures*, it is strong and well fortified, and beautified with many houses of free stone of six or seven stories high. In this City lived those *famous Merchants* of the family of *Fuggers*, who have built here many publick buildings, and many private, which at a reasonable rate are let to the poorer Inhabitants. Here is also a magnificent building for the meeting of *Merchants*, in manner of our *Royal Exchange*, called commonly the *Berl*. There are two small Rivers which run through the Suburbs, which are commodious for transportation of *Corn* and *Wines*, which this Countrey of *Schwaben* or *Suevia* yieldeth in great quantity. This City is also *famous for the Confession here made of their Faith by the Protestant Princes, and delivered the Emperor* in *Anno* ( ).

Weights of *Ausburg*.

The *weight* of *Ausburg* is the *pound* of 16 *ounces*, the 100 *pound* being the *Quintar*, makes in *London* 109 *pound*, and this agrees with *Munchen*, *Wesel*, *Norlinghen*, and some others of *Germany*.

Measures of *Ausburg*.

The *measure* of length is here the *Ell*, found twofold, one for *Woollen*, and the other for *Linen* and *Silk*, which because it very neerly agreeth with *Frankfort*, of which I have made mention before, I pass the same over.

Bavaria.

Bavaria is the tenth *Province*, the chief Towns are *Munchen* on the River *Aser*, and the *Dukes seat*, 2 *Ingolstat*, an *University*, 3 *Ratisbona*, 4 *Passave*, 5 *Salsburgh*, and many other great Cities.

Northgoia.

Northgoia, or the *Upper Palatinate* is the eleventh, and belongeth totally to the *Palatines* of the *Rhyne*, the chief Towns are *Amberg*, whose *Silver Mines* yield yearly 60 thousand Crowns rent to the *Princes Coffers*. 2 *Neuberg* and others.

Austria.

Austria is the 12, wherein is found the famous Cities of *Vienna*, seated on *Danubius*, one of the most beautiful Towns of *Germany*; and walled, as stories say, with the moneys that *Leopold* the *Duke* had for *King Richard the first his Ransom*, being by him taken in his return through *Palestine*. 2 *Gratse*, from whence the present *Emperors* have their name. 3 *Santo vitti* the *Metropolis* of *Carinthia*. 4 *Newark* the chief of *Carniolo*, and in *Tirolis* is found the City of *Inspurg*, *Tirol*, *Bolson*, and *Trent*, famous for the *Council* here held, and here concluded after 40 years lingring, and politick delays.

Gratse.

Chap. CXCV.

Of Vienna, *and the trade thereof.*

Vienna and the Trade thereof.

VIENNA is at present the seat of the *German Emperors*, and is now the Bulwark of this Countrey against the incursions of the *Turks*, who have more than once in vain attempted it; on the North side runneth the River of *Danow*, which here divideth it self into three arms, incompassing a good space of ground, and then meeting again; and all this is again united by three stone Bridges, one containing 29 arches, another 57 arches, and the third 15 arches, each arch being 60 foot asunder. Here are many *Merchants* of great quality, that have their Factors in *Venetia*, *Florence*, and other parts of *Italy*, to supply them with the *Fabricks of Silks* made there, such as are *Sattins*, *Damasks*, *Taffeta*, *Velvets*, *Cloth of Gold*, and such like.

Weights of *Vienna*.

The *weight* in use here is the pound, which is in some commodities divided into 32 *Loots*, in some into 128 *Quints*, and in some unto 512 fenning, of which pound the *Quintar* is made, which is 100 pound, which doth render in *London* about 123 pound *incirca*, and therewith is also found *Idra* and *Erford* to agree, the 100 pound of *London* making here 81 ½ pound.

Measures of *Vienna*.

Their *measure* for length is two, one in *linen*, and the other in *woollen*: the 100 *Yards* in *London* make here in *linen* 103 *Ells*, and in *Cloth* and *Silk* 113 *Ells*.

Exchanges of *Vienna*.

There is here, as being the *Court of the Emperor*, a great *Exchange* in use, and they are found to account and *Exchange* by *Rix Dollers* of 8 *s. Flemish*, and by *Ducats of Gold* of 12 *s. Flemish*.

Bohemia.

The *Kingdom* of *Bohemia* is the thirteenth, wherein is accounted about 780 Cities, walled Towns and Castles, the chief whereof is *Prague*, the *Metropolis* of this Kingdom, 2 *Eger*, 3 *Budies*, 4 *Melmuke*, *Pilsen*, and others, and in this Tract is found *Preslau* the chief City of *Silesia*, also *Gorlitso* the chief City of *Lusatia*, and *Brin*, and *Olmuts* the chief of *Moravia*; but the trade of *Bohemia* I will comprise under the title of *Prague* here following, as being the *Metropolis* thereof.

Preslau. *Gorlitse*. *Olmuts*.

Chap.

CHAP. CXCVI.

Of Prague, *and the trade thereof.*

Prague and the Trade thereof.

THe City of *Prague* includeth three Towns, as new *Prague*, old *Prague*, and a City inhabited by *Jews*, incompaſſed with one wall neither ſtrong nor beautiful: the River *Molda* doth run through the ſame, but is not navigable, nor commodious for carriage or tranſportation of *Merchandize*, to which the Inhabitants are not much addicted, *Corn* and *Wine* being the prime commodities the Countrey affordeth, and timber abundance, of which the walls of their houſes are for the moſt part made; and that in whole pieces as the ſame grow, and not ſo much as the bark thereof taken away.

Weight of *Prague*, and of *Bohemia*.

The *weight* of *Prague* is the *pound* of 16 *ounces*: the 100 *l.* ſuttle of *London* hath made here about 83 *pound*, *Paſau* and *Regenborge* agreeing alſo therewith, as doth alſo the moſt part of this Countrey.

Meaſures of *Prague* and of *Bohemia*.

Their *meaſure* is the *Ell*, of which they have two, one in *Linen*, and the other in *Cloth* and *Silk*; the 100 *yards* of *London* hath made in *Linen* 148 *Ells*, and in *woollen* 160 *Ells*.

Vide coins current in *Bohemia*.

Brandenburg.

Brandenburg is the fourteenth, wherein is reckoned 50 Cities, and 64 walled Towns, the chief of which is *Brandenburg*, then *Frankefort* for diſtinction called upon *Oder*, next *Berlin*, the reſidence of the *Marqueſs*, and *Havelburg* ſeated upon *Havel*, and many others of conſequence, whereof little is come to my obſervation, therefore I will in ſilence paſs them over.

Pomerania. *Wallen*.

Pomerania is the fifteenth *Province*, wherein is found *Statin* the reſidence of the *Prince*, and *Metropolis* of this Countrey, then *Wallen* once the famous *Mart-town* of all theſe Countreys, the *Ruſſians*, *Danes*, *Saxons*, and *Vandals*, had here their particular ſtreets of abode for *Commerce* and *Trade*, but ruin'd by war, the *trade* was removed to *Lubeck*, where yet in ſome meaſure it is found to continue ſtill.

Meklinburg

Meklinburg is the 16 *Province*, wherein is found the Cities of *Malchau*, then *Sternberg*, next *Wiſmar*, and ſome others.

Saxony.

Saxony is the ſeventeenth *Province*, wherein is found to be many Cities of note; the principal is firſt *Erford*, one of the faireſt in *Germany*, 2 *Irne*, an *Univerſity* for Phyſicians, 3 *Smalcald* famous for the *Proteſtant league* here made, 4 *Dreſden*, ſeated on the *Albis*, and the *Dukes Magazine* for *war* and Arms, for 30000 Horſe and Foot ever in readineſs at a days warning. 5 *Lipſick*, an *Univerſity*, which yearly doth yield the *Duke* for *cuſtom of Beer*, *drunk*, *and tranſported* 20000 *pound ſterling*. 6 *Wittenberg* an *Univerſity*, and the chief ſeat of the *Elector* of *Saxony*, and 7 *Maidenberg*, where it is ſaid *Luther* ſtudied Divinity. Of ſome of theſe a word.

CHAP. CXCVII.

Of Lipſick, *and the trade thereof.*

Lipſick and the Trade thereof.

LIPSICK is ſeated in a plain of moſt fruitful Corn-ground, the ſtreets fair, and the chief houſes built of free-ſtone of roofs high: it is accounted alſo an *Univerſity*, but found to be of no great note, by reaſon of the neighbourhood of *Wittenberg*: they have for ſome treſpaſs loſt thoſe great priviledges that they formerly enjoyed, and therefore their trade is not accounted great, they may now neither fortifie their town, nor wind a horn in their night watches, as other Cities in *Germany* do, nor yet uſe *Red Wax* in their publick Seals or Contracts, which are all of them accounted in *Germany ſigns of freedom*. The *weights* and *meaſures* in uſe are theſe:

Weight of *Lipſick*.

The *weight* is the pound, of which is made three *Quintars*, one of 100 pound, another of 120 pound, and a third of 132 pound. *Vide* more hereof in *Frankfort* and *Heidelberg*, with which it is found to accord.

Meaſures of *Lipſick*.

Lipſick hath two *meaſures*, one for *woollen*, and the other for *linen*, 14 *per cent.* difference: For the 100 *yards* of *London* doth make in *woollen commodities* 160 *Ells*, and in *linen* 140 *Ells*.

Accounts and Exchange of *Lipſick*.

The *Merchants* here account by *Marks* of 32 *groſs*, and the *groſs* being 12 *heller*; but they exchange by *Florins* of *Breſlow*, 30 to have *poſito* in *Noremberg* 32 *Florins*, and in *Vienna* 34 *Florins*.

CHAP.

Chap. CXCVIII.

Of Wittenberg, *and the Trade thereof.*

Wittenberg, and the trade thereof.

WITTENBERG is seated on a plain sandy ground, accounted an *University*, wherein they *proverbially* say, a man shall meet nothing but *Whores*, *Scholars*, and *Swine*, which shews that the inhabitants have little *Trade*, as living for the most part by the Students, and peradventure by the flesh of *Swine* and *Women*; but by what *weight* and *measure* the same is proportioned to them, I am to seek, therefore refer the same to the next Merchant that shall have occasion to make his observation thereupon.

Chap. CXCIX.

Of Dresden, *and the Trade thereof.*

Dresden, and the trade of *Saxony*.

DRESDEN is a fair town and strongly fortified, in which the *Elector of Saxony* keeps his court; it is famous for the magnificent *Stables* and *Armories* which the *Duke* keeps here in a continual readiness: the River of *Elve* divides the town into two parts, the new and the old, which is very strong both by Art and Nature, and accounted the strongest modern City in *Germany*, the inhabitants are much addicted to *Trade*, and the river doth much further their endeavours; but Nature affording them a rich soyl, takes away much of their edge, for it is ever found that the barren soyl affords to the inhabitants the greatest incouragement. Their *weights* and *measures* are,

Weights of *Saxony*.

Dresden, *Misen*, and all *Saxony* is found to have three *weights*, and the 100 pound of *London* made of *Zigostatica*, or the *Princes weight*, 96 pound of 16 *ounces* made 92 pound of *Merchants weights* of 16 *ounces*, and 144 pound of the *common weight* of 12 *ounces*.

Measures of *Saxony*.

Their *measures* of length is two, agreeing with *Lipsick* above mentioned, on which I need not further to insist.

Brunswick.

Brunsw ick is the eighteenth *Province*, wherein is *Brunswick* the principal City; secondly, *Wolfinbolt*, where the *Duke* commonly resideth; thirdly, *Alberstade*, then *Lunenburg*, and some other of less note.

Chap. CC.

Of Brunswick, *and the Trade thereof.*

Brunswick, and the trade thereof.

BRUNSWIC K comprehends in one five several Cities, and is a *free Imperial town*, strongly fortified in some places with two, and in some places with three walls, and incompassed with the River of *Ancor*: the Inhabitants are found addicted to *Trade* in the morning, but their intemperance at night takes away the thought thereof: they are great Husband-men, the earth answering their labours, which yields them plenty of *Corn*, both for themselves, and their neighbours wants, the earth yielding them rich reward to their labours, and their afternoons hours spent in good fellowship, makes me imagine there may be some *Trade* amongst them; which in particular I permit the reader in silence to conceive.

Chap. CCI.

Of Lunenburg, *and the Trade thereof.*

Lunenburg, and the trade thereof.

LUNENBURG is a free imperial City, over which the *Duke* of *Lunenburg* challengeth a superiority: it is found to be fairly built of Brick, and well and strongly fortified for its safeguard and defence, with deep Ditches, and thick Mud Walls. It is most famous for the natural fountain of *Salt* here found, over which is built a spacious house, that contains 52 Rooms, and every room hath eight several Caldrons of Lead, wherein is boiled eight tuns of *Salt* daily, the profit whereof is divided into three several parts: one part to the City, one to the *Duke* of *Lunenburg*, and another to a Monastery, and some other adjoyning *Earls*: their Trade is not otherwise of very great consequence.

Salt Fountain in *Lunenburg*.

Hassia.

The nineteenth *Province* is *Hassia*, wherein is found the Cities of *Dormstade*, then *Marburg* an *University*, and some others.

Veteravia

Veteravia. *Veteravia* is the twentieth *Province*, wherein is the Cities of *Friburg*, then *Hanau*, next *Dullinburg*, *Naſſau*, *Catzenbogen*, and ſome others of leſſer note.

CHAP. CCII.

Of Friburg, *and the Trade thereof.*

Friburg, and the trade thereof.

FRIBURG is of round form, invironed altogether with high mountains, having within it many vaults and caves to go under ground, through which the Citizens enter and go out of the City by night, to work in the *Silver Mines* found in thoſe adjoyning hills, and at certain hours are called back by the ſound of a Bell: their work is for the moſt part by night, and their reſt is by day, and their reſidence is noted to be more under ground than above in their houſes: the profits thereof belong in half to the Citizens, and half to the *Elector*, to whom the Countrey appertaineth.

Silver Mines in *Friburg*.

Weights of *Friburg*.

The *weight* in uſe in *Friburg* is the pound, of which is made three ſeveral *quintars*, one of 100 pound, ſecond of 120 pound, third of 132 pound, agreeing with *Frankfort* and *Heidelberg*, and *Lipſick*; as before.

Meaſures of *Friburg*.

The long *Meaſure* is the *Ell*, which is ( ) inches *London*.

In this tract is alſo comprehended the *three Imperial Cities* of *Stoad*, *Hamburg*, and *Lubeck*; which acknowledging no *Sovereign*, being free and *Hans-towns*, I ſhall here touch, and firſt of *Stoade*.

CHAP. CCIII.

Of Stoade, *and the Trade thereof.*

Stoad, and the Trade thereof.

STOADE is an ancient City, and one of the *free Cities* of the *Empire*, and one of thoſe Sea Towns which from the priviledge of traffick with their neighbours are called *Hans-towns*: it is commodiouſly ſeated for traffick upon the River *Elve*, in which ſtream they maintain certain Buoys to guid the entring Ships: *the Engliſh Merchant Adventurers* had for a while here their reſidence, forced thereto by the diſcourteous uſage of the *Hamburgers*; and before their arrival this Town was ſo poor, that they ſold the priviledge of coining of moneys, and ſome other ſuch rights to *Hamburg*, by whoſe company they grew rich, not without the envy and impoveriſhment of the *Hamburgers*, who often attempted, though in vain, by Naval forces to forbid the arrival of the *Engliſh* at *Stoade*, whom as they had grieved, having their ſeat with them, as well by exactions as prohibiting them the free exerciſe of their religion: ſo then having ſeen and ſmarted for their errour, they never left, till partly by fair means, and partly by threats, they laboured their return, which afterward was performed, and where to this day it is found they hold their principal reſidence and Court. The preſent trade of *Stoade* is but ſmall, depending much upon the priviledge that they have in pre-emption and choice of all the *Rheniſh Wines* paſſing by their City.

Coins of *Stoad*.

They keep their accounts by *pounds*, *ſhillings* and *pence*, but they have *Graſhes*, *Ortals*, and *Dollars*, as I ſhall ſhew hereafter. Their *Coins current* are theſe.

1 *Stiver* of their money here and in *Hamburg* is two pence.

32 *Stivers* makes a *Dollar*, which is 5 ſhillings 4 pence there.

4 *Stivers* which is 8 pence, makes a *Spaniſh Rial* of 6 pence ſterling.

1 *Rix Dollar* is worth 33 *Stivers*, and is 4 ſhillings 4 pence ſterling, or more.

1 *Mark* is 16 *ſtivers*, which is two ſhillings 8 pence Flemiſh.

Weights in *Stoad*.

7 ½ *marks* is 20 ſhillings. I ſay 20 ſhillings Flemiſh of that money.

Meaſures in *Stoad*.

Their *weight* is the *pound* of 16 *ounces*, 100 *pound* is their *quintar*, which hath made in *London* 107, and ſome have obſerved 109 *pound*.

Their *meaſure* is the *Ell*, as in *Hamburg* following.

CHAP.

Chap. CCIV.

Of Hamburg *and the Trade thereof.*

Hamburg, and the Trade thereof.

HAMBURG is a *free City* of the *Empire*, and one of them which enjoy the priviledg of a *Hans-town*, and for the building and populouſneſs much to be praiſed: the *Senate-houſe* is a beautiful Fabrick, and the *Exchange*, where *Merchants* do meet together, is likewiſe a pleaſant place. The haven is guarded and ſhut up with an *Iron Chain*, the City it ſelf compaſſed with a deep ditch, and on the Eaſt and North ſides with a double ditch and wall. Water is conveyed into the ſame from a hill diſtant ſome miles off; it is ſeated on a large plain, and ſandy ſoyl, and adorned with *nine Churches*, and ſix gates; on the South ſide it is waſhed with the River *Elve*, which alſo putteth a branch into the town; but on the north-eaſt the river *Alſter* runneth by towards *Stoade*, from which it is five miles diſtant, and falleth into the *Elve*, the ſtreets in general are narrow; excepting one, which hath the name of *Broad-ſtreet*, and their building is all of Brick; and all the beauty of their houſes is in the firſt entrance, which as in all the other Sea-bordering Cities, lying from theſe parts towards *Flanders*, have for the moſt part broad and fair gates into a large hall, the lower part whereof on both ſides is uſed for a ware-houſe, and in the upper part, lying to the view of the door their chief houſhold-ſtuff is placed, and eſpecially their veſſels of *Engliſh Pewter*, which being kept bright, make a glittering ſhew to them that paſs by, ſo that their houſes promiſe more beauty outwardly than they have inwardly. The preſent *Trade* of this City is great, principally by reaſon of the reſidence of the *Engliſh Merchants*, and ſome quantity of ſhipping of reaſonable burthen is found belonging to the Citizens.

Weights of *Hamburg*.

The *weight* of *Hamburg* is the pound, of which is made the 120 pound, their *quintar* divided into three denominations, the firſt of 12 *ſtone*, of 10 pound to the ſtone, 300 pound thereof to the *Skip pound*, which is the ſecond, and 20 *Liſpond* of 15 pound to the ſaid 300 pound, which is the third; ſo that it may be more properly ſaid to be two *quintars*, one of 120 pound, another of 300 pound.

Meaſure of *Hamburg*.

Their *meaſure* of length is an *Ell*, wherewith they meaſure both *Linen*, *Woollen*, and *Silk*, the 100 whereof hath been found to make in *London* about 48 ½ *ells* for *Linen*, and the 100 yards of *London* hath been found to yield here about 162 or 163 yards, agreeing with *Emden* and *Breme* before mentioned.

Exchange in *Hamburg*.

The *Merchants* here are found to exchange for *London* by the *pound ſterling*, and for all other places upon the *Rix Dollar*, of 54 *s. Lapiſto*, or 54 *ſtivers*.

Dollar.

A *Dollar* is here noted to be worth *three whitpence*, one *whitpenny* to be 18 *ſhillings*, one *ſhilling* to be 12 *pence*, and one *penny* two *hellers*.

Of Corn.

Corn is here meaſured by the *Schepel*, ninety making a *Laſt*, and 83 *Schepels* making a Laſt of Corn in *Amſterdam*, or 10 *quarters Engliſh*.

Chap. CCV.

Of Lubeck, *and the Trade thereof.*

Lubeck, and the Trade thereof.

LUBECK is an *Imperial* and *free City*, and one of thoſe that are accounted *Hans-towns*; it is ſeated on the top of a fair and ſpacious Hill, upon the very crown whereof is a beautiful Church, from whence leadeth ſtreets to all the gates of the City. It is incompaſſed with a double wall, one of Brick, and narrow, the other of earth and broad: In ſome parts there is alſo deep ditches where ſhips of 1000 tuns are brought up to winter from *Tremuren* the maritime port of this City, ſeated on the *Baltick Sea*, a mile diſtant from this town, the buildings hereof are very beautiful of Brick, having many pleaſant walks without the walls. The government of this town is much commended for their neatneſs, pleaſant gardens, courteous carriage to ſtrangers, civility of manners, and ſtrict execution of juſtice. Their water is conveyed hither by pipes; and Brewers, that are the men who moſt uſe it, are conſtrained to live together in one ſtreet, and have each of them a cock of water in his own houſe: alſo all the poor inhabitants are conſtrained to live in a ſtreet by themſelves, where they are ſet on work, and provided for. This City is adorned with ten Churches, one whereof being a decayed Monaſtery, they have converted to an *Armory* of all *Ammunitions for war*. S. *Maries* the *Cathedral Church*, being the principal, and ſeated, as I ſaid before, on the very ſummit of this hill, whereon the City ſtandeth.

Beer of *Lubeck* famous.

The *trade* of this City at preſent is great, partly by the induſtry of the inhabitants, and partly by reaſon of the commodious ſituation of the place, and the neighbourhood of the

Baltick ſea: the place of it ſelf is famous for the *Beer* made, and hence tranſported into other regions, and by ſome uſed medicinally, for bruiſes in the body, and ſuch like accidents, though by them in uſe commonly both for their ordinary drink, and food and rayment.

Weights of *Lubeck*. The *common weight* of *Lubeck* is a *pound*, of which is made a *Centiner* and a *Skip-pound*: for 112 pound is the *centiner* or *quintar*; the *ſtone* 10 pound, and 32 *ſtone* to the *Skip-pound*, which is 320 pound, and the 20 *Liſpound* of 16 pound mark is alſo accounted for a *Skip-pound*, which is in *London* ( ) pounds.

Meaſures of *Lubeck*. The *meaſure* of length of *Lubeck* is the *Ell*, 120 *ells* whereof makes in *London* 60 *ells*, and the 100 *yards London* hath made here 160 *ells circa*.

Of Corn. In *Lubeck* Corn is meaſured by the Laſt, 96 *Schepels* making a *Laſt*, which is 10 ¼ *quarters* of *London*, and 85 *Schepels* is found to make a *Laſt* in *Amſterdam*.

Laſts 7 of 18 *Barrels* in *Lubeck* is found to make 100 *Sacks* of *Salt*, being 122 ſmall *Barrels* for the 100 *Sacks* at *Armuiden* in *Zeland*, which is found to be 7 ½ *Laſts* of 18 *Barrels* of *Salt* in *London*, but accounted by the weight in *London* to make 11 ½ weyes, and it is accounted 40 *Buſhels* to a Wey, water meaſure of ten gallons.

Of Beer. *Beer* is here ſold by the *Barrel*, which is 50 *Stoops* of *Antwerp*, and every *Stoop* hath been obſerved to hold about 7 pints of *Beer* meaſure in *England*, which is about 44 *Gallons*.

Chap. CCVI.

Of the Coins current in general of Germany.

Coins current in *Germany*. COnſidering the priviledge of coyning of moneys granted by the *Emperours* of *Germany* to divers Cities that are *Imperial*, and to ſundry free *Princes* that are comprehended within this *Empire*, it will prove an impoſſible labour to my confeſſed ignorance, in particular to ſet down all the coyns found current therein, beſides which the ſundry accidents of war, neceſſities, Trade, or the like, inforceth an uncertainty in all certain rules and Edicts publiſhed and agreed upon for an uniform value to be conveyed in all moneys ſtamped for current, through all this *Emprire*; yet becauſe I would not omit what I have in this point gathered, I will here inſert the ſame, and leave the truth to tryal and experience: And before I enter upon this particular of *Coins*, it will not be amiſs to ſee in what nature accounts are kept in this countrey.

Accounts in *Germany*. Firſt then, I find their accounts are kept by three principal denominations, partly conſiſting of *imaginary Coins*: he firſt whereof is by *Florins* and *Crutchers*, whereof ſixty is accounted to a *Florin*: the ſecond is by *florins*, *batches*, and *crutchers*, the *Florin* being accounted for 15 *batches*, and the *batch* for 4 *crutchers*, the third is by *florins*, *ſold.* and *deniers*, 12 *deniers* being a *ſoldo*, and 20 *ſoldoes* a *florin*, the *florin* may be valued at 3 *ſhillings* 4 *pence ſterling*, or 33 *ſhillings* 4 *pence* tarine, and the *batch* at 2 *ſhillings ſterling*; and in payments of *Merchandiſe*, note that a *florin* is accounted for a common ſilver *guilden*, of which there is no ſuch *Coin* found, being meerly *imaginary*, as is the ſame *Coin* of *marks of Collen* and *Lubeck*, likewiſe *imaginary*, or at leaſt not now coined, nor in uſe.

Coins in *Stoad*, *Hamburg*, and *Lubeck*. Now for the *current Coins* obſerve, that firſt in *Stoad*, *Hamburg*, and *Lubeck* before named, the gold *Rheniſh guilden* was worth, when theſe notes were taken, 28 ⅝ *ſilver miſen groſs*, or worth 36 ½ *Lubeck ſhillings*, and the *Imperial dollar* was worth 33 *Lubeck ſhillings*.

A common ſilver *guilden* was worth 28 *Lubeck ſhillings*.

A *French Crown* of gold was worth 44 *Lubeck ſhillings*.

An *Engliſh Angel* was worth two *dollars* and *a quarter* and 2 *Lubeck ſhillings*; or to ſay otherwiſe, it was worth 12 *Flemiſh ſhillings* and 4 *Lubeck ſhillings*.

Lubeck s. 7 ½ made an *Engliſh ſhilling ſterl.*

Lubeck s. 6 made a *Flemiſh ſhilling*, and likewiſe *a ſhilling* of *Hamburg*.

In *Hamburg* they coin a piece of Gold called a *Portegue*, which is worth 4 *pound* and 8 *ſhillings of Hamburg*, or 33 *marks* of *Lubeck*. Again,

Coins current in *Embden*. At *Embden*, upon the confines of the *Empire* and the *Low Countreys*, a *ſilver guilden of Emden* was worth 20 *ſtivers*, an *imperial dollar* 45 *ſtivers*, which ſince I underſtand is worth 48 *ſtivers*, a *dollar* was worth 30 *ſtivers*, a *French Crown* was worth 3 *Flemiſh guild.* and 6 *ſtivers*, and now 6 *ſtivers* as alſo 6 *Lubeck ſhillings* make one *ſhilling Flemiſh*, where by the way it is to be noted, that *Princes* and Cities do *coin gold* and *ſilver guildens*, which are found often in their value to differ from the *Imperial guildens*. Again,

Coins current in *Breme*, *Oldenburg*, &c. At *Breme*, *Oldenburg*, and in thoſe parts, they have *current coins* called *groats*, and ſmall pieces ſtamped, called *coptacks*, and a *dollar* was there worth 4 ½ *copſtacks* or 55 *groats*, a *French Crown* was worth 6 *copſtacks*, and one *copſtack* 10 *ſtivers* or 12 *groats*, and this *groat* was worth

worth a little more than an *Engliſh penny*, a *ſeſling* was worth half a *Lubeck ſhilling*, and they have here half *ſeſlings*.

At *Brunſwick*, a *doller* was 36 *mariagroſs*, which are of equal weight with 24 *ſilver miſen groſs*, alſo 9 *mariagroſs* make 8 *Lubeck s.* the ſame *doller* was worth 18 *ſpitzgroſſen*, whereof each was worth two *maria groſſe*. Coins current in *Brunſwick*.

At *Magdenburg*, *Lipſick*, *Miſen* and in all the *Electorate of Saxony*, and in the neighbouring territories to the confines of *Bohemia*, a *doller* was worth 24 *ſilver groſſen*, which are the ſame as 18 *Spitzgroſſen*, or 36 *maria groſſen*. Coins current in *Magdenburg*, *Miſen*, *Lipſick*, &c.

A *Rhemiſh Gold Guilden* was worth 27 *Silver groſs* and the *Philip Doller* was of the ſame value.

A *common Silver Guilden* was eſteemed at 21 *Silver groſs*.

A *French Crown* at 33 *Silver groſs*.

A *Spaniſh Piſtolet* at 32 *Silver groſs*.

A *half Milres* at 36 *Sil. groſs*. the *Hungarian Ducate* at 3 *ounces*.

A ſhort and long *cruſado* at 35 *Silv. groſs*.

A *Roſenoble* at 3 ½ *Dollers*, the *Engliſh Angel* at 2 ¼ *Doller*; the *Silver groſs* was worth more then 2 *pence*, *and about* 2 ¼ *pence ſterl*.

And for the ſmall Coins, a groſs was worth 4 *driers*, and 1 *drier* 2 *drihellers*, and 1 *drihellers* was worth a *pfening* and half, and 12 *pfening* made a *groſs*, and two *ſchwerd groſſen* made one *Schneberger*.

In general through all the upper parts of *Germany*, a *Doller* was eſteemed at 18 *batſen*, a *ſilver guilden* at 15, a *Philips Doller* at 20, a *french crown* at 24 ½, a *gold crown of Italy* at 24, a ſilver *Itolen crown* at 22 ½ *batſen*, a *Rheniſh gold guilden* through higher *Germany* was worth 27 *ſilver miſen groſs*, a *ſilver guilden* there as in *Saxony* at 21 groſs. the *batſen* may be accounted 3 *pence Engliſh*, and 4 *cretzers* makes a *bats*, 4 *pfeming* make a *cretzer*, and three *eretzers* make a *zwelver*, and 20 *zwelvers* make 15 *batſen*, which is a *common ſilver guilden*. Coins current through the upper parts of *Germany*.

But I have noted before how ſubject theſe Coins are to be hoiſed in common payment, which proceeds through divers and ſundry occaſions, and this being none of the leaſt, that Merchant foreigners do carry out the Coins of the *Empire* more than they do the Commodities of the *Empire*, and therefore to have good moneys are oftentimes contented to receive them at a higher rate than they commonly do otherwiſe paſs at.

The *Kingdom* of *Bohemia*, as alſo that of *Hungary*, have uſed the *Coins of the Empire* in the ſame value as at firſt coined, by common conſent of both thoſe nations, but it is to be underſtood, that as well in thoſe free Cities, and by thoſe free Princes, which have the priviledge of coining, there is always ſtamped certain ſmall braſs mony that only paſſeth current in their juriſdictions, and no farther; and theſe paſſing in the Kingdom of *Bohemia* are found to be theſe; Firſt, 3 *potchandels* make one *cretzer*, nine *cretzers* and one *potchandel* make four *wiſſgroſs*, and 30 *groſs of Moravia* or *wiſgroſs* make a *Doller*, alſo here *Merchants* reckon two *hellers* for a *pfening*, and ſix *pfenings* for a *groſs*, and 60 *groſs* for a *ſhock*, and 40 *groſs* for a *mark*. The Coins of *Bohemia*.

In *Switzerland* it is found that divers of the *Cantons* do coyn moneys, which paſs current among themſelves, the principal of which Mints are found to be in *Baſil*, *Zurich*, and *Schaphuſen*; the common and uſual whereof I will only note. The coins of *Switzerland*.

Their common coin is the *Rappen munts*, whereon is ſtamped a *Crow*. Six of theſe *Rappens of Baſil* make a *plapart*, or three *cretzers*, and 20 *plaparts*, or 60 *cretzers* make a common *guilden* and 3 *pfening* make a *cretzer*.

At *Zurich* it is found that 6 *pfenings* make a *ſhilling*, and may be worth a *penny ſterling*, and 3 *pfenings* make a *ſickerling*; two great *ſinfers of Baſil* and one little *ſinferlin* makes a *bats of Baſil*, and in like manner 5 *ſinferlins* make a *bats*, and 5 *ſinfers* 2 *bats*.

But my work were endleſs to run through the particular *coins* current, and ſtamped in every particular place of this *Empire*, therefore this ſhall ſuffice for a taſte of the variety; and whoſoever carrieth any *Merchandiſe* into theſe countreys, let him be ſure to know the true worth of the moneys he receiveth for the ſame, leſt he prove in concluſion a loſer by his *traffick*.

Chap. CCVII.

The Weights of Germany *reduced to the* 100 l. *of* London.

Weights in general of *Germany* reduced to the 100 *l* of *London*.

THE next thing in order to be handled is the *Weights* and *Measures* of the Cities of *Trade* in this *Empire*, which I have in part touched already upon the principal Towns, the rest or as many as have come within my collections I shall here insert, the more ingenious and better skill'd may add the rest. And first for the *weight*, which here I have reduced to the 100 *l.* suttle of *London*, the which is found to yield in

The 100 *l.* of *London* doth make in

	l.		*l.*
Noremberg	88	*Of* 12 *ounces* the *l.*	142
Collen	89 1/3	*Of Merchants* weight	92
Conſtance	88	*Munchen*	91
Ausburg	91	*Weſſel*	91
Spiers	88	*Saxony* in general	96
Heidelberg	92	*Norlinghen*	91
Lipſick	92	*Francfort*	92
Friburg	92	*Breſlow*	116
Sileſia	116	*Canoli*	83
Ulm	92	*Domſtreder*	92
Vienna	81	*Regenberg*	83
Statin	93	*Looſen*	141
Erford	81	*Offen*	92
Ipsburg	81	*Baſil*	92
Salsburg groſs	79	*Paſlow*	83
Ditto ſmall	108	*Hamburg*	92
Lubeck	92	*Copenhagen*	92
Botſen	133	*Baſil*	92
Coſtuts	92	*Zurick*	94
Miſen of 16 *ounces*, *l.*	96	*Walloons* countrey	104

Chap. CCVIII.

Of Meaſures of Germany *reduced to the Meaſures of* London.

Meaſures of *Germany*.

HAving done with their *Weights* in general, I will do the ſame for their long *Meaſures* in general, which I will reduce to the 100 *Yards* of *London*, and note that the ſame hath been obſerved to have produced in theſe Cities of *Germany*.

Embden	163 *ells.*	*Oſſenbrigs*	84 *ells.*
Lubeck	160 *ells.*	*Breme*	163 *ells.*
Munſter	80 *ells.*	*Hamburg*	163 *ells.*
Collen	160 *ells*	*Baſil*	167 *ells.*
Erford	218 *ells*	*Bautſon*	148 *ells.*
Francfort	169 *ells cloth.*	*Ditto* for *Silk*	160 *ells.*
Jenferr	80 *ſtables.*	*Halle*	178 *ells.*
Noremberg	160 *ells.*	*Miſen*	160 *ells cloth.*
For Silk	138 *ells.*	*Ditto* for *Silk*	138 *ells.*
Vienna for *linnen*	103 *ells.*	*Offnes* long *meaſure*	159 *ells.*
Ditto for *Silk*	113 *ells.*	*Ditto* ſhort *meaſures*	173 *ells.*
Prague	148 *ells.*	*Zearech*	155 *ells.*
Ditto for *Silk*	160 *ells.*	*Statin*	141 *ells.*
Ulm	160 *ells.*	*Ocermond*	141 *ells.*
Ditto for *woollen*	128 *ells.*	*Wiſmar*	157 *ells.*
Lipſick	160 *ells cloth.*	*Gripſwald*	163 *ells.*

The reſt I willingly omit for brevity ſake, and refer theſe to the trial of the better experienced.

CHAP.

Chap. CCIX.

Of the Trade in general of Germany.

The general trade of Germany.

THe particular *Trading* of ſeveral Cities being thus obſerved, it will not be amiſs a little to look into the *Trade in general* of *Germany*, and therewith alſo the Navigation of this Nation, by which we find, that in all Countreys almoſt the ſame is principally maintained. The Cities then found on the Sea-coaſt on the North-ſide of *Germany*, have very great ſhips; yet more fit for great ſtowage and burthen, than either for ſail or defence; and therefore oftentimes to this end fraighted by the *Netherlanders*. Neither can I attribute much commendations to the *German Mariner*, for thoſe Seas in good part, and the *Baltick* Sea altogether, are found free of pirates and piracies, which is the chief reaſon why their Ships are found in the general to be ſo ill armed, either defenſive or offenſive, and in one thing they concur with the *Dutch*, to the ſhame of the *Chriſtians* profeſſion, that there is never found any *Prayers* uſed aboard their Ships, neither morning or evening, contrary to the laudable cuſtom and godly exerciſe of our *Engliſh Mariners*, who conſtantly uſe *Prayer* and *Pſalms*, at leaſt four times in four and twenty hours, which is at the ſetting of the four quarterly *watches* of the day and night. Theſe Maritime Cities are for the moſt part either *Hanſ-towns* or free Cities, becauſe they enjoyed of old in all *neighbour Kingdoms*, great priviledges of buying any *Commodities*, as well of Strangers as Citizens, and of ſelling their own to either at pleaſure, and to bring in or carry out all *Commodities* by their own Ships, with like immunities equal to Citizens in all the ſaid Dominions, and no leſs prejudicial to others, than advantageous to themſelves; and in *London* they were wont to dwell together in the houſe called the *Still-yard*, and there enjoyed theſe and many other priviledges, which now for many years have lyen dead; partly by reaſon of the *Engliſh* found not theſe, or the like priviledges in theſe free *Hanſ-towns*; and partly, by reaſon they have found it more commodious to make uſe of their own ſhipping, as in theſe days it is found they do.

Notwithſtanding all this, yet it is obſerved that the *Germans* in general apply themſelves very induſtriouſly to all *Traffick* by land, but the *free Cities* on the Sea-coaſts do but coldly exerciſe it by Sea; Beer being found to be ſpent and exported amongſt themſelves in an incredible meaſure and quantity, with an extraordinary gain, and therefore noted for one of the prime commodities of this *Empire*, bringing profit not only to private men, but alſo to *Princes* and to *free States*, there being no *Merchandize* in the world that more eaſily finds a buyer in *Germany*, than this: for other *Commodities*, it is obſervable that *Germany* ſends into *Italy Linens*, *Corn* and *Wax*; it ſends into *England Bords*, *Iron*, *Diaper*, *Rheniſh Wines*, and *Norumberg* wares, which can hardly be called *commodities*; into *Spain* they ſend *Linens*, *Wax*, *Braſs*, *Copper*, *Cordage*, *Maſts*, *Gun-powder*: and this is their principal Exportation. Now for their Importations, *Italy* returns them *Silks* of all kinds; *England Lead*, *Tin*, and *woollen Cloths*; and *Spain* returns them *Spaniſh Wines*, *Fruits*, *Oils*, *Salt*, ſome *Wools*, and other commodities.

I formerly noted, that the *Engliſh* had their *Staple* at *Embden*, the *Count* whereof uſed them well and courteouſly, but wars growing between *England* and *Spain*, the place grew dangerous for them: for their Goods taken, and themſelves made Priſoners, even in the mouth of the Harbour; whereupon they removed to *Hamburg*, where being oppreſſed with *new Impoſitions*, and being denied the exerciſe of their Religion, they removed alſo thence, and ſetled their *Staple* at *Stoad*.

Then alſo our *Engliſh* had their *Staple* at *Dantzick* in *Pruſen*, for the Kingdom of *Poland*; but when the *Dantzickers* under pretence of the *Suevian war*, exacted of them a *Dollar* for each woollen cloth, and as much proportionally upon all other commodities; and afterwards, though the war being ended, yet would remit nothing of the ſame; and withal, forbad the *Engliſh*, by a law decreed, to live in *Poland*, the *commodities* whereof were only ſold there, leſt they ſhould learn the language, and find out the myſtery of that *trade* and *Countrey*: And laſtly, when as they exacted as much weekly of an *Engliſhman* dwelling in their City, as they did of a *Jew* dwelling there amongſt them, the *Engliſh* thereupon made agreement with the Senate of *Melvin* for 11 years, to pay them ſix *groſs* for each cloth brought in, and accordingly for all other goods, and to pay as much more in the City of *Kettle* to the *Duke* of *Pruſen*, for his giving them free paſſage to *Melvin*; and ſo by this means they ſetled their *Staple* in *Melvin*: whereupon the *Dantzickers* being offended with the Citizens of *Melvin*, and the *Hamburgers* no leſs with thoſe of *Stoad*, procured all the *free Cities* by a publick writing to out-law not only *Melvin* and *Stoad* for receiving the *Engliſh* to the common prejudice of the reſt, but alſo *Coningsberg*, the ſeat of the Duke of *Pruſſen*, and the free City of *Lubeck* for favouring the *Engliſh* in this their courſe, and for permitting them being ſtrangers, to ſell their goods to any other than the Citizens of each ſeveral City. But how theſe differences came

afterward

afterward to be reconciled, and their *Staples* removed thence, I have ſhewed in other places.

Trade of *Pruſſen.* And being now entred to ſpeak of the trade of *Pruſſen* a *German Province*, but of late years annexed to the *Crown* of *Poland*, which of it ſelf is of great importance, it will not be amiſs to inlarge my ſelf upon ſome particulars thereof. The *Engliſh* then are found to bring thither great quantity of *Tin*, *Lead*, and *woollen cloths*, and other commodities, and to bring thence *hard and liquid Pitch*, *Hemp*, *Flax*, *Cables*, *Maſts* for Ships, *Boards*, and *Timber* for building, *Linen-Cloth*, *Wax*, *Mineral Salt*, which in *Poland* they dig out of pits like great Stones, and the ſame being put to the fire, is made pure, and being black his colour is more durable, and leſs ſubject to giving again than our boyled *Salt*. Alſo they bring thence *Pine Aſhes* for making of *Sope*, commonly known to us by the name of *Sope-Aſhes*, and *Corn* in great quantity; yet the *Engliſh* are found ſeldom to have need of their *Corn* for the uſe of *England*, which many times of their own they tranſport to other Nations; but they buy it as the *free Cities* do, to tranſport it to other Countreys, which the *Low-countrey men* do alſo buy as well for themſelves, as to ſerve *Spain*, and other Countreys therewith, ſo great a quantity thereof is hence diſperſed into all parts of *Europe*.

Amber. *Amber* is alſo brought from thence, but not gathered neither at *Melvin* nor *Dantzick*, as ſome imagine, but on the Sea-ſide of *Koningſperg*, where, as I ſaid, the Duke of *Pruſen* holds his Court, and ſo all along the coaſt of *Curland*; where, howſoever it lies in great quantity on the ſands of the Sea, it is as ſafe as if it were lockt up in Ware-houſes, ſince it is death for any to take up the leaſt piece thereof, and being only by the law accounted to be the proper commodity of the *Duke*, to whom the ſame appertaineth. And this being as much as I have thought requiſite to handle concerning the *trade* of *Germany in the general*, or of the *Imperial Cities* and *Hans-towns in particular*, I will proceed to the next Kingdom, which in order is *Denmark*, and to the principal *Cities*, and *particular trade* thereof.

CHAP. CCX.

Of Denmark, *and the Provinces and Cities thereof.*

Denmark, and the Provinces thereof. DENMARK hath on the Eaſt *Mare Balticum*, on the Weſt the *German Ocean*, on the North *Sweden*, on the South *Germany*.

This Countrey doth afford for *Merchandize*, *Fiſh*, *Tallow*, *Hides*, and having abundance of *Oxen*, 50000 are ſaid to be ſent hence yearly to *Germany*, alſo *Buck-skins*, *Armour* of all ſorts, *furniture for ſhipping*, *Boards*, ſuch as *Wainſcot*, *Fir-wood*, &c.

This *Kingdom* now contains *Cimbrick*, *Cherſoneſe*, the *Iſlands* of the *Baltick*, and part of *Scandia*, and firſt this *Cherſoneſe* is divided into four *Provinces*.

Halſatia. *Halſatia* is the firſt, wherein are found the Cities *Niemunſter* and *Bramſted*, and is the title of the ſecond Son of *Denmark*.

Dithmars. *Dithmars* is the ſecond Province, wherein are found the Cities of *Marn* and *Meldorp*, the Inhabitants of this laſt eſteemed ſo wealthy, that they are ſaid to cover their houſes with *Copper*.

Sleſia. *Sleſia* is the third, wherein are of note *Sleſwick*, 2 *Goterp*, and 3 *London* a Haven Town.

Juitland. *Juitland* is the fourth, the Towns of note are *Rincopen*, 2 *Nicopen*, 3 *Holn*, 4 and *Arhauſen*.

Baltick Iſlands. The *Baltick Iſlands* are 35 in number, but of them 4 are found to be of principal note, 1 *Seeland*, 2 *Fionia*, 3 *Bornholm*, and 4 *Fimera*, of which a word.

Seeland. In *Seeland* is found thirteen Cities, the chief whereof is *Haffen* the *Kings ſeat*, and the only *Univerſity* in *Denmark*, known to other Nations by the name of *Copenhagen*, that is, *Mercatorum portus*, or the *Merchants haven*: Secondly, *Elſinour*, ſtanding on the Sea-ſide, in which Town the *Merchants* that have paſſed, or are to paſs the *Sound*, do pay their *Cuſtoms* to the *King*: And thirdly, *Rotchilt*, the *Sepulchre* of the *Daniſh Kings*; between this *Iſland* and the firm land of *Scandivonia* is the paſſage called the *Sound*, towards *Moſcovia*, which did formerly yield unto this *King* a great yearly profit, but now much decayed ſince the *Engliſh* found out the Northern paſſage into *Ruſſia*. This *Sound* is in breadth 3 miles, and commanded on *Scandia* ſide by the Caſtle of *Helſenburg*, and on this *Iſland* by that of *Cronburg*, both Caſtles of good defence.

Copenhagen.

Elſinour.

Fionia. In *Fionia* is found eight Towns, the principal whereof *Oſel*, *Scomberg* and others.

Bornholm. In *Bornholmia* is a principal City *Bornholm*.

Fimeria. In *Fimeria* is found the City of *Peterborn*, and is the *Iſland* in which that famous *Mathematician Ticho Brahe* built an artificial Tower, wherein he ſtudied the *Mathematicks*, and wherein are ſtill reſerved many of his rare *Mathematical Inſtruments*.

Scandia

Scandia is the laſt part of this *Kingdom* lying part of it on this ſide, and part beyond the *Artick circle*, ſo that the longeſt day in the more Northern part is about three months, the *Kingdoms of Norway*, *Swethland*, and part of *Denmark*; the part of it belonging to *Denmark* is divided into three *Provinces*, 1 *Halandia*, 2 *Schonia*, and 3 *Bleſida*. *Scandia.*

In *Halandia* is *Halaneſo*. *Halandia.*

In *Scania* is the City of *Londis* a fair Haven, *Falſgerbode* and the Caſtle of *Elſimbourg*, one of the Keys of the *Sound* before-mentioned; and the Seas are here ſaid ſometimes ſo to abound with *Herrings*, that Ships are ſcarce able with wind and Oar to break through them; and the Countrey is the pleaſanteſt of all *Denmark*. *Scania.*

In *Bleſida* is found the City of *Malmogia*, and the ſtrong Caſtle of *Colmar* againſt the *Swedlander*. The principal *trade* of this *Kingdom* is contained in *Copenhagen* and *Elſinour*, therefore under the title of theſe two I will comprehend the *Traffick* of this *Kingdom*. *Bleſida.*

Chap. CCIX.

Of Copenhagen, *and the trade thereof.*

COPENHAGEN is the Seat of the *Kings* of *Denmark* in Winter, and may be interpreted the *Merchants Haven*, on the Eaſt-ſide is the *Kings Palace* or Caſtle, which bordereth on the Sea-ſhore, where the Haven is found to be, the Sea being not far diſtant from the North ſide thereof: the City is of a round form, affording little beauty, as being but meanly built of wood and clay, and the Caſtle of ſtone. Here are found ſome Merchants, yet for the moſt part of no great eminence: for the Countrey affordeth no rich commodities that may allure others thither, or ſerve to be tranſported to other regions, whereby a gain may be expected. *Copenhagen*, and the Trade thereof.

The *Monies* of this Kingdom commonly current is the *Dollar*, and *ſhilling*; two *Daniſh ſhillings* making one *Lubeck ſhilling*, and 66 *Daniſh ſhillings* accounted for a *Rix Dollar*, which is five ſhillings *Sterling*. Coins of *Copenhagen.*

Their accounts are kept by *marks* of 16 *ſhillings Daniſh*.

Their *exchanges* are here practiſed by the *Rix Dollar* above mentioned, the common current *Coin* of theſe Countreys. Accounts in *Denmark.*

Then meaſures and weights I will briefly obſerve by themſelves, and therefore haſten to *Elſinour*. Meaſures and Weights, &c.

Chap. CCXII.

Of Elſinour, *and the Trade thereof.*

ELSINOUR of it ſelf is but a poor Village, but much frequented by Sea-men by reaſon of his neighbourhood to that ſtraight Sea called the *Sound*, where the King of *Denmark* hath laid ſo great Impoſitions upon all Ships and Goods coming out or going into the *Baltick Sea*, as this ſole profit ſurpaſſeth far all the revenues of his Kingdom: the ſtrong Caſtle of *Cronburg* lies in this Village upon the mouth of this ſtraight, to which on the other ſide of this narrow Sea in the Kingdom of *Norway*, another Caſtle is oppoſite, called *Elsburg*, which two are the Keepers of this Straight, that no Ship can paſs in, or come out of the *Baltick Sea* without their leave; and conſequently without due payment of this *Impoſition*. On the South ſide of *Cronburg* Caſtle is the largeſt Road for Ships, toward the *Baltick Sea*, where the King is ſaid to have his lodgings, which cannot chooſe but be a delectable proſpect to all men, but eſpecially to him: for Ships go in and out here by Fleets of hundred, and he is certain, that none do paſs either way but according to their burthen and loading, adds ſomewhat to his treaſury. The Haven is able to contain a great Fleet, for it hath *Cronburg* Caſtle on the North ſide, the Caſtle of *Elsburg* on the Eaſt ſide, and *Seeland*, the chief Iſland of the Kingdom on the Weſt ſide, and the Iſland *Fimeria* or *Whern* on the South ſide, in which I noted before, that *Tycho Brahe* the famous *Mathematician* had his reſidence. The *Danes* conceive this Iſland to be of ſuch importance, as they have a Fable, that *Henry* the ſeventh of *England* offered for the poſſeſſion of it, as much *Scarlet Cloth* as would cover the ſame, with a *Roſe Noble* at the corner of each cloth. If any ſuch offer were made, doubtleſs the wiſdom and judgment of that Prince, knew how to make that Iſland being fortified, peradventure to return him his charges again with good Intereſt; but it is not credible, by reaſon that it cannot benefit a *forein Prince*, whoſe Territories lieth out of the *Sound*, by *Elſinour*, and the Trade thereof.

which

which he muſt needs enter thoſe before mentioned Caſtles commanding the entrance, though it might prove more beneficial to ſome Prince bordering upon the *Baltick ſeas*, and to whom the Sea is open for paſſage.

Chap. CCXIII.

Weights in general of Denmark *reduced to that of* London.

NOw for the *Weights* of this Kingdom, they are found to differ in many places; ſo many as have come to my hand, I have reduced to the ſuttle hundred of *London*, which ſuttle hundred is found to produce in theſe Cities of traffick and ſome others adjoyning,

	l.		*l.*
Aldar	87	*Lubeck*	92
Coppingham	92	*Melvin*	120
Cracow	119	*Revel*	116
Dantzick	116	*Rhiga*	116
Hamburg	92	*Statar*	108
Wilde	116	*Stralſont*	88
Elſinour	92	*Bergen Norway*	92

Where it is to be noted, that generally in *Copenhagen*, and in moſt parts of *Denmark*, they have a great and a ſmall hundred, one of 112 pound to the hundred, and another of 120 pound to the hundred, accounted twelve ſtone of ten pound to the ſtone: Alſo they have a *Skip-pound*, 32 ſtone of ten pound the ſtone, or 20 *Liſpound* of 16 *mark* pound is a *Skip-pound*, and 20 times pound 61 is 320 pound.

Chap. CCXIV.

Meaſures in general of Denmark *reduced to* London.

Meaſures in general of *Denmark*.

AS I have done with their *weights*, ſo will I proceed with their *meaſure*, reducing them to the hundred yards *Engliſh*, and makes in

	Ells.		*Ells.*
Arſnis	166 $\frac{2}{3}$.	*Dantzick*	162 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Breme	162 $\frac{1}{2}$.	*Dainin*	163
Breſlow for cloth	148	*Embden*	163
Ditto for Silks	160	*Gripſwould*	163
Conixborough	166	*Hamburg*	163
Lubeck	160	*Melvin*	162
Munſter	80	*Narva*	166
Ockermond	141 $\frac{1}{2}$.	*Oſenbrighs*	84
Revel	166	*Rhiga*	166
Rhoſtick	158 $\frac{1}{3}$.	*Statin*	141 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Wiſinar	157 $\frac{3}{4}$.		

And thus much ſhall ſerve to have ſaid for the meaſures of this Countrey, whereto I have added the meaſures of ſome other the adjoyning eminent Cities of *Trade* and *Commerce*.

Chap. CCXV.

Trade in general of Denmark.

The general trade of *Denmark.*

TO conclude, the *Trade* of *Denmark* driven by the inhabitants, is not great, their countrey partly not affording commodities for *Merchandiſes*; and their ſeas, I mean principally the *Baltick*, not being for many months in the year navigable for froſt. The inhabitants are frugal in food and apparel, and therefore not much addicted neither to *Silks* nor *Spices*, and the great traffick and concourſe of other Nations through the *Sound*, that furniſheth them with all neceſſaries, makes the inhabitants leſs deſirous to ſail abroad to fetch the ſame at the firſt hand. *Stock-Fiſh* and other *Salted-Fiſh* they ſend into foreign Countreys, and ſo alſo they do their *Oxen* and cattel in great quantity, beſides the commodities which the countrey doth naturally afford, mentioned in the former part of this countreys deſcription; neither have I heard any great fame of their Navigations or Mariners which principally ſail Northward, and little to the Southward, though otherwiſe it is conceived that next to the *Engliſh* their Veſſels are the ſtrongeſt built to indure the blaſts of the colder climates, and the ſcorchings of the warmer regions; yet of late days I have underſtood, they have undertaken ſome new *diſcoveries*. and *Trade* into the *Eaſt-Indies*, which they have ſince fully performed, to the great incouragement of ſuch as ſhall follow them.

Chap. CCXVI.

Of Norway, *and the Gities thereof.*

Norway, and the Cities thereof. *Nidroſia.*

NORWAY is bounded on the North with *Lappia*, on the Eaſt with the *Doſrine mountains*, on the other parts with the Seas.

The chief *commodities* of this Countrey is *Stock-fiſh*, *rich Furres*, *train Oil*, and *Tackling* for Ships, as *Maſts*, *Cables*, *Deal board*, *Fir*, and the like.

Bergen, one of the 4 ancient Marts of *Europe.*

Towns are here thin, and the houſes therein poor, and miſerable. The chief of thoſe that are, is *Nidroſia*, the *Arch-biſhops* ſeat of *Norway*, *Iſland*, and *Groinland*: The ſecond is *Bergen*, one of the four ancient *Mart towns of Europe*; the other three being *London* in *England*, *Novograde* in *Moſcovia*, and *Bruges* in *Flanders*; and all of theſe but *London* are decayed, for this *Bergen* hath yielded to *Wardhouſe*; *Novograde*, by reaſon of the charge of navigation through the *Baltick* into the Northern paſſage, hath given way to *Saint Nicholas*, and *Bruges* being deprived of her traffick by *Antwerp*, it is now alſo removed to *Amſterdam*; for the *Hollanders* by blocking up the haven, but eſpecially by keeping of *Burgen up Zome*, have ſuch a command over the River, that no veſſel can paſs or repaſs without their licence.

Finmarch. *Wardhouſe.*

But to proceed: *Finmarch* alſo appertaineth to this *Kingdom*, and both to the *Dane*: the chief Cities are *Saman*, ſecondly *Hielſo*, both Sea towns, but the principal is *Wardhouſe*, ſeated in the very Northern end of all the Countrey, being a town of little *Trade*, but great concourſe of ſhipping, that this way are bound for *Moſcovia*, which muſt needs touch here, and it is ſo called, as ſeated in a little *Iſland* called *Ward*.

Weight in *Bergen.*

In *Bergen* in *Norway* the common weight is a pound, the 100 *l.* *London* hath been found to make there 92 *l.* but weighing with a ſling, as they do, is found to be very uncertain.

The *meaſure* is

The particulars of the *Trade* of this Countrey, here neceſſarily to be handled, I am inforced to omit, by reaſon of my ignorance, therefore intreat the better experienced to ſupply my defect therein.

Chap. CCXVII.

Of Swethland, *and the Cities of Trade thereof.*

Swethland and the Cities thereof.

SWETHLAND is bounded on the East with *Moscovia*, on the West with the *Dofrine* hills, on the North with the frozen Seas, and on the South with the *Baltick* seas.

Commodities of *Sweden.*

The *Commodities* that this Countrey affordeth for *Merchandise* is *Lead*, *Copper*, *Silver*, drawn out of their *Mines*, and it aboundeth also with *Hides of Bucks*, *Goats* and *Oxen*, *Tallow*, *Tar*, *Malt*, *Barley*, *rich Furs*, and the like.

It containeth five *Provinces*, *Lappia*, *Bodia*, *Finland*, *Gothland*, and *Sweden*; of all which a word.

Lappia. In *Lappia* I find not any City of note, being cold and comfortless.

Bodia. In *Bodia* is the town of *Vireis* and *Helsinga.*

Finland. In *Finland* are many strong towns populous and rich, *Albo* and *Narve*, both of great strength; also those two strong Cities of *Veburg* and *Ruiallia*, which cost the *Sweden* 100000 crowns yearly the keeping by nature defending his own, and offending his Enemies Territories.

Gothland. In *Gothland* stands the chief City of this *kingdom Stockholm*, seated in the waters, after the manner of *Venice*, and the residence of the *Sweden King*, next *Lodusia* a town of great *traffick*, then *Waldburg* and *Colmar*, two impregnable Cities.

Sweden. In *Sweden* are the chief Cities of *Upsal* a *Bishoprick*, second *Nicopea*, a sea town of good strength, third *Copperdole* most famous for its abundance of *Brass*, which is here in such plenty, that there are found 400 *Brass pieces* in the castle of *Stockholm*; under which I will comprehend the *Trade* of *Sweden.*

Chap. CCXVIII.

Of Stockholm, *and the trade thereof.*

Stockholm, and the Trade thereof.

BEcause I intend upon the *general Trade* of *Estland* to handle some particular Cities belonging to the *Crown of Sweden*, therefore I shall be the briefer upon the *Trade* of this City of *Stockholm* the *Metropolis* of this *kingdom*. *Stockholm* then being the residence of this *King*, whose arms of late were so prevalent in *Germany*, is accounted famous in those Northern regions for the great concourse of *Merchants* and *traffick* here daily practised, seated in watry marishes, after the manner of *Venetia*, and supposed to be built upon piles, and therefore bears in their language some construction thereof, which not unproperly may bear in our ancient English the same sense: It is situated in part upon the lake of *Meller*, and in part on the East sea, out of which the great trade of Shiping to this place doth come and enter by a deep and narrow channel, spacious and commodious for ships of the greatest burthen; but the fort of *Waxholm* on the one side of the passage, and the fort of *Digne* so fitly seated opposite to the same in the narrowest of the gut and streight, command the whole channel, and guard the lake and City, and no Vessel is suffered either to go in or out, but here have their *conge* and admission: It is besides fortified with a strong castle, wherein is found for the defence thereof four hundred pieces of *brass Artillery*; and for the beauty thereof, it is adorned with many goodly private and publick buildings, the *Kings Palace* being more renowned for the antiquity, than stately structure thereof.

Commodities of *Stockholm.*

The *Commodities* for transportation found in this City are principally *Iron*, *Steel*, *Copper*, *Wyer*, all sorts of *grains*, *Lead* and other *Minerals*, also *Honey*, *Wax*, *Tallow*, *Hides*, brought from *Mosco* and the like: which is hence dispersed into all parts of these Northern Climats.

Moneys current in *Swethland.*

The *Moneys* in use generally *current* throughout the *Kingdom* of *Sweden*, is the *Doller*, which is divided into *marks*, and eight *marks* makes a *Doller*, and this *mark* is divided into *clipping*, so that two *clippings* make a *mark*, and a *clipping* is accounted for 9 ½ *stivers Flemish*, and by this *Doller* they exchange with other neighbouring Countreys, and it is valued in *sterling* money at ( )

Weights of *Stockholm.*

The *weight* in use of this place is the *pound*, and the 100 pound of *London* hath produced here 116 *l.* they have here also two *ship-ponds*, the one the proper *ship-pond* of this place, which is 320 *l.* of the said *weight*, and the other *ship-pond* is 340 *l.* the proper *ship-pond* of *Dantzick* of 34 *stones*, as there in the chapter of *Dantzick* appears; and this *quintar* or pound is found

to

to agree with *Narva*, *Riga*, *Revel*, *Dantzick*, and ſome Towns of *trade* in the *Baltick Sea*.

The common *meaſure* of length here uſed is the *Ell*, and is the ſame in all *Sweden*, except ſome principal Towns of this tract hereafter noted, and the 100 *Yards* of *London* doth produce 166 *Ells*, and $\frac{1}{3}$, but *note* that in *Barrow* in *Sweden* this *Ell* is found to be very uncertain, for the bigneſs of a mans head is meaſured about with a rope, and this they account for an *Ell*, ſo that here a great head may be ſome benefit to a *Merchant*, for by this rule the greateſt *logger-head* ſhall have conſequently the largeſt *meaſure*. Meaſure of *Stockholm*.

Corn is here ſold by a *meaſure*, called a *Loop*, 23 *Loops* doth make a *Laſt* in *Amſterdam*, or 10 quarters in *London*. Of Corn.

CHAP. CCXIX.

Of Moſcovia *and the Provinces thereof.*

MOSCOVIA is bounded on the Eaſt with *Tartary*, on the Weſt with *Livonia*, *Lituania*, and part of *Sweden*; on the North with the *frozen Ocean*, and on the South with the *Caſpian Sea*, the *Turks*, and *Palus Meotis*. *Moſcovia* and the Cities thereof.

This Countrey affordeth for Merchandize *Furs* of many ſorts, *Flax*, *Hemp*, *Whales-greaſe*, *Hony*, *Wax*, *Canvas*, *Ropes*, *Cables*, *Caviare*, *Aſtrican Hides*, *Tallow*, *Raw hides*, and *Bulgars*. Commodities of *Moſcovia*.

The many Rivers that are found to be in this Countrey, doth much further trading in general; Firſt, *Tanais*, which disburdeneth it ſelf into *Palus Meotis*; Secondly, *Duino*, which entreth into the *Scythian* Seas at the Abbey of S. *Nicholas*, where our *Engliſh* ſince the diſcovery of the Northern paſſage, uſe to land and diſperſe themſelves into all parts of this vaſt *Empire*. Thirdly, *Boriſthenes* that entreth into *Pontus Euxinus*. Fourthly, *Onega*, which openeth it ſelf into the *Baltick* Sea. And laſtly, *Volga*, which with no leſs than 70 mouths diſgorgeth it ſelf into the *Caſpian*. Famous Rivers of *Moſcovia*.

This Empire is divided into 9 principal *Provinces*, which together with the chief Towns thereof, I ſhall only touch.

Novogradia is the firſt, the chief Town being *Novograde*, ſeated on the *Dunia*, and once one of the four ancient Mart-towns of *Europe*, now of late decayed ſince the diſcovery of the new paſſage unto the Town of S. *Nicholas* by the River of *Obye*. *Novograde*. 1.

Pleſcovia is the ſecond, wherein is the City *Pleſcove*, the only walled City in *Moſcovia*, and yet of no great eminence. *Pleſcovia*. 2.

Valadomira is the next, having alſo a Town of that name. *Valadomira* 3.

Rheſen is the fourth, wonderful plentiful in *Corn*, that neither can birds fly, nor Horſes run through it for thickneſs, the chief T[illegible]*ſan* was the *Metropolis* of *Ruſſia*, it is the firſt part of *Moſcovia*, abounding in *Grain*, *Ho*[illegible]*nd Fowl* without number. *Rheſan* 4.

Servia is the fifth, the chief Tow[illegible]*e Staradub* and *Pativola*. *Servia* 5.

Permia is the ſixth, the chief City is *Sickwiardley*, abounding in Stags. *Permia* 6.

Candora is the ſeventh. *Candora*.

Petroſa is the eighth: in both theſe Countreys the Inhabitants do live under ground, and have for half the year together perpetual day, and the other half year perpetual night, as ſituated beyond the *Artick*. *Petroſa*.

Moſcovia is the ninth, and ſo named of the principal City of *Moſco*, being about five miles round, having therein 16 Churches, of which the one half are made of wood and dirt, as moſt of the houſes are: the Emperours Palace ſtandeth in the midſt, and fortified with three Bulwarks and 17 Turrets, and continually guarded with 25000 Souldiers. This is the moſt populous Province of all this great Empire: for it extendeth 2000 miles in length. *Moſcovia*. *Moſco*.

Beſides theſe, there are yet ſome petty Provinces wherein are found the Towns of *Smalensko*, then *Toropiers*, next *Coloprigod*, *Landiskron*, and ſome others of leſſer note, which I willingly omit, till my Information be better. *Smalensko*.

The trade of the *Engliſh* was here begun in the time of Queen *Elizabeth* of *England*, and *Baſiliades* King in this Countrey, about the year 1575, and within ten years after it was perfectly ſetled; and becauſe the trade of *Moſcovia* is confined to a ſmall circuit in theſe vaſt Dominions, it will not be improper that I comprehend the ſame under the title of the *Metropolis* of this Kingdom *Moſco*.

CHAP. CCXX.

Of Moſco, *and the Trade thereof.*

Moſco, and the Trade thereof.

MOSCO is the *Metropolis* of all this large Kingdom, to the which the Emperour ſome years paſt repaired, as moſt fit for the government of ſo large an Empire, accounted the midſt of all his Dominions. It is pleaſantly ſeated on the River *Moſca*, running into *Tanais*, where it loſeth its name; and paſſing *Aſſow*, diſgorgeth it ſelf into the *Palus Meotis*, and ſo to the *Euxine*. About fifty years paſt, it was eſteemed ten miles in circuit, and in its height of greatneſs then burned by the *Tartars*, wherein 80000 perſons were conſumed, and ſince reduced to five miles compaſs, beautified with 16 Churches, ſome of ſtones, ſome of timber and earth, and with the Palace of the great *Duke* ſituated in the very heart thereof, enriched with the branches of two Rivers for uſe and ornament, which water two ſtrong Forts that defend the place. At the Abby of S. *Nicholas* the Patron of this Countrey upon the River of *Dunia*, or *Obby*, the *Engliſh* Merchants uſe to land, and thence diſperſe themſelves to *Smalenſko*, *Novograde*, hither and into all the other parts of this vaſt *Empire*, amongſt whom they find kind entertainment, and by the favour of the Prince, have larger immunities granted unto them than to any other Nation, their traffiquing attributed to the *never dying fame of Queen Elizabeth*, in whoſe days the *trade* was here firſt ſetled; and to the plauſible behaviour of the *Engliſh* Merchants in general.

St. Nicholas.

Accounts in *Moſcovia.*

The Merchants here are obſerved to keep their *accounts* in ſeveral manner; ſome as the *Engliſh*, by *Rubbles* and *pence*, or as the Inhabitants term them, *Muskofkins*, 200 whereof making a *Rubble*, which is accounted 2 *Rix Dollars*. Some again, as the *Dutch*, and other Nations, by *Rubbles*, *Grevens*, and *Muskofkins* or *pence*, accounting 20 *pence* to a *Greven*, and ten *Grevens* to a *Rubble*, which is moſt in uſe here, this *Rubble* being found an imaginary *coin*, and not real.

Coins current in *Moſcovia.*

The *current moneys* here is a *Capeck*, in value a *ſtiver Flemiſh*, and ſomewhat more than an *Engliſh peny*: for ten *Capecks* is a *Greven*, which the *Engliſh* call 12 *pence ſterling*, becauſe that ten *Grevens* is a *Rubble*, which is 10 ſhillings *ſterling*. Three *Capecks* they call an *Altine*, by which name all receipts and payments are made in bargaining and contracts, 33 *Altines* and one *Capeck* making a *Rubble*.

Exchange at *Archangel.*

At *Archangel* is found practiſed amongſt the Merchants an *Exchange* for *Moneys*, riſing and falling, according as the *Ruſs Moneys* are obſerved to be plentiful or ſcarce: the *Engliſh* ſometimes among themſelves giving 11 ſhillings, and 11 *ſhillings* 6 *pence ſterling* in *England* for the *Rubble* here; and the moneys commonly taken there in *Auguſt*, to be paid in *London* the laſt of *December* following.

Weight of *Moſcovia.*

The *weight* of *Moſcovia* common in uſe is the *P*[illegible]*ne* Goods, and the *Bercovet* for groſs Goods, the one being derived from the other.

By the *Pood* is weighed *Silk*, *Bever-wooll*, *Yefts*, &[illegible]*d* is accounted for 40 pound *Ruſs weight*: and three *pood* hath been obſerved to make 112 pound *Engliſh*, which by this computation ſhould make 37 ⅓ pound *Averdupois*, and all Goods there bought by the *pood* is 10 *per cent.* loſs in *England*.

By the *Bercovet* is weighed *Tallow*, *Hemp*, *Cable*, *Yarn*, *Coil*, or *Lard-ropes*, and all groſs commodities, and is a *Ruſs Ship pound*: 10 *Poods* makes a *Bercovet*, which makes 360 pounds ſuttle *Averdupois*, ſo that all Goods being bought there by the *Bercovet* or *Ship-pound* is held 10 *per cent.* profit: for commonly the *Engliſh* Merchants reckon the over-weight to pay the fraight of the ſame Goods ſo bought.

Meaſures in *Moſcovia.*

The *meaſure* in length here generally uſed, is called an *Archin*, being a *Brabant Ell* and ½ a nail, or ſomething more than ¾ of an *Engliſh Yard*, reckoned by the *Engliſh* Merchants there reſident two *per cent.* more, and may be *incirca* 28 inches, ſo that the 100 *Archins* may produce in *London* 77 in 78 Yards, and the 100 Yards be here 128 ½ *Archins*, or thereabout.

Commodities of *Moſcovia.*

The native commodities of this Countrey in general I have already nominated, it will not be amiſs I ſhould more particularly view them, and the ordinary *rates* they carry in price, together with the particular marks whereby their goodneſs and quality is diſcerned.

Their moſt precious *commodities* and *merchandize* hence exported by foreign Nations, are their

Sables.

rich *Furs*, the principal is the *Sables*, bought commonly by the *Timber*, which contains 40 skins, which muſt be large and well coloured, and are found of all prices, as in goodneſs, from 15 to 200 *Rubbles* the *Timber*.

Black Fox.

Black Fox skins is known amongſt all Northern Merchants for the *richeſt Fur* in the world, and is here found in great ſtore, bearing price as in largeneſs and growth 5 to 200 *Rubbles* piece.

Otter

Otter ſkins are here found plenty, by reaſon of the many Rivers of this Countrey, accounted the Region of Springs and Streams, ſold by the *Timber* of 40 ſkins, from 5 *Rubbles* to 40 *Rubbles* the *Timber*. Otters.

Minikins are ſold by the *Timber* of 40 ſkins, and commonly ſold about 6 *Rubbles* the *Timber*. Minikins.

Martins are alſo ſold by the *Timber* of 40 skins about 15 *Rubbles* the *Timber*, riſing as found in richneſs of hair. Martins.

Ermins ſold alſo by the *Timber* of 40 skins, about 2 *Rubbles per Timber*. Ermins.

Grawert or *Squirrels* ſold by the thouſand, as in goodneſs from 14 *Rubbles* to 30 *Rubbles* the thouſand. Squirrels.

Red Foxes by the 10 skins, at 12 to 15 *Nobles* the 10 skins. Foxes red and white, and dun.

White Foxes by the piece about 5 *Altins* the piece.

Dun Foxes by the piece, about 40 *Altins* the piece.

Sable rands ſold by the pair, from 2 to 6 *Rubbles* the pair.

Bever wooll is a *Staple commodity* alſo of this Kingdom, and ſold by the pound about 2 ½ *Rubbles per* pound. Bever.

Bever Wombs alſo by the pound, being a thin skin and well grown, is commonly worth 1 ½ *Rubble per* pound.

Theſe are the ordinary *Furs* which their Northern climate affords for *Merchandize*, the next found here are theſe.

Yellow Wax is here found made by the induſtry of the *Bee*, and hands of man, in great abundance, ſold by the *Pood*, which is 40 pound here, the hardeſt and beſt coloured bears price here commonly about 4 in 5 *Rubbles* the *Pood*. Bees Wax.

Tallow is ſold by the *Berquet*, which is 10 *Pood*, being clean white and hard about 7 in 8 *Rubbles* the *Berquet*. Tallow.

Tar is ſold by the *Hogſhead*, being thick, as the beſt is commonly worth ( )*per Hogſhead* of ( )*gallons Engliſh*. Tar.

Train Oil is ſold by the *Barrel*, which is half a *Hogſhead*, and diſcerned by its clearneſs without grounds, and of a whitiſh colour about 4 *Rubble per Barrel* of *gallons Engliſh*. Train.

Hemp is ſold by the *Berquet* of 10 *Poods*, being clean and green bears price commonly from 3 to 5 *Rubbles* the 10 *Pood*. Hemp.

Flax is ſold by the *Bercovet*, the bright ſilver colour is held the beſt, commonly about 7 *Rubbles* the *Bercovet*. Flax.

Cable Yarn is ſold by the *Bercovet*, and being well ſpun, round and not too much twiſted, from 67 ½ *Rubble* the *Bercovet*. Cable Yarn.

Coyls or *Yard Ropes* by the *Bercovet* about 7 *Rubbles* the *Bercovet:* where note, that the *Engliſh* and other Nations hither trading, buy here great quantity of *Hemp*, and ſpin it out there into Yarn, to ſave the charges of fraight: every 1000 *Pood* doth coſt about 100 or 110 *Rubbles* charges; and if the *Hemp* prove good, there is found neer ¼ loſs, if bad, ſo much more, and worth, being in *Cable Yarn*, as I ſaid above, from 6 to 7 ½ *Rubbles* the *Bercovet*. Coils.

Dried Cow-hides being large and weighty, are ſold by the hundred *hide*, worth from 40 to 44 *Rubbles* the hundred. Cow-hides.

Red Evits by the pair at 2 ½ *Rubbles per* pair, and ſometimes ſold by the *Pood* at 40 *Rubbles per Pood*: and note, that the white are commonly worſt eſteemed by ⅓ in price. Evits.

Loſh-Hides are ſold by the piece, the largeſt and not worm-eaten is the beſt, from 6 *Grevens* to 5 *Rubbles* the piece, as in goodneſs. Loſh-hides.

Ducks feathers ſold by the *Pood*, as in goodneſs from 3 to 5 *Rubble*, the *Pood*. Feathers.

Caviare is alſo a principal commodity here ſold by the *Pood*, and commonly worth 40 *Altines* the *Pood*. Caviare.

Coarſe Linen is made here in great quantity, ſold by the 1000 *Archins* of ½ Yard, and ¾ the broad from 15 to 20 *Rubbles* the 1000 *Archins*, as it is found in fineneſs. Linens.

Some other commodities this Countrey affordeth which I omit, as of no great conſequence.

CHAP.

Chap. CCXXI.

Of the Trade in general of Moſcovia.

Of the Trade in general of *Moſcovia.*

THE excellent commodity of the great Rivers that in all places of this large *Empire* are found to water and enrich this Countrey, ſhould much incite this Nation to the trade of *Merchandize*; but it is often found, that where Nature is moſt liberal in her furtherances, the Inhabitants prove moſt backward in their endeavours; the natural coldneſs of the climate incloſing the people into their warm *Stoves*, and the neighbourhood of the *Tartars* (who in ſome reſpect reſembling dogs, neither ſuffering the *Muſcovians* to traffick, nor yet traffick themſelves) by their continual harrying of the Countrey, and the often incurſions and wars of the *Swedens*, may in ſome ſort ſerve them for a reaſonable excuſe; yet it is found that theſe wars prove main helps ſometimes to their traffick, eſpecially in *Furs*, for their bodies thereby inured to cold and hardneſs, make the paſtime of hunting a profitable exerciſe in the worſt ſeaſon of the year, the reſt of their Merchandiſe come to them very near in the ſame kind: for it wholly dependeth upon *Manufactures* and labour for the *cordage*, *Linens* and *Yarn* they have from the earth, as their *Hides*, *Tallow*, and *Wax* upon their ſame: the *Caviare* and *Train Oil*, and ſome other ſuch by *Fiſhing*, ſo that it may be ſuppoſed they are more addicted to husbandry and fiſhing, than to Merchandiſing. The *Engliſh* about the year of 1575 firſt diſcovered the *Trade*, and found here good entertainment, and great priviledges from the then reigning *Prince*, and the firſt diſcoverers were in *London* incorporated into a *Society of Merchants* by the name of the *Moſcovia Company*, by grant of *Queen Elizabeth*; which company hath ſince been ſubject to ſome alterations and contingencies in their *Trade*, by reaſon of certain croſs accidents happening therein; but being in *England* ordered by the advice of a *Governour*, *Deputy*, and certain ſelected *Committees*, and in *Moſcovia* by an *Agent*, who regulate the ſame, by whoſe wiſdom they have of late ſo prudently ſetled their trade in general, and reformed their paſſed errours, that it is now ſeen to flouriſh, and in likelihood to increaſe daily to the particular benefit of that company, and the good both of this and that *Kingdom* in general.

Mr. *Henry Garaway* Alderman being at preſent Governor.

Chap. CCXXII.

Of Polonia, *and the trade thereof.*

Poland and the Cities thereof.

POLAND is limited on the Eaſt with *Boriſthenes*, which parteth it from *Moſcovia*, on the Weſt with *Viſtula*, which parteth it from *Germany*, on the North with the *Baltick* Sea and *Sinus Frinicus*, on the South with *Hungary*.

Commodities of *Poland.*

The chief *Merchandiſe* which this Countrey affordeth for tranſportation, is *Barley*, *Oats*, *Amber*, *Wax*, *Honey*, *Hemp*, *Pitch*, *Tar*, *Roſin*, and ſome *cordage*, and other commodities.

Rivers of *Poland.*

The chief rivers, is firſt *Viſtula*, navigable 400 miles, and endeth in the *Baltick Sea*, *Niger*, *Ruben*, *Bog*, *Mimel*, and others. The *Provinces* are accounted to be 11. and the principal Towns therein are as followeth,

Luconia. *Luconia* is the firſt, in length 500 miles, in bredth 160 miles, where are *Riga* an *Archbiſhoprick*, 2 *Derpt*, a town of great *Commerce*, *Ruialia* and *Narve*, two ſtrong towns.

Lituania. *Lituania* is the ſecond, abounding in *beaſts*, which yield the inhabitants *furs* for commodities; the chief Cities are *Vilna*, ſecond *Vilcomire* and *Breſtia*.

Volinia. *Volinia* is the third, wherein is found *Kiovia* and *Circaſſia*.

Samogitia. *Samogitia* is the fourth, the chief town is *Camia*.

Podolia. *Podolia* is the fifth, affording three harveſts of one ſowing, the Chief City is *Camienſa*, held invincible, ſeated on high rocks, *Orkazow*, *Wincecſa*, and others.

Ruſſia. *Ruſſia Nigra* is the ſixth, wherein is found *Leinburg*, *Grodeck*, &c.

Pruſſia. *Pruſſia* or *Spruce*, wherein is upon the Sea-coaſt *Amber* found, the chief Cities are *Dantzick* a *famous Mart*, eſpecially for all ſorts of *Grain*, 1000 *Meaſures* whereof being here daily ſold, 2 *Regiomount*, or *Conisberg*, a famous *Univerſity*. 3 *Heilſperg*, 4 *Manberg*, 5 *Angenberg*, 6 *Culne*, and others.

Podlaſia. *Podlaſia* is the 8 wherein is *Ticocksin*, the place where the Kings treaſure is reſerved, *Bieſco*, *Kniſen*, and others.

Maſovia. *Maſovia* is the 9, the prime City being *Marksow*.

Poland. *Poland* is the 10, wherein is the *Metropolis* of *Polonia* which is *Cracovia*, ſeated pleaſantly on the River *Viſtula*, here is alſo the Cities of *Lublins*, *Guiſna*, *Siradia* and others, and of the principal of theſe, or others ſeated in this Tract, as followeth.

Chap. CCXXII.

Of Cracovia, *and the Trade thereof.*

Cracovia, and the Trade thereof.

CRACOVIA is the chief and *Metropolis* of all the *Kingdom* of *Poland*, where the *King* and his *Council* have their continual residence; it is seated in a plain, having mountains on all sides, but somewhat distant, it is compassed with two strong walls of stone, and a dry ditch, the building is very fair, of free-stone 4 stories high, but covered with tiles of wood or shingles, it is of round form, in the midst whereof stands a large quadrangular market place, wherein is seated the *Cathedral Church*, and the *Senate-house* for the City, about which are many shops for *Merchants*, upon the East side of the City is the *Kings Castle*, fair and well built on a hill, lying open on the South side, without any building above the wall, on the East side are the *King* and *Queens lodgings*, on the North side lodgings for feasting, on the West a *Chappel where the Kings are interred*: it hath not receiv'd any great fame for *Merchandising*, many *Scotch-men* have attained to some estate here by *trading*, but it may more properly be called *Pedlarising* than *Merchandising*, for they have a moveable Magazine which they transport by horse from town to town, wherein their *Commodities* are inclosed; and not a few such are found to have begun this *traffick* at first by their backs, and afterwards by horses: their *Coins current* with their *weights* and *measures* I will here insert.

Coins current in *Polonia*.

It is not above 300 years since the *Polonians* used *silver Coins* stamped, for before that time, they did traffick with little pieces of *uncoined silver*, and by the *exchange* of *skins*, and other such *Commodities*; but at this day they make all contracts by *silver guildens*, but have no such real *Coin* amongst them, the *Coins current* are these: a *Gold Ducate*, known by the name of *Polander*, is of the same value with the *Hungarian Ducate*, and worth 70 *polish groſs*, a *silver Guilden* or *Florin* is worth 30 *polish groſche*, which is 2 shillings *sterling*, a *Doller*, *in ſpecie* is worth 40 *polish groſche*; but in all contracts for buying and selling, the *Doller* is accounted 36 *groſche*: a *Creitzer* is worth 3 *potchanels*, 18 *Deniers* make 1 *groſh*: a *groſh of Poland* or *Bohemia*, is worth 7 *potchanels*: 16 *whites* make one *Ort*, 4 *Orts* make a *Doller*, valued in *sterling* money four shillings four pence.

Weights of *Cracovia*.

The common *weight* of *Cracovia* is the *pound*, 136 *l.* whereof is here accompted a *Quintar*, which makes in *London* 114 *l. circa*, and the 100 *l.* of *London*, hath yielded here about 120 *l.* but the common pound is reduced to a stone of 40 *l.* to a stone, and to a *Ship-pond*, which is ten of the said stones.

Measures of *Cracovia*.

The common *measure* of length is an *Ell*, which is ½ an *English Ell*, but they sell their *Linen* by *shocks*, which produeth 57 ½ *Ells English* the *shock*.

Chap. CCXXIV.

Of Dantzick, *and the Trade thereof.*

Dantzick, and the Trade thereof.

Dantzick is a very fair City, standing at the foot of a great mountain that hangs over it, the famous river *Viſtula* passing by it on the East side, and running towards the North, falls into the *Baltick Sea*, a little Brook enters the City on the south side, and runs through it toward the North, affording many *Commodities* to the City: as first a *fair water Conduit*, where by a *Mill* the waters are drawn into a Ciſtern, and thence by pipes serving every private citizens house, then a *Corn-mill* for the *Senate* (besides their private *Mills*) which affords them in every hour a *golden guilden* throughout the year to their publick treasury, and besides many other *Mills*, it hath one for sawing of boards and timber, having an *Iron* wheel, which not only driveth the *Saw*, but hooketh in, and turneth the boards to the *Saw* without the help of hands; *the Corn Garners* of this town are also fair, remarkable and many in number, wherein the Citizens do lay up the *Corn* coming out of *Poland*, and according to the wants of *Europe*, carry it into many *Kingdoms*, and many times relieve fruitful Provinces in time of casual dearth; into which *Garners* under a great penalty no man may carry either fire or candle lighted, by a Law enacted amongst them.

The City is compassed with one wall, yet contains three several Cities, governed by three distinct *Senates*, out of which one chief *Senate* is chosen to govern the whole City, and according to the *Roman* superstition they have St. *George* for their *Protector*, whose *red croſs* they carry, in their *flags*, as doth also *England*, *Genoa* in *Italy*, and the *Island Scio*, in the *Arches*; the City is seated about one *English* mile from the *Baltick shore*, the port being

ing called *Dermind*, where the Ships of burthen do ride to lade and unlade their commodities; and the City being acknowledged a *free town*, is found to Coyn *Moneys*, which as I find obſerved, I ſhall note here, together with the *Weights* and *Meaſures* here in uſe.

Accounts in *Dantzick.*

Their accompts are kept here in ſundry manners; the common being by *poliſh Guilders* of 30 *groſs* and 12 *pence* to a *groſhes*

But *Merchants* buy *commodities* here by the great *Mark* of 60 *groſs*, and by the leſſer of 15 *groſs*, and alſo by the *Doller* of 35 *groſs*, of 3 *ſtivers* the *groſs*.

Coins current in *Dantzick.*

Their *Moneys current* being thus accompted: One *great Mark* is two *poliſh Guilders*; one *poliſh Guilder*, is worth two *leſſer Marks*; one *leſſer Mark* worth 15 *groſſe*, and the *groſs* 18 *pence*, beſides which, they coin *Hungarian Ducates of Gold*, as they do in *Poland*, and they have two *Coins* in *Gold*, called a *Milres*, and half a *Milres*; and each *Milres* is three *Dollers* and two *Seſtins*, 36 *poliſh groſs* making here a *Doller*.

Weight of *Dantzick.*

The *Weight* of *Dantzick* in uſe is the *pound* for fine goods, the 100 *l.* in *London* making here 116 *l.* Beſides which, they have a *Skip-pond* and a *Liſ-pond* thus diſtinguiſhed; 16 *Mark pound* is one *Liſpond*, and 20 *Liſpond* makes one *Skippond* by the ſmall *ſtone* of 24 *l.* for *Spices*, &c.

But they have alſo a great *ſtone* to weigh groſs wares, as *Flax*, *Wax*, and the like of 34 *l.* whereof 10 *l.* to the *Skippond* of 340 *l.*

Meaſures of *Dantzick.*

The *Meaſure* for length of this City, is the *Ell*, the 100 *Ells* whereof makes in *London* about 49 *Ells*, and the 100 yards of *London* doth here render 162 or 163 Ells *incirca.*

The *Meaſure* of *Beer* in *Dantzick* is the *Fat*, which contains 180 *Stoops*, which is accompted 81 *Stoops* of *Antwerp.*

The *Meaſure* of *Corn* here is the *Laſt*, which contains 61 *Shepels*, 56 whereof makes a *Laſt* in *Amſterdam*, or 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ *quarterns Engliſh London*, 4 *Sheppels* make one *Mud*, which is the *Shippond* before mentioned of 34 *l.*

Accounts in *Eaſtland.*

Merchants for the moſt part throughout all *Eſtland* are found to keep their *accompts* in *Florins* or *Guilderns*, and in *groſhes* and *Deniers*, accompting 12 *Deniers* to the *groſhe*, and 20 *groſhe* to the *Guildern* or *Florin.*

CHAP. CCXXVI.

Of Elbin, *and the Trade thereof.*

Elbin, and the Trade thereof.

ELBIN but a ſmall, yet a fair City, and of late days is compaſſed with walls, grown great and large by the *Trade* and reſidence of the *Engliſh Merchants*, which ſince, upon ſome grievance and diſcontentment are hence removed: in this City lies the groſs of the *Trade* of *Pruſſen*, eſpecially for all the gruff goods of that *Dukedom*; it once appertained to the *Teutonick Knights*, but now to the *Kings* of *Poland*, and who for the preſent, the Citizens acknowledge for their *Protector*, and otherwiſe it yields him but little obedience, being of it ſelf a *free City*: from this City towards the North-eaſt, is a channel that runneth up to *Conixburg*, the ſeat of the *Dukes* of *Pruſland*, by which all *Commodities* are tranſported and conveyed one from the other.

Weights of *Elbin.*

The *Coins current*, and the manner of their *accompts* here kept, I have touched before, and the *weight* in uſe in this place, is the *pound*, 40 whereof makes the *ſtone*, and 10 *ſtone* of 40 *l.* makes the *Shippond*, which is 400 *l.* which is 350 *l.* of their great *weight*, and the 100 *l.* of *London* hath been found to make here 120 *l.*

The *Laſt* of *Wheat* is here accompted for 5200.

Meaſures of *Elbin.*

The *meaſure* of length in this place in uſe, is the *Ell*, and the 100 *Yards* of *London* is found to make here 163 *Ells.* There are alſo in this Tract found for eminent Cities of *Trade*, *Conixburg*, *Stettin*, *Starlſont*, *Reuel*, *Rhiga*, of which a word or two, and firſt of *Conixburg.*

Chap. CCXXVI.

Of Conixburg, *and the Trade thereof.*

Conixburg vulgarly *Queensburg*, and in *Italian Mont Royal*, is the *Metropolis* of this Dutchy, seated upon an Inlet of the *Baltick Sea*, and washed with the pleasant River of *Piegol*, it is found to have an *Academy* for Sciences, and well stored with Merchants from all the Northern parts of the world; and here the Merchants of *Prusen* keep their Factors for the venting of their inland commodities: upon this shore is also found in some quantity that excellent *Amber*, which the inhabitants call *Berstein*, which in *English* may be translated the *Burning stone*, of which some writers make three sorts, the first coming from certain *Gummy* trees, the second made by art of gold and silver, and other ingredients, and the third this sort coming naturally from the bottom of these Seas, which for 6 months are frozen up, and deny the Sea-man and Merchant the use of navigation. *Conixburg*, and the Trade thereof.

The *Moneys* and *Accounts* here in use are mentioned before: and the common *weight* used amongst *Merchants* is the *stone*, containing 40 pound, and 10 stone makes a *Shippound*, of 400 pound, and the 100 *l. Averdupois* of *London* doth yield here about 120 *l.* or 121 *l.* besides which, they have also the *Shippound* of *Dantzick* in use for some Commodities of 350 *l.* but this *weight* is to be avoided by the stranger, as being ever accounted too favourable to the Citizens. Weight of *Conixburg*.

The common *measure* of length is the *Ell* here for all *Commodities* measurable: the 100 Yards of *London* hath made here by observation 166½ *incirca*. And thus much shall suffice to have said of this City; from whence proceeding, I come next to *Rhiga* and *Revel* two eminent Cities also in this tract. Measures of *Conixburg*.

Chap. CCXXVII.

Of Rhiga, *and the Trade thereof.*

Rhiga is the principal City of *Livonia*, or *Liffland*, seated near the Embosure of the River *Dunia*, strengthened with an exceeding strong wall, many Ordhance to defend it against all enemies, and bordering upon the *Liffeland* Sea: it was formerly the chief residence of the *Teutonick Knights*, and then and now reinforced by the *Garison* of *Dunmund*, accounted one of the impregnable forts of this Northern climate, where all Ships entring are searched, and pay a certain *Toll* or *Dutie*: the inhabitants curious for the preservation of their liberty, acknowledge the King of *Poland* for their *Protector*, to whom they pay a yearly contribution, but else are governed by their own antient laws and priviledges which they enjoyed from the *Knights their old masters*, at the resignation of this Countrey to that King. *Rhiga* and the Trade thereof.

The commodities of this Countrey for *Merchandising* and Exportation, is *Corn*, and *Grain* of all sorts, *Hemp*, *Flax*, *Honey*, *Wax*, *Rosin*, *Tar*, *Horses*, and all sorts of rich Furs, as *Martins*, *Ermins*, *Sables*, *Bevers*, and the like, not wanting any necessary for nourishment save *Wine* and *Oil*, which forein Nations do bring them. Commodities of *Rhiga*.

The *weight* in use is the *pound*, 20 pound whereof makes a *Lispound*, and 20 *Lispound* makes a *Shippound*, and 12 *Shippound* being 4000 pound, is accounted a *Last* of *Rie* both here and at *Narva*, and the 100 pound of *London* hath been observed to make here 116 pound. Weights of *Rhiga*.

The *measure* is the *Ell* agreeing with the *Ell* in use in *Revel*, *Conixburg* and *Narva*, 100 Yards *London* making 166½ *incirca*. Measures of *Rhiga*.

The *Coins* and *accounts* differ not much here in value from the others before mentioned, yet found to differ in appellation: for the *Rix Doller*, and the *Mark Lups* is here all one, which makes two *Swedens* or *common Marks*, and one *Sweden* is 8 *Lups* shillings: one *Lups* is 2 shillings, one shilling is 12 pence, and one peny is two hellers. Coins in *Rhiga*.

Chap. CCXXVIII.

Of Revel, *and the Trade thereof.*

Revel, and the Trade thereof.

REVEL is nothing inferiour for trade to *Rhiga*, ſituated on the North of the *Baltick Seas*, famouſed in theſe Northern Countreys for the ſafety and commodiouſneſs of the haven: it is well ſtored of Merchants that frequent the place for the traffick of the commodities thereof, nominated in the aforegoing Chapter. The inhabitants ſtand much upon their antient priviledges granted them by their old maſters *Teutonick Knights*, and acknowledging the King of *Swethland* for *Protector*, to whom they yield obedience, the keeping of which coſt him 100000 *Crowns* yearly, as naturally defending his own, and offending his neighbours territories. This City in one thing hath a larger freedom than *Rhiga*, and is the ſame as in *Lubeck* for coining of moneys, which they do four ſquare, yet are bound to ſtamp the ſame of the ſame worth and value as the current *coins* of *Poland*, therefore I ſhall not need further to inſiſt thereupon.

Weights of *Revel*.

Their common weight is a pound, their *Ship-pound* is 400 *l.* and the 100 *l.* of *London* makes here 116 *l.*

Exchanges of *Revel*.

There is found ſome *Exchanges* practiſed in theſe parts by the *Mark Swedens* of 16 *s.* and by the *Mark Lups* of 32 *s.* *&c.*

Meaſures of *Revel*.

Their common *meaſure* of length is the *Ell*, agreeing with that of *Conixburg* and *Rhiga*, the 100 *Yards London* making by computation *incirca* 166 ½ *Ells* here. *Narva* alſo ſeated in this tract, agreeth in *weights* and *meaſures* with *Revel*, therefore I ſhall not need to inſiſt further thereupon.

Chap. CCXXIX.

Of Stralſont, *and the Trade thereof.*

Stralſont, and the Trade thereof.

STRALSONT lies alſo in this tract, and is found ſeated on the *Baltick Sea*, oppoſite to the Iſland of *Rangi*, where the late *King of Sweden* firſt landed in his invaſion of the *Empire*: it is now ſubject to the Duke of *Pomeran*, and in whoſe cauſe it hath endured a long and ſtreight ſiege; but being well and ſtrongly fortified, by ſuffering, it overcame, and is now accounted a famous *Mart* in theſe Northern parts for *Grain*, *Pitch*, *Tar*, *Roſin*, *Honey*, *Wax*, *Hides*, *Tallow*, and the like. Here paſſeth in *Merchandiſe* the *moneys* of *Norway*, *Denmark*, *Sweden* and *Germany*, of all which I have ſpoken, and the Duke hath alſo a peculiar *Coin*, which is ſtamped in equal value to the *Imperial Doller*, as above is ſaid.

Weight of *Stralſont*.

The *weight* of *Stralſont* is the *pound*, 10 whereof is accounted for a *ſtone*, and 16 for a *Liſpound*, and the 100 *l.* in *London* hath produced here about 88 in 89 pound.

Meaſures of *Stralſont*.

The *meaſure* of length is the *Ell*, and is found to agree with the *Ell* of *Stetin*, as is ſhewed hereafter.

Julin.

I muſt not here omit a word in memory of the antient City of *Julin*, ſeated in this *Dutchy*, and which once was the principal City of *Trade* in all this Sea: for here the *Vandals*, *Saxons*, *Muſcovites*, *Polonians*, *Swedes*, *Engliſh*, *Danes*, and *Germans* had their ſeveral quarters of reſidency for *Commerce*; and all the commodities of theſe countreys were brought hither by theſe Nations. It is noted, that the inhabitants were the laſt of all theſe Northern people, that embraced the *Chriſtian Religion*, by reaſon that being in the height of their proſperity, perceiving the *Goſpel of Chriſt* to thrive and increaſe in all their neighbouring territories, ſtrictly prohibited, that no ſtranger whatſoever here reſident, ſhould embrace the ſame, nor that any ſhould as much as mention any new religion unto them; but in theſe latter days their great traffick is loſt, and they are become religious according to the ſuperſtition of that religion they uſe, and ſince have ſuffered much by the vexations of the continual wars of the *Danes*, and appears now for the moſt part ruined, where I will leave it, and paſs thence to the next town of *Pomeran*.

Chap. CCXXX.

Of Stettin *and the trade thereof.*

THis *Stettin* is the Capital City of *Pomeran*, situated upon the River of *Oder*, in pleasant and delightsom soyl, and carrieth in these Northern Regions that renown, that from hence the Dukes of *Sttetin* in *Pomerland* have their appellation. The City abounds in all commodities for merchandize that the neighbouring Countreys afford; and of it self it yieldeth to Merchants the commodities common to *Prussen*, *Sweden*, and *Polonia*. For its defence, it is strengthened on all sides with Ramparts, Ditches, and good Artillery; the River of *Oder* is beautified with many useful and necessary Bridges, the one whereof is purposely made to lead to the Granaries and Store-houses, where the corn and grain, either for store or exportation, is laid up, and where their *Arsenals* are seated, in which their warlike provision is kept, and where Vessel of all sorts both for Sea and River is seen daily to be fabricated; beside the several *Churches* and *Colledges* that adorn this City, the *Dukes Palace* must be accompted as the principal ornament, built of that art and sumptuousnes, that it gives not place to the most excellent in *Italy*; in fine, *Stettin* is not to be accounted the least of the *Hanse-towns*, and though the *Prince* be daily there resident, yet it proveth no way prejudicial to the priviledges thereof. *Stettin*, and the Trade thereof.

The *commodities* of this City are for *merchandizing*, such as all the East *Countrey* affordeth, *viz.* *Tar*, *Pitch*, *Rosin*, *Hony*, *Wax*, *Hides*, *Grain*, and all kind of *Furs*. Commodities of *Stettin*.

The *weight* of this City is divided into two kinds, derived from the *pound weight* here in use, the *Quintar* is accounted 112 *l.* of this place, and that is the first, and the second is the *Stone*, which is also of two sorts: as a *Stone* of 10 *l.* being the small *Stone*, and a *Stone* of 21 *l.* accounted the great *Stone*, and it hath been observed that the 10 *l.* of *London Averdupois* hath yielded here *incirca* 92 *l.* Weights of *Stettin*.

The common *measure* in the use for length is called the *Ell*, as the usual denomination thereof in all the East parts, and the 100 Yards of *London* hath been observed to produce here about 141 *Ells*. Measures of *Stettin*.

And thus much shall serve to have said of these Cities, which I have intitled under the names of *Poland* and *Eastland*, though in themselves acknowledging several distinct *Princes*, having taken that liberty to my self in my first method, rather narrowly to observe the maritime shores and the principal Cities seated thereupon, though acknowledging divers *Sovereigns*, than precisely to follow the limits and bounds of *Princes Dominions* according to the largeness and extent of their command and power.

Chap. CCXXXI.

Of the Weights and Measures of Eastland, *to that of* London.

NOw, for as much as there be many other eminent Cities of *trade* which in particular I have willingly omitted to handle, therefore according to my observed order I will contract them here, and shew how the *weight* and *measures* of *London* do agree, and are found to accord together.

And first, I find it observed, that the 100 *l.* of *Averdupois* in *London*, doth make in these Towns following, *viz.* in The agreement of 100 *l.* *London* to divers of *Poland*.

	l.		*l.*
Stralsont as I said	88	*Rhiga*	116
Statin	92	*Thoren* and *Narva*	116
Revel	116	*Cracovia*	120
Dantzick	116	*Elbin*	120
Conixburgh	120	*Wild*	116

And thus much shall serve for the *weights* in general of *Eastland*, and as for the *measures*, take here the same observations made upon 100 Yards of *London*, which produceth in Agreement of the 100 Yards *London* to divers of *Poland*.

	Ells:		Ells.
Embden	163	*Rhoſtick*	158
Hamburg	162 ½	*Gripſwald*	163
Bremen	163	*Donim*	163
Lubeck	160	*Stettin*	141
Munſter	86 ½	*Dantzick*	163
Oſſenbridges	84	*Ocermond*	141
Wiſmar	156 ½	*Melluine*	161
Conixburg	166 ½	*Narva*	166 *Arſins.*
Rhiga and *Revel*	166 ½		

CHAP. CCXXXII.

Of Corn Meaſures of Eaſtland *reduced to that of other Countreys.*

Corn meaſure in *Eaſtland.*

THis Countrey is above all other *commodities* abounding in *corn*, which hence is tranſported into all parts of *Europe*; it will not be amiſs, to ſee what obſervations have been made upon the *meaſure* thereof, here in uſe, and concurrent with other places.

Schepels 60 in *Dantzick*, make a *Laſt*, and 4 makes a *Mud*, which is the *Skippond* of 340 *l.* as you find it there noted.

Werpes 61 makes a *Laſt* in *Embden*, or 15 ½ *Barrels* of 4 *Werpes*.

Schepels 90 makes a *Laſt* in *Hamburg*.

Schepels 96 makes a *Laſt* in *Lubeck*.

Schepels 96 makes at *Fameren* a *Laſt*.

Schepels 96 makes a *Laſt* in *Hileger haven* in *Denmark*.

Barrels 42 makes a *Laſt* in *Copenhagen*.

Barrels 36 makes a *Laſt* in *Ebeltorffe donie*.

Quarters 10 ½ makes a *Laſt* in *London*; but in lading of Ships, quarters five are accounted for one *tun* lading.

With the agreement thereof with other Countreys.

Now let us ſee how theſe reſpond together, and how theſe agree with the *Laſt* of *Corn* in *Amſterdam*, upon which I find theſe notes, and that the ſame maketh in

Dantzick	56 *Schepels.*
Embden	55 *Werps.*
Hamburgh	85 *Schepels.*
Lubeck	85 *Schepels.*
Fameren	78 *Schepels.*
Hylegher	80 *Schepels.*
Copenhagen	23 *ſmall Barrels.*
Eboltorff	23 *Barrels.*
Sweden	23 *Barrels.*
Conixburgh	$\frac{6}{7}$ *of a Laſt, for the 6 Laſts are 7 at Amſterdam.*
Melvin	$\frac{17}{21}$ *of a Laſt.*
Statin	$\frac{6}{7}$ *of a Laſt.*
Rhiga	42 *Loops, Roſtick and Mechburgh meaſure of Lubeck.*
Antwerp	37 ½ *Vertales.*
Bruſſels	10 ½ *Muden, and differing in all places of Brabant.*
Middleburgh	40 *Sacks*, 41 ½ *to the Laſt in Zealand.*
Roterdam, Delft.	87 *Achtellins.*
Gronninghen	33 *Muddes.*
London	10 ¼ *quarters, and* 5 *quarters to a Tun.*

CHAP. CCXXXIII.

Of the trade in general of Poland *and* Eaſtland.

Of the trade in general of *Poland* and *Eaſtland.*

HAving thus ſurveyed the *trade* of this Countrey in ſome particulars, it will not be amiſs to look upon it in the general. The Revenues both of the *King* and *Gentlemen* is here eſteemed but moderate, and ſcarce ſufficient to maintain a plentiful Table, and to exchange with Merchants for *Wines* and *Spices*, which they yet much covet, as alſo they do foreign Stuffs of *Silks* and

and *Cloth*: I have noted that this Kingdom aboundeth with *Beaſts* as well wild as tame, and yieldeth excellent horſes, not great, but quick, nimble and ſtirring; it aboundeth alſo in *Fleſh*, *Fowl*, and *water Fiſh*, and in all kind of *pulſe* and *grain*; it is found alſo towards the *Carpathian Mountains* of *Hungary* to have ſome *Mines* of *Gold* and *Silver*, of *Iron* and *Brimſtone*, it yieldeth alſo in abundance, plenty of *Honey* found in hollow trees, beſides the husband-mans *Hives*: it yieldeth moreover *Wax*, *Flax*, and *Linen clothes* made thereof, *Hemp*, *Pitch* of both kinds, *Maſts* for Ships, *Boards* and *Timber*, rich *Furs*, *Salt* digged out of the earth, *Amber*, *Soap-aſhes*, and *Rie* in abundance, which hath made *Dantzick* famous throughout *Europe*.

No marvel then if Merchants bring unto them *Silks* from *Italy*, *Cloth* from *England*, *Wines* from *France* and *Spain*, and the very *Spices* and *Drugs* from *India*, ſince they not only ſell them at good prices, but alſo bring thence ſuch precious and ſtaple commodities. *Poland* it ſelf is found within land, and *Pruſſia* with their immunities ſubject to this Kingdom, is found to have the principal *traders* therein inhabiting, yet have they but few Ships, uſing ſtrangers to export their commodities. For the reſt of the *Polanders* they are obſerved to live content with their own, and not by way of *Merchandiſing* to ſtir much abroad; yet are they not rich, becauſe they want the aboveſaid commodities, which the proud *Gentlemen* and *Nobility* of theſe Countreys buy dear, and will have, though brought from far unto them, and they are noted to have ſo little *Gold* and *Silver*, as deſpiſing all in reſpect of it, they ſell the rich commodities of their Countrey at a low rate, eſpecially thoſe which are for daily food, and thereby made unfit to be exported. The people themſelves are not much addicted to *traffick* into remote regions, nor to travel far out of their own Countreys, yet in imitation of other their neighbours, they ſometimes trade with their rich *Furs* into other Countreys, of whom I have obſerved ſome to come to *Conſtantinople*, rather making a ranging voyage, than coming with intent to trade and reſide. Wherein they cannot be much blamed, in regard that they have in plenty all things that naturally are wanting to mankind, if they can be contented therewith: but the inhabitants of *Pomerland*, *Eaſt Countrey*, &c. are obſerved to be more ingenious, and far more addict to *traffick* and *Commerce*, and have ſome veſſels fitter for tranſport and carriage than for warfare, but yet moſt proper for their groſs commodities and large ſtowage, however their winter colds depriving them of almoſt half the years *traffick*: the other half wherein their Seas are navigable, cannot make them any competent amends, and their *Merchandiſe* being altogether groſs, cannot give them therefore the attribute of *Eminent Merchants*.

CHAP. CCXXXIV.

Of Hungary, *and the principal Cities thereof.*

HUNGARY is bounded on the Eaſt with *Tranſilvania* and *Valachia*, on the Weſt with *Auſtria*, on the North with *Poland*, on the South with *Slavonia*, &c. *Hungary*, and the Cities thereof.

This Kingdom now ſtands divided between the grand Signiour and the *Hungarians*: the *great Turk* enjoys *Buda*, ſeated on *Danubius*, once the *Metropolis* of this Kingdom, and *Court of the Kings*, alſo *Guilia Peſt*, *Alba Regalis*, called by them *Wiſenberg*, next *quinque Eccleſiæ*, *Rab*, and ſome others of leſſer note. *Buda.*

In the *Hungarians* poſſeſſions are theſe principal Cities, *Presberg* the preſent *Metropolis* of this Countrey; ſecond *Strigonium*, 3 *Agraria*, 4 *Comara* in an Iſland of that name, 5 *Tertax*, 6 *Caniſta*, 7 *Zegith*, before which *Solyman* the great *Turk* ended his days, and ſome others of leſſer conſequence. *Presberg.*

This Countrey doth much abound in cattel, ſufficient to feed all *Germany*, the ſtore is ſo great, that they yearly ſell to their neighbours 80 or 100 thouſand Oxen, they have alſo ſome *Copper*, and *Tin*, ſome quantity of *Corn*, *Honey*, *Wax*, and ſuch like *commodities*, and from hence to *Conſtantinople* I have ſeen *Hides*, *Butter* and *Cheeſe*, that in great abundance have come out of theſe parts through the *Black Sea*. Further matter of *trade* hath not remarkably fallen into my hands, therefore for the *current coins* of this Countrey, with their *weight* and *meaſures* in uſe, I muſt refer to the better experienced, and hence travel to *Dacia* and the reſt of thoſe provinces comprehended within that circuit. Commodities of *Hungary.*

CHAP.

Chap. CCXXXV.

Of Dacia *and the Provinces and Cities thereof.*

Dacia, and the Cities thereof.

DACIA is bounded on the East with the *Euxine*, on the West with *Hungary*, on the North with the *Carpathian mountains*, on the South with *Hemus* dividing it from *Greece*.

The rivers that inrich this Countrey are *Danubius*, 2 *Alata*, 3 *Salvata*, 4 *Cockle*, 5 *Morus*, and some others.

Commodities of *Dacia*.

The commodities that this Countrey affordeth for merchandise, is *Butter*, *Cheese*, *Honey*, *Wax*, *Hides*, *Oxen*, *Tallow*, and *warlike Horses* of great worth.

The provinces are these, and are all under the command of the *Grand Signiour*.

Transilvania 1.

Transilvania the chief towns thereof are, 1 *Wisenberg*, 2 *Clansenberg*, 3 *Bristitia*, 4 *Fogares*, and others, and now in possession of *Bethlem Caber* the *Vavoide* thereof.

Moldavia 2.

Moldavia is the next, the chief Cities are *Saccania*, the second is *Falsing*, 3 *Kilim*, 4 *Chermon*, &c. under a *Vavoid* who is tributary to the great *Turk*.

Valachia 3.

Valachia is the third province, the principal towns whereof are 1 *Salnium*, 2 *Pracklaba*, 3 *Tergovista*, the *Vavoides* seat, who is tributary to the *Turk*. This Countrey abounds in mines of *Gold*, *Silver*, *Iron*, *Salt-pits*, *Wines*, *Cattel*, and *Brimstone*, and esteemed the richest of these provinces.

Servia 4.

Servia is the fourth, and hath these Cities, 1 *Stoneburg* the seat of the *Despot*, tributary to the *Turk*, 2 *Samandria*, 3 *Belgrade* a famous town, which cost the great *Turks* much blood and money the getting, and was accounted before as the Bulwark of Christendom on this side.

Rasia.

Rasia is the fifth, the chief City is *Bodin*, a famous *Mart*.

Bulgaria.

Bulgaria is the next, wherein is found *Sophia*, the seat of the *Beglerbeg of Greece*, who hath under him 21 *Sanſaks*. Next is *Nicopolis*, and some others of lesser note.

Bosna.

Bosna is the last province, wherein is *Casachium* and *Jasiga*, the residence of their former *Despots*. All which afford not further matter of *trade*: for where the great *Turk* once commandeth, traffick is accounted very rare, and is seldom found of import, and being ignorant in that little there is, I am constrained to omit it.

Chap. CCXXXVI.

Of Sclavonia, *and the Provinces and Cities thereof.*

Sclavonia.

SCLAVONIA hath on the East, the River of *Drinus*, and a line drawn from thence to the Sea, on the West part of *Italy*: on the North, *Hungary*; and on the South, the *Adriatick* Sea.

Commodities.

The *commodities* that this Countrey doth afford for *Merchandise*, are *Horses* for service, *Cattel*, *Oxen*, *Hides*, *Tallow*, *Butter* and *Cheese*, and hath some *Mines* of *Silver* and *Gold* now in the great *Turks* possession. The *Provinces* and *Cities* of note in *Sclavonia* are these,

Illyria.

Illyria, now by the *Turks* called *Windismark* hath in it *Zatha*, seated upon *Danubius*, 2 *Zackaocs*, 3 *Windisgreets* and others.

Dalmatia.

Dalmatia is the second *Province*, the chief City is *Ragusa*, situated on the *Adriatick* Sea, formerly a town of great *traffick* and *riches*, and now tributary to the *Turk*; next is *Scium*, 3 *Zara*, both seated on the Sea-shore, and subject to the *Venetians*: 4 *Spalatta*, a Sea-town, from whence to *Venice*, that State keepeth many Gallies for transportation of Merchants goods, and by reason of an unreasonable fraight by them taken, they stand to the hazards and adventures thereof, which they did to their cost in *Anno* 1619, my self being in *Naples* when as the *Duke d' Ossuna then Vice-King*, took two of these their gally grosses laden with a rich booty, as was reported to the import of 300000 Cro. which the *state* of *Venice* were enforced to make good principally to *Merchants Turks* of *Constantinople*, to whom the greatest part thereof did at that time appertain, and who are found at this day to be the greatest *traders* this way. The next town is *Scodra*, famous for the resistance it made against the *Turks*, and last, *Lissa*, famous here for the *Sepulchre* of *Scanderbeg*, whose bones were digged up, and worn by the *Turks* at the taking of this City, as conceiving them to be of excellent vertue to make them partake of his good fortunes: This *Province* being now divided between the *Venetians* and the *Turk*.

Croatia is the next, the chief towns are *Gardiſca*, ſeated on the River *Savus*, 2 *Brumon*, 3 *Novograde*. 4 *Siſgith*, and laſtly, *Petrovia*; this Countrey is now ſubject in part to the *Venetians*, and in part to the *Auſtrians*; of the trade of the moſt principal of this in brief, and firſt of *Rhaguſa* and *Spallatto*. *Croatia.*

CHAP. CCXXXVII.

Of Rhaguſa *and* Spallatta, *and the Trade thereof.*

THe *trade* of *Sclavonia* is at this day but of ſmall accompt, and little to our Nation: the two Cities of *Spallatta* and *Rhaguſa* ſeated therein, merit the principal conſideration.

Rhaguſa then, formerly called *Epidaurus*, being ſituated on the *Adriatick Sea*, a common-wealth of great *traffick* and riches, was in times paſt of far greater fame and name, both in *Trade* and Navigation, than now it is: for from hence was the original of thoſe great Ships here built, and in old times famous, as then vulgarly called *Argoſes*, properly * *Rhaguſes*; the laſt which they were noted to have, they lent *Philip* the ſecond *King* of *Spain*, in 1588 to invade *England*, and had her burial in our *Britiſh Seas*, *and may all others ſo thrive, that envy the proſperity of England*; ſince which, I hear not of any they have of any conſequence. They now pay 12000 *Ducates* yearly to the *Turk* for a tribute of that *trade* and liberty they now injoy, which notwithſtanding is of no great conſequence. *Rhaguſa*, and the Trade thereof. * *Rhaguſes.*

The Countrey affords not any *commodities* of moment for our Nation, and we only ſend thither ſome *blue Hampſhire Kerſies*, ſome *Lead*, *Tin*, and little elſe.

The *Moneys* thereof are ſuch as paſs *current* through the ſtate of *Venice*, and *Turkey* their neighbours, and their own being in correſpondence therewith, and accompted by *groſſes*. Moneys current in *Rhaguſa.*

Groſſes 6 is a *Liver*	*Groſſes* 62 is a *Venice Chicquin*
Groſſes 59 is a *Hungar*	*Groſſes* 40 is a *Naples Ducate*
Groſſes 38 is a *Rial* $\frac{1}{8}$	*Groſſes* 59 is alſo a *Sultanin*, accounted in *England* for 8 *s. ſter.*
Groſſes 1 is 2 *Gaſſets*	
A *Gaſſet* is 2 *Saldes*	

The *Weight* is a pound of ( ) $\frac{3}{3}$ and 100 *l.* is the *qnintal.*	Weights of *Rhaguſa.*
The 100 *l.* is *Engliſh* 80 *l.*	1 *l. Rhaguſa* is 9 $\frac{3}{3}$ *groſs Ven.*
and is *Venice* ſuttle 120 *l.*	1 *l. Rhaguſa* is 14 $\frac{2}{3}$ *ſac.* 2 $\frac{2}{3}$ *ſut.*
and is *Venice* groſs 76 *l.*	

The *Meaſure* is the *Brace*, which agreeth with the *Brace* of *Venice*: thus the 100 cloth *Braces* is in *Rhaguſa* 124, and of ſilk 116 *Braces*, and is in *England* ( ) inches. Meaſure of *Rhaguſa.*

Note that the *weights* and *meaſures* of *Spallatta* do wholly agree with thoſe in *Venetia*, therefore I need not to ſay further thereof in this place; and by the way, note, that for the *weights* of *Rhaguſa*, I find this obſervation made: the 100 *Rot.* of *Alexandria Zero* is in *Rhaguſa* 260 *l.* the 100 *l. forfori* is in *Rhaguſa* 116 *l.* the 100 *Rot. laidin*, is in *Rhaguſa* 165 *l.* the 100 *Rot.* of *Damietta*, is in *Rhaguſa* 120 *l.* the 100 *Rot.* of *Roma*, is in *Rhaguſa* 666 *l.* the 100 *Rot.* of *Baruti* is in *Rhaguſa* 625 *l.* the 100 *Rot. Damaſco*, is in *Rhaguſa* 600 *l.* the 100 *Rot.* of *Tripoli* in *Soria*, is in *Rhaguſa* 500 *l.* the 100 *Rot.* of *Aleppo* is in *Rhaguſa* 600 *l.* the 100 *Rot.* of *Rhodes* and *Gaſa*, is in *Rhaguſa* 666 $\frac{2}{3}$ *l.* the 100 *Rot.* of *Cyprus*, is in *Rhaguſa* 625 *l.* the 100 *Rot.* of *Burſia* in *Natolia*, is in *Rhaguſa* 146 *l.* the 100 *Rot.* of *Conſtantinople*, is in *Rhaguſa* 146 *l.* and the 100 *l.* in *Rhaguſa* doth make as followeth. *Spallatta.*

In *Puglia*	39 *Rot.*	In *Ceſena*	106 *l.*
Puglia	110 *l.*	*Ricanati*	107
Rome	101	*Camerino*	108
Florence	105	*Bollonia*	110
Peroſa	95	*Lucca*	106
Siena	108	*Millano*	111
Acquilla	107	*Verona*	108
Lanſano	106	*Breſſia*	111
Urbino	106	*Ferara*	106
Crema	111	*Modena*	109
Piemont	101	*Genoa*	114
Forli	111	*Fanno*	106
Faenſa	110		

Further

Further matter worthy mentioning that concerns either the *weight*, *measure*, or *trade* of this place, I have not obſerved, therefore I paſs it over; and hence take my journey to *Grecia*, the next place which challengeth my ſurvey.

CHAP. CCXXXVIII.

Of Greece, *and the Provinces thereof.*

Greece, and the Cities thereof.

GREECE accounted the mother of Arts and Sciences, is bounded on the Eaſt with the *Egean ſea*, the *Helleſpont*, *Propontis*, and *Thracian Boſphorus*, on the Weſt with *Italy* and the *Adriatick Sea*, on the North with the Mountain *Hemus*, and on the South with the *Ionian Sea*, and is now intirely ſubject to the *Grand Signiour*.

Commodities.

The general commodities found here, and tranſported hence, are *Wines*, *Oils*, *Copper*, *Vitriol*, *Brimſtone*, *Silks*, raw and wrought, as into *Velvets*, *Damasks*, *Grograms* of Goats hair or wooll; *Cute*, *Anniſeeds*, *Cominſeeds*, *Currans*, *Sopes*, *Carpets*, *Cottons*, &c.

Rivers in Greece.

The chief Rivers navigable are *Cephiſus*, riſing in *Epirus*, and ſetting in the *Egean ſea*, *Erigon*, and *Alicmon*, riſing both in *Macedonia*, and iſſuing in *Thermaſius ſinus*, then *Sirmon* in *Migdonia*, *Alicus* and *Niſus* in *Thracia*, and ſome others.

Peloponneſus or *Morea.*

The principal Provinces are ſeven, and the Cities therein are as followeth, *Peloponneſus* is the firſt, dividing it ſelf into ſix leſſer Parts, wherein is found the Cities of *Eliz*, *Olympia*, now ruined, though once famous; then the Cities of *Corona* and *Modena*, the now flouriſhing Towns of this Province: here was alſo in times paſt *Thebes*, *Lacedemon*, *Sparta*, *Argos*, *Nemea*, *Corinth*, now a village called *Crato*, all now gone and ruined; and here is now of note in matter of traffick in this circuit, found only *Modena*, *Corona*, before named, and *Petras*, and ſome others of leſſer conſequence, whereto Merchants do frequent for traffick ſake. Of the trade whereof a word.

CHAP. CCXXXIX.

Of Modena, Corona, *and* Petras, *and the Trade thereof.*

Modena, *Corona*, and *Petras*, and the trade thereof.

THeſe three Cities as ſituated on the ſame ſhores, and ſubject to the ſame cuſtoms, and found abounding in *Corn*, *Wines*, *Oils*, and *Currans*, *Galls*, *Anniſeeds*, *Silk*, and ſuch like, which I have thought good to put into one member, to abbreviate my task.

Petras.

In *Petras* there hath been of many years a trade maintained by the endeavours of the *Engliſh*, who here by authority of the *Grand Signiour* have a protecting *Conſul* reſident, who hath

Exchange.

the title of the *Conſul of the Morea:* and here is vented from *England* ſome *Clothes* of *Suffolk*, *Serges*, *Tin*, *Lead*, &c. In exchange whereof they tranſport hence theſe commodities aforenamed, *Corn* and *Oil* being by their Laws prohibited Tranſportation, but by the connivence of Officers found permitted notwithſtanding.

Moneys of *Morea.*

The *Moneys* of theſe places is current with thoſe of *Turkey*, and thoſe of *Venetia*, as Poſſeſſors and borderers, which they account by the *Turkiſh* coins, as in *Dollers* and *Aſpers*.

Aſpers 80 accounted to a *Doller*, or *Rot.* $\frac{8}{8}$ which is the beſt commodity: *Aſpers* 120 accounted to a *Sultany Hungar* or *Checquin*, which coins are found to riſe oftentimes 10, 20, or 30 *per cent.* in *Aſpers*, as the occaſion of trade, or miſgovernment too oftentimes doth permit.

Weights of *Morea.*

The *weight* of *Petras* is the pound of 12 ounces, ordinarily making 11 drams to an ounce, 3 *l.* making their *Oak*, which is 4 *l.* 2 ounces *engliſh*, or 400 drams here.

132 *l.* makes their *quintal*, which is 117 *l. London*; but their *Silk* is ſold by a pound of 15 ounces, which is 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pound aboveſaid: and it hath been found that 112 *l. Engliſh* have made in *Petras* 126 *l.* the ſack of *Currans* commonly weighing of their weight 140 *l.* which in *Zant* hath produced *incirca* 118 *l.*

100 *l.* of *Petras* hath been found to make in *Venice* ſotile 130 *l.* and in the groſs weight of *Venice* 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ *l.* which thus computed may be 88 in 90 *l. Averdupois* of *London.*

Meaſures of *Morea.*

The meaſures of theſe plaees are two for diſtinction of length, Firſt the *Silk Pico* is found to be 25 inches *Engliſh*, and the *Cloth Pico* 27 inches by the rule in *England.*

Of Oils.

Oils are ſold by a meaſure called the *Liver*, and weigheth 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ *l.* 20 whereof is found to make a *Candie* Barrel, which muſt hold 15 Gallons *Engliſh*, which ſhould be 112 $\frac{1}{2}$ *l. Averdupois.*

Of Corn.

Corn is here ſold by the *Bachel*, whereof 9 and $\frac{2}{3}$ hath been noted to make in *England* 8 Buſhels *Wincheſter meaſure.*

From

From *Petras* it will not be improper that I trace the *Dalmatian* ſhore, and ſurvey the Cities ſeated on the Maritime coaſt, and found in the gulph of *Venice*, purpoſely omitted in the Chapter of *Dalmatia*, as more proper to this place; and then proceed to the reſt of the *Grecian* Provinces.

CHAP. CCXL.

Of Catarro, *and the trade thereof.*

Catarro, and the Trade thereof.

THough in this tract then *Rhaguſa* and *Spallato* be the principal Cities of trade known to our Merchants of *London*, yet now coaſting this *Dalmatian* ſhore, it will not be improper that I take a general view of ſuch eminent Cities of note as are obſervable in this tract, the next of conſequence being *Catarro*, ſeated in a gulph bearing the name of the City, enjoying a commodious harbour and ſafe from all winds, but not enjoying any great trade, by reaſon of the too neer neighbourhood of *Rhaguſa*, yet the place doth afford for Merchandize which is exported to *Venetia*, and to other places in that gulph, *Wax*, *Hony*, *Tar* and *Pitch* or *Roſin*, ſome minerals or colours for *Painters*, *Tallow* and *Candles*, *Cordovants* and *Sheep skins*, *Figs*, *Almonds*, *Nuts*, and ſome other commodities for victual.

Moneys in *Catarro*.

The Moneys here, and generally throughout all this coaſt, are thoſe current in the State of *Venetia*, and the Dominion of the great *Turk*, of which more is ſaid in its due place.

Weights in *Catarro*.

The weight here uſed is the pound, and the 100 *l.* here is in *Venetia* ſuttle 133 *l.* as hath been obſerved, and may be about 90 *l. Engliſh*, and the ſaid pound is 16 ounces. And the ſaid 100 pound of *Catarro* hath made in *Sicilia* 127 pound, and the 100 pound of *Sicilia* hath made here 78 pound, and the groſs *Salmo* of *Sicilia* hath made here 4 *ſtares*, the 100 pound of *Catarro* hath been alſo obſerved to yield in *Linſano*, and other parts of *Pulia* 117 pound.

Meaſures of *Catarro*.

The meaſures of *Catarro* are,

From *Catarro* I will take my paſſage to the next City neighbouring, the moſt important being *Sebenico*.

CHAP. CCXLI.

Of Sebenico, *and the Trade thereof.*

Sebenico, and the Trade thereof.

SEBENICO is alſo found on this ſhore, and ſeated upon the River of *Cherca*, abutting on the gulph of *Venetia*, and having a commodious Harbour lockt from all dangers of winds by ſundry ſmall Iſlands, *Capruno* and *Standica* being the principal, *Tina* a fair City lies upon this River more into the Land, which adds to the trade of this place, and were it not for the continual piracy of Rovers upon this coaſt, and eſpecially amongſt theſe Iſlands, the trade thereof would doubtleſs increaſe daily, and grow, by reaſon of its commodious ſituation, to a great height; yet notwithſtanding this difficulty, it affordeth for merchandize exportable, *Wax*, *Hony*, in great plenty, *Tallow*, *Hides* and *Cheeſe*, excellent *Oil* of Olives, and ſtrong *Wines*, *Figs* and ſome other fruit.

Weights of *Sebenico*.

The City of *Sebenico* is found to have two ſeveral weights commonly in uſe; the one for the weighing of fine Goods, and the other for groſs Goods.

The firſt being called the *ſuttle hundred*, conſiſting of 100 pound, is in *England* 80 pound *Averdupois*.

The ſecond called the *groſs Quintar* of 100 pound, doth alſo produce in *London* 128 pound *Averdupois*.

Meaſures of *Sebenico*.

The meaſure of length in uſe is the *Pico*, which is accounted to be about 23 inches *Engliſh*, and is about 10 *per cent.* leſs than the *Cloth brace* of *Venice*.

This note hath been made between the Weight of Venice *and* Sebenico.

100 pound ſuttle *Sebenico* is ſuttle in *Venetia* 120 pound.
100 pound groſs *Sebenico* is groſs in *Venetia* 120 pound.
100 pound ſuttle *Venice* is ſuttle in *Sebenico* 83 pound.
100 pound groſs *Venice* is groſs in *Sebenico* 83 pound.
1 pound ſuttle in *Venice* is in *Sebenico* 10 ounces.
1 pound ſuttle *Sebenico* is in *Venetia* ſuttle 14 ounces 2 $\frac{3}{7}$ Saſes.

And ſo leaving *Sebenico* I come to *Scutari*.

Chap. CCXLII.

Of Scutary, *and the Trade thereof.*

Scutary, and the Trade thereof.

Scutary is accounted the *Metropolis* of *Albania*, and ſituated upon a Lake, called the Lake of *Scutary*, or *Scodra*, through which the River of *Boiano* runneth, and ſo to the Sea, neer the *gulph* of *Lodrin*, and included in the *gulph* of *Venetia*; but being now as the other Cities of this *Tract* in ſubjection to the *Grand Signior*, the *trade* thereof is much decayed, and the City ruin'd from its ancient ſplendour and beauty, yet the induſtry of the Inhabitants doth afford ſome *ſilk* made here; alſo *Wax*, *Hony*, *Hides*, *Cordovants*, and ſome other *skins* for *Merchandize*.

The Weights of *Scutary*.

In *Scutary* is uſed two ſorts of *weights*, a *groſs* and a *ſuttle*; the *groſs hundred* of 100 *l.* is in *England* 108 *circa Averdupois*, by which all the groſs commodities are weighed, and the *ſuttle hundred*, by which all fine commodities are weighed, is *Engliſh* 64 *l.* and it hath been obſerved, the 1000 *l. ſuttle* of *Venice*, hath made here *groſs* 664 *l.* and the 1000 *l. groſs* here in *Scutary*, hath made in *Venice* 1600 *l.*

Meaſures of *Scutary*.

The meaſure of length here in uſe, is the *pico* obſerved to accord with *Venice* thus: the 100 *braces* of cloth hath made here 112 *pico*, and the 100 *braces* of Silk in *Venice*, hath made 106 *pico*, which in *England* muſt be accounted for (27) *inches*.

Of Grain.

All ſort of *grain* is ſold by the *ſtare* not only in *Scutary*, but alſo in *Boiano*, ſeated on the mouth of this River, and the 100 *ſtares* make in *Venice* 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ *ſtares*, which is in *England* ( ) accounting by this computation every three *ſtares* of *Scutary* to make two *ſtares* in *Venice*.

And thus leaving *Scodra* with this ſhort ſurvey, with the applauſe due to it, for its excellent ſituation and ſtrength, I hence paſs to *Valona*, or *Avalona*.

Chap. CCXLIII.

Of Valona, *and the Trade thereof.*

Valona, and the Trade thereof.

Valona is alſo a fair commodious City, ſeated on the ſhore, between the *cape* of *Languetta*, and the *cape* of *Caurion*, and is oppoſite to the *cape* of *Ottranto*, and accounted the entrance into the *gulph* of *Venice*; and though it be in ſubjection to the *Turks*, who are not always found friends to traffick, yet by the induſtry of the Inhabitants, it affords for *Merchandize* to be exported, raw *ſilk*, *powder* of *Berry* or *grain*, for dying of rich colours; *Wax*, *Honey*, *Roſin*, *Cottons*, *Carpets*, *Cordovants*, ſome *Salt-fiſh* which they call *Sarrache*, and other ſuch commodities in good quantity.

Weights of *Valona*.

The *weight* here, is the pound, of which the *Quintar* is compoſed, being 100 *l.* which hath been found to produce in *England* 88 in 90 *l. Averdupois*, and hath made in *Venice*, from whence I gather my notes for theſe Towns, 133 *l. ſuttle*, ſo that the pound of *Valona* makes *ſuttle* in *Venice* 16 ounces, and the *pound ſuttle* there, makes in *Valona* but 9 ounces.

Meaſures of *Valona*.

The *meaſure* of length here in uſe, is the *Pico*, common in name throughout all the *grand Signiours* Dominions; the 100 *braces* ſilk meaſure of *Venice* making in *Valona* 105 to 105 *Pico*, which is in *London* ( ) Yards *Engliſh*.

And the 100 *braces* of cloth in *Venice*, makes here 112 *Picos*; and having done with *Avalona*, I proceed in the next place to ſurvey the *trade* of *Larta*.

Chap. CCXLIV.

Of Larta, *and the Trade thereof.*

Larta, and the Trade thereof.

Larta is a pretty commodious Town for traffick, ſeated on a gulph, which bears the name of the Town, having two points of a land fortified, that commands the entrance into the ſaid gulph out of the *Mediterranean Sea*, and is ſeated alſo on this ſhore, between the *Iſlands* of *Corfu* and *Santa Maura*; it is as the reſt of the Cities aforegoing, ſubject to the *Grand Signiour*, and doth afford for *Merchandize* to be exported great ſtore of *Sheep-ſkins* and *Cordovants*, *raw ſilk*, by us known by the name of *Morea ſilk*, *powder* of *Berry* for Dyers: *Cottons*, *Wax*, *Hony*, *Pottargos* in great abundance; being the *Row of the Mullet* in great quantity caught in this *gulph* of *Larta*.

Weights in *Larta*.

The *weight* here in uſe, is the pound, 100 *l.* whereof doth make the *Quintar*, and is found to produce in *London* 88 *l.* in 89 *l.*

The

The *measure* of length is the *Picho* agreeing with the *Picho* before-mentioned used in *Valona*.

And now I come to *Lepanto*, the next Town of consequence.

CHAP. CCXLV.

Of Lepanto, *and the Trade thereof.*

Lepanto and the Trade thereof.

Lepanto is seated in the entrance of the Gulph of *Lepanto*, made famous to posterity by the *Sea Victory* obtained by the *Christians* over the *Turks*, and the overthrow of their Fleet here in 1571, it is here opposite to the City of *Petras*, which is seated on the right side of the entrance in this *Gulph*, as *Lepanto* is on the left. It is subject to the *Grand Turk*, whose *Coins* are here *current*, as I shall have occasion to speak of more at large, when I handle the *trade* of *Constantinople* the *Metropolis* of all his Dominions. This place affordeth for *Merchandize* which is hence exported into other parts, *Silk raw*, called by us *Morea Silk*, *powder* of *Grain*, or *Berry* for Diers, *Hony*, *Wax*, *Cottons*, *Currans*, *Cheese*, *Wines*, *Grain*, *Oils*, *Galls*, *Aniseeds*, and some other *Commodities*.

Weights of *Lepanto*.

In *Lepanto* is used two several *weights*, the one called the *gross weight*, agreeing with the *gross weight* of *Venice*, which in *England* is about 107 *l.* the other agrees with the *weight* of *Petras*, by which is sold *Silk*, *Grain*, *Wax*, and some other *Commodities*; and by the *gross weight* is sold, *Woolls*, *Cottons*, *Hony*, *Cheese*, and all manducable *Commodities*; but the *Currans* here, are usually sold by the *bag* or *sack* at so many *aspers* a sack or bag, the which *bag* ought to weigh 140 *l. Petrasin*, the which 140 *l.* is of *Venice* suttle 182 *l.* which is *Averdupois* 120 *l.* or 121 *l. in circa*, where it is to be noted, that 200 *l. Petrasin*, make 260 *l.* suttle *Venice*, which is 174 *l. English*, and is the *staro* of *Currans* in *Venice*; again, note, that the 100 *l. Petrasin*, or the 100 *l.* in *Lepanto* of *Petras* weight, is about 86 *l. Averdupois*, which is 130 *l.* suttle in *Venice*, and 83 *l. gross*, and the pound *Petrasin*, makes gross *Venice* 10 ounces by observation.

The 100 *l.* suttle of *Venetia*, yields here *Petrasin* 77 *l.*

The 100 *l.* gross of *Venetia*, yields here *Petrasin* 121 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Measure of *Lepanto*.

The *measure* is here found to be the *Pico*, agreeing with the *Pico* of *Larta* and *Valona* aforementioned.

Before I pass out of this *gulph*, it will not be unproper, that I insite the bottom thereof, where *Caranto* a small Village, now supplies the place of that ancient and famous *Corinth*, a City commodious for the command of a brave trade, as enjoying two famous Ports into two different Seas, seated formerly on the *Isthmos*, enjoying a double harbour, one of each side thereof, the one whereof regarding *Asia*, and the other beholding *Italy*, and by the commodiousness of which situation, the City in a short time, came to a great largeness. *Acrocorinth* was but little distant thence, on the top of an adjoyning Mountain, upon which Mountain was seated the famous Temple of *Venus*, neer which was that notable Fountain discovered by the impression of the foot of *Pegasus*, as the Ancients did feign.

The antient *Corinth*.

This *Corinth* was destroyed and ruined by L. *Mummius*, because the Inhabitants had irreverently, and unworthily handled the *Ambassadours* of the *Romans* 952 years after the first building thereof, by *Allettus* the son of *Hippottes*.

Misene.

In this Continent, if the memory thereof may not here be improper, was the City of *Misene*, the dwelling of *Agamemnon*, where the *Temple* of *Juno* stood, so much famoused both for the antiquity and devotion thereof, neer which the Lake of *Lerno*, where *Hercules* slew the *Lernian seven-headed Hidra*: Here was also *Argos* built, by that all ever-seeing *Argos*, so much celebrated by ancient *Poets*: likewise *Epidaurus*, renowned for the *Temple* of *Esculapius*, filled with the Tables of those that had been healed by him; the sick who entred into the Temple to be cured, were to sleep there a night, and imagined that *Esculapius* healed them, during that their repose and sleep.

Argos. *Epidaurus*.

Sparta.

Here is also *Lacedemon*, by some called *Sparta*, now *Misithie*, formerly great and powerful, girt not with walls, but with the vertue of the Inhabitants: not renowned for the magnificency of publick works, but the Discipline, Instruction, and the manner of their living. Here was also those pleasant *Arcadian* plains, and the places where the *Olympian* games were solemnized; with divers other memorable Antiquities, which the injury of time hath eaten out and consumed; wherefore I here omit them, and return again to my purpose, and prosecute my method.

Arcadian plains. *Olympians*.

Chap. CCXLVI.

Of Salonica, *and the Trade thereof.*

Salonica, and the Trade thereof.

OF *Modon*, *Coron*, and *Petras*, the three prime Cities of *Morea*, I have already handled, now there rests a word of the trade of this ancient and famous City of *Salonica*, anciently called *Thessalonica*; to the Inhabitants whereof Saint *Paul* writ one of his Epistles: it is yet a rich and large City, and the residence of the *Sangiac* of *Macedonia* under the *Grand Signiour*. The present Inhabitants are *Greeks*, *Turks*, and principally *Jews*; who are here found to be very rich and eminent Merchants, 80 Synagogues of them being accounted to be in this Town employing themselves in several Arts and Merchandizing. It is seated in the bottom of a Gulph called by the Cities name; and by the demur that happened in the *English* trade to *Turkie* some years past, these *Jews* and Inhabitants, and some *Moors* banished out of *Spain*, have here set up some *Looms*, and made Cloth, in imitation of our *English Suffolk* Clothes, which hath proved a great detriment to the sale of *Hampshire* Kersies; once vended in great quantity generally throughout *Turkie*, and especially in these parts; besides which sort of Cloth now here made, and hence taking name, the place affordeth the general commodities of the *Morea*, as *Powder of Berry Orgrame* for Dyers, *Woolls*, *Cottons*, *Wax*, *Hony*, *Cordovants*, *Aniseeds*, and the like.

Weights of *Salonica*.

The weights here in use are two, the one called the *Quintar Turcesco*, and the other the *Quintar Petrasin*.

The *Quintar Turcesco* of 100 pound makes in *English* pounds 119 pound to 120, in *Venice* gross 112 pound, in *Venice* suttle 176 in 178 pound.

The *Quintar* or 100 pound *Petrasin* make *English* 88 *l.* as is before-mentioned: by this all *Silk*, *Powder of Grain*, and other fine goods are sold; and by the *Quintar Turcesco* is *Wooll*, *Cotton*, *Caviare*, *Wax*, *Hony*, and some other gross commodities sold and weighed.

Measures of *Salonica*.

The *measures* of length is the *pico*, which is 27 inches *English*, and the hundred braces of Cloth in *Venice* holds here 112 *pico*, and the hundred *braces* of Silk in *Venice*, holds here 106 *pico*.

Siderocapse rich in Mines of Gold.

Near this City is the Town of *Siderocapse*, so well known to the *Turks* for the rich Mines of Gold there adjoyning, from which the great *Turk* doth monthly draw for his own share above 20000 *Dollars*, besides the charges.

Mount Athos.

Near the entrance of the gulph of *Salonica* is found the high and craggy Hill of *Athos*, now the *Holy Mountain*; whereon is found four and twenty Monasteries of Colloires, or religious *Grecian* Friars, with such devotion and zeal, that the *Turks* themselves not only admire their quiet living, but oftentimes communicate to their necessities, giving them gifts and alms. Here it is reported the ancient learning of many *Greek* Fathers lies buried, or at least immured, till by some divine hand they may be freed and dispersed through Christendom.

And now to the rest of the Provinces of this fruitful and famous Countrey.

Achaia.
Athens.
Marathron.
Megara.
Thebes.
Thermopilæ.
Parnassus.

The next Province is *Achaia*, wherein was that famous *Athens*, now *Salines*; also *Marathron*, where *Darius* was overthrown.

Then *Megara*, famous in times of old. *Thebes* built upon the River *Cephisus*: here is also the Straights of *Thermopilæ* 25 foot in breadth, defended by 300 *Spartans* against *Xerxes*, to the loss of 30000 of his men. Here is also the Mount *Helicon* and *Parnassus*, famoused amongst *Poets*, and the *Pythian* City accounted the midst of all the world, and many other remarkable places, which were here in times past, all having yielded to age, and therefore merit not a longer stay, or a more serious survey of the trade thereof.

Epyrus.

Epyrus is the next Province, wherein was found famous, 1 *Antigonia*, 2 *Cassiope*, 3 *Ambrasia*, and others now ruined and of no account.

Albania.

Albania is the next, wherein is 1 *Albanopolis*: 2 *Sfetigrade*, 3 *Durazzo*, a strong Town, 4 *Croia*, under whose walls *Amurath* the second died; now affording little known trade unto us.

Macedonia.

Macedonia is the next, wherein is *Scidra*, *Adessa*, *Eribea*, all fair Cities, but little known to the *English* for matter of trade: only it is not to be forgotten, that this Countrey is famous for *Philip* and *Alexander* the Great his Son; who from hence had their original.

Thessalia.

Thessaly is the next Province, where the Cities of *Tricca*, *Lomia*, *Demetria*, *Pharsalia* and others stood, now also ruin'd and forgot.

Migdonia.

Migdonia is the next Province, wherein was *Stagira*, next *Apollonia*, *Nepolis*, *Antigona*, who also are now all ruined; giving preheminence to *Thessalonica*, now called *Salonica*, seated in a Bay of that name, as I have mentioned in the chapter before-going.

Thracia.

Thracia is the last Province comprised in *Grecia*, wherein is found the Cities of *Sestos* oppo-

site

ſite to *Abydos* upon the *Helleſpont*, famous for the loves of *Hero* and *Leander*, and now the Caſtles or keys of *Conſtantinople*, *Abdera* the birth place of *Democritus*, who ſpent his life in laughing, *Calipolis* ſituated on the Nothern promontory of *Cherſoneſe*, the firſt Town that ever the *Turks* took in *Europe*, *Trajanopolis*, founded by *Trajanus*, and *Adrianopolis* built by *Adrian the Emperour*, and by *Bajazet* taken in 1362, and made the ſeat of his *Empire*, till the taking of *Conſtantinople* about 90 years after, and *Pera*, a City of the *Genoways* oppoſite to *Conſtantinople*: and laſtly, here is found the famous City of *Conſtantinople* it ſelf the *Metropolis* of *Greece*, and the preſent ſeat of the *Emperors* of the *Turks*, wherein having reſided for ſome years, and finding that it comprehendeth moſt part of the traffick of his *European* Dominions, it will not be amiſs for me to obſerve it in a particular Chapter, as well meriting the ſame.

Calipolis. *Adrianople.* *Pera.*

CHAP. CCXLVII.

Of Conſtantinople, *and the trade thereof.*

Conſtantinople, and the trade thereof.

CONSTANTINOPLE, the ſeat and reſidence of the great *Turk*, is ſituated upon the ſtream that paſſeth from the *Euxine* ſeas, to the *Mediterranean*, and thereby reaping the benefit of all that the winds can convey thither, both from the *black* and *white* Seas, as they term them: It is no more commodious for *Merchandiſe*, than for to be the head of an *Empire*, affronting *Aſia*, and behind it *Europe*, whereof it is accounted the uttermoſt limit, eſteemed to be 20 miles in circuit, and comprehending 700000 living ſouls, as ſome have conceived, which would grow innumerable, did not the *grand Signiours* armies yearly, and the plague once in three or four years ſweep away abundance of them.

It was firſt built by *Pauſanias*, a *Lacedemonian Captain*, 660 years before Chriſt, and by him called *Biſantium*, afterward ruined by *Severus*, and in *Anno* 313 reedified by *Conſtantine the Great*, and made the ſeat of his *Empire*, and by him beautified and adorned with magnificent buildings and curious ornaments, and called *Conſtantinople*, then it fell into the hands of the *Latins*, from them to the *Grecians*, and laſtly, in 1453 to the *Turks*, who now command it, upon which ſome have made this obſervation: *That the firſt Emperour of the Latins who commanded it was a Baldwin, and ſo was he alſo, that loſt it, alſo that it was built by a Conſtantine, the ſon of a Helena, a Gregory being Patriarch, and loſt by a Conſtantine, the ſon of a Helena, a Gregory being Patriarch, and as it was gained by a Mahomet, ſo have the Turks a Propheſie, that a Mahomet ſhall loſe it.*

The City is formed in manner of a Triangle, or more fitly, as we ſee the compoſition of a Harp, having its two largeſt angles bordering on the Seas upon a point that ſtretcheth it ſelf into the Sea, and the third, which is the leaſt part incompaſſed with a ſtrong tripled wall, incompaſſed with dry deep ditches for defence, and ſtrengthened with ſundry Towers now daily ruined, for the *Turks* hold but few Cities fortified, either by walls or bulwarks, ſave ſome principal places, frontires, or ſuch like.

It hath many goodly modern buildings, and amongſt the reſt, many *Canes* for *Merchants* ſtrangers to abide; and *Beſeſternes* for them to make ſales of their *commodities* in, it hath alſo many goodly *Moſces*, or *Turkiſh Churches*, and that anciently of *Santa Sophia*, converted to their irreligious devotion, is not the leaſt, though only the now ſtanding Chancel of the firſt building, neer which is the *grand Signiours place*, in the very point of the angle incompaſſed for 3 miles in circuit with a high wall, and fortified with many 100 pieces of Ordnance: this City the *common mark* of all *commodities* of this *Empire*, receiving and diſtributing what either comes or goes; the *Merchants* of *London* about 1580 here began to have ſome *trade*, and break the Ice by their land travel hither through *Hungary*; afterward it was ſetled by the benefit of the Sea; and the firſt *Engliſh* Ship that came hither, was about 1585, with an *Embaſſadour* to reſide; who obtained here ſuch favour by the recommendation of *Queen Elizabeth*, that her ſubjects in their treaty and capitulations, had many immunities and priviledges granted them, and amongſt the reſt, a Toleration of their Religion, freedom to their perſons and eſtates, and that their *cuſtoms* ſhould only be 3 in the hundred out, and 3 in, whereas all other *Chriſtians* there reſident, paid 5 *per cent.* Since which time, the *Engliſh* have here driven a great *trade*, under protection of divers *Embaſſadours*, that have here reſided, which have had their *Election*, *Salary*, and *Maintenance* from a ſociety of *Merchants* incorporated in *England* under the great Seal: firſt, by the ſaid *Queen Elizabeth*, and confirmed afterward *with new priviledges* by our deceaſed Soveraign *King James*: and laſtly, by our preſent *King Charles* under the Title of *Merchants of England trading the Levant Seas*, wherein was at firſt comprehended the *Eaſtern Indies*, the dominions of the great *Turk*, and alſo the *Signiory* of *Venice*; this company deriving their original from the company of

Canes. *Beſeſternes.*

Barbary

Barbary Merchants, which about this time, by reaſon of the civil wars of *Morocco* and *Feſſe*, began to decay, and within a ſhort time came to nothing, and who afterward ſearching more adviſedly into the *trade* of theſe Eaſtern Countreys, this Company ſetled a *Conſul* in *Aleppo*, and a *vice-Conſul* in *Tripoli* the then principal ſeat of *Syria*, with the titles of *Syria* and *Cyprus*: alſo they placed another *Conſul* in *Chios*, intitled of *Scio*, *Smyrna*, and the *Arches*: as another *Conſul* ſince in *Argier*, and another in *Tunis*, and the laſt in *Petras* in *Morea*, ſtrengthned with command from the *Port* and *Durano* of the *grand Signiour*, not only for their peaceable living, but alſo for the quiet enjoying of theſe priviledges granted unto them, as above is ſaid.

Commodities found in *Conſtantinople.*

The commodities that this place at firſt afforded to our Nation, and which hence in thoſe days were brought into *England*, were *Grograms*, *Camblet*, *Mohair*, *Perſia Silk*, *Gold* in great quantity, *Carpets*, *Anniſeeds*, *Cottons*, *Galls*, ſome *Pepper*, *Indico*, and other ſpices, which now by the benefit of our *Eaſt India* trade, we ſend thither in far greater abundance than ever we had them thence; and thoſe are yet the common Staple commodities of this Countrey.

Commodities ſent from *England* to *Conſtantinople.*

The commodities which at firſt this Company did ſend to *Conſtantinople*, were *Lead*, *Tin*, and principally a ſort of blue *Kerſies*, called *Hampſhire*, and *Stopliſt*, and ſome few clothes of *Suffolk*, *Furs* of *Martins*, *Cony*, *Fitchos*, *Sables*, and ſuch: and now thoſe Kerſies are altogether out of uſe, and converted into clothes of *Suffolk*, *Gloſters*, *Coventries*, and the like, which they ſend in colours dyed and dreſt, to the number of eight or ten thouſand clothes yearly; and now we alſo ſupply their markets with *Indico*, *Pepper*, *Cloves*, *Maces*, *Nutmegs*, *Ginger*, *Calicoes*, and other *Eaſt India* commodities.

Accounts in *Conſtantinople.*

The Merchants here reſiding, keep their accounts as almoſt is accuſtomed over all *Turky*, in *Dollers* and *Aſpers*, whereof 80 *Aſpers* is accounted a *Doller*, and though in merchandiſe it doth paſs at 90, 100, or 110, or 115 *Aſpers* as I have known it; yet the ſtandard of the *Doller* in accounts alter not of 80 *Aſpers* to a *Doller*, nor of the 120 *Aſpers* to a *Sultany*.

Coins current in *Turkey.*

The coins current in *Conſtantinople*, are thoſe proper to the whole *Empire*; which is principally the *Sultany* in gold, which agrees with the *Hungar*, *Venice*, *Checquin*, and *Xeriff* of *Barbary*, paſſing for 120 *Aſpers* and the *Doller* of *Germany*: the *Rial* of $\frac{8}{8}$ *Spaniſh* paſſeth for 80 *Aſpers*, ſo that the 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Rial* of $\frac{8}{8}$ is a *Sultany* of Gold; howbeit of late days ſilver is found more plentiful, and Gold more ſcarce, ſo that the ſaid *Sultany*, *Hungar* or *Checquin* is worth 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Doller*, and 10, 12 or 13 *Aſpers* more or leſs as the ſame is demanded and ſought after: alſo here are found other *Dollers*, both of *Italy* and *Germany*, to paſs for for a conſiderable value, as the *Lion Doller* at 75 *Aſpers*, and the *German Seſetine* at 70 *Aſpers* &c. and in fine, moſt ſort of current coins in the world, if found good ſilver, find here a real price in payments of Merchandiſe.

Weights in *Conſtantinople.*

The weights uſed amongſt Merchants are theſe.

A *Grain* is the leaſt, 4 makes a *quillat*.

A dram is 16 grains, of which all the weights of theſe Countreys are compoſed.

An *Yuſdrome* is 100 drams, and is 1 *l.* ſotile *Venice*, or 72 *mitagales* here.

A *Lodero* is 176 drams, about 132 *l. Averdupois* 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

An *Oak* is 400 drams, which is neer 2 *l.* 12 ounces or 16 ounces.

Loderos 100 is accounted to be 42 *Oaks*, and called a *quintar*; which *quintar* is accounted to be 118 in 120 *l.* ſuttle *Engliſh*.

A *Batman* is 6 *Oaks*, which is 2400 drams, or 16 $\frac{1}{3}$ *l. Engliſh*. By which weight *Silk* is here bought, making 10 great *l.* $\frac{2}{3}$ ounces *per Batman*. *Batman* 7 and *Oaks* 2 makes a *quintal*, which is 120 *l. Engliſh*. *Loders* 13 and drams 112 makes a *Batman*: all ſilk is ſold by the *Batman*, and yet weighed by the *Lodero*; ſo alſo is *Grogram Yarn* and other commodities ſold by the *Oak*, yet weighed by *Lodero*.

To bring *Loderos* into *Oaks.*

To bring therefore *Loderos* into *Oaks*, do thus, *poſito*, you have 14 *Loders*, and would know how many *Oaks* it produceth: Firſt multiply your 14 *Loderos* by 44, which produceth 616: then cut off the two laſt figures, for the C. will remain 6 which is *Oaks*: then multiplying the 16 you cut off by 4 and it makes 64, which is drams, and ſo your 14 *Loders* is 6 *Okes* 64 drams, and ſo do of any other ſum given.

Drams { 720 / 700 / 680 } are accounted *Rotolos* of ſilk and other commodities in *Aleppo*, according to the cuſtom in ſale of that commodity which is to be noted: and this dram is 16 *Killats*.

A *Mitigal* is 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Drams*, which is 24 *Killats*, 20 *Mitigals* of Gold is 3 ounces *Engliſh*.

A *Checquin Sultain* or *Hungar* is 18 *Killats* or *Charats*.

Rotolos 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 20 *Drams* in *Aleppo* is a *Batman* in *Conſtantinople*, four hundred *Drams* making an *Oak* conſiſting of four *Yuſdromes* or pounds, ten ounces to the *Yuſdrome*, and ten drams to the ounce; and hereby I have eſtimated near fourty eight drams to ſixteen ounces *Averdupois*. Where note, that here (as in *Aleppo*) ſeveral commodities

are

are ſold by a ſeveral *Oak*, as there by ſeveral *Rotolo*, as the *Oak* of *Saffron* is here 120 drams, and no more; and ſo in others.

Now having conſidered this weight in it ſelf, let us conſider it as it is found to agree with other Cities of Trade, which may beſt be done upon the 100 *Loderos* as the known beam; here the *Oak*, and *Batman* and *Rotolo* being fained and compounded thereof. Weights of *Conſtantinople*, with other Countreys.

	London	120 *l.* & found by often tryal but to be 117 & 118 *l.*			
	Aleppo	24 2 $\frac{2}{3}$		*Genoa*	160 *l.*
	Ditto Silk Rot.	25 2 $\frac{2}{3}$		*Florence*	151 *l.*
	Tripoli Suria	29 4 $\frac{2}{3}$		*Venice ſuttle*	176 *l.*
100 Loders	*Tripoli Barbaria*	140 *l.*		*Venice groſs*	112 *l.*
in *Conſtanti-*	*Baruti*	23 6 $\frac{2}{3}$		*Cairo*	123 *Rot.*
nople make	*Alex. zera*	56		*Cyprus*	25 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Rot.*
in	*Alex. Forfori*	125 *l.*		*Corfu*	112 *l.*
In *Bergamo*	*Rhodes*	22 Rt.		*Larta and Cattaro*	132 *l.*
160 *l.*	*Acria*	196		*Rhaguſa and Spallato*	146 *l.*
In *Croma*	*Babylonia*	168 $\frac{1}{4}$		*Meſina groſs*	62 *Rot.*
163 *l.*	*Balſora*	4 8 $\frac{1}{3}$		*Sicilia ſuttle*	69 *Rot.*
	Millan, and Verona, and Mantua	163 *l.*		*Naples and Puglia*	60 *Rot.*
				Ancona.	148 *l.*
	Lucca	157 *l.*		*Rome and Bolonia*	146 $\frac{1}{2}$ *l.*

The meaſures of length in *Conſtantinople* uſed in trade, are three, and all called *Picos*: the firſt is the cloth *Pico*: four whereof hath been obſerved to make three yards *Engliſh*, and is about 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and if heedfully noted, twenty ſeven inches very near. Meaſures of *Conſtantinople*.

The ſecond is the *Grogram* or *Chamlet Pico*, containing 24 inches, and obſerved to make 24 *pico* 16 Yards *Engliſh*.

The third is the Linen *pico*, which is only the former doubled, and note that in the meaſuring here of all commodities of length, here is no allowance made nor given in courteſie, as the inch is over-plus in *England*; but the ſaid *picos* are found to be made flat of Iron, and no more allowance given than the thickneſs of the *pico* at the end, which commonly exceeds not the thickneſs of an *Engliſh ſhilling*.

Corn is ſold by a meaſure concave, called the *Killow*, and weigheth about 20 *Oaks*; and it hath been obſerved, that 8 $\frac{2}{3}$ of a *Killow* is a *London* quarter, and doth make a *Salmo* in *Legorn*, and five *Killows* in *Zant* make 6 *Buſhels Engliſh*. Corn meaſure.

Wine and *Oil*, and almoſt all liquid commodities is ſold by a *meter*, which makes 8 *Oaks*, and is accounted $\frac{2}{3}$ of a *gallon Engliſh*. Wine and Oil.

Note that in *Conſtantinople* all fuel to burn, Fruit, Fiſh, Fleſh, and for the moſt part all commodities are ſold by weight, and very few by the concave meaſures, which is a good benefit to the provident. Obſerve that *Scio* doth agree with theſe meaſures and weights; and ſo alſo ſhould *Smyrna* by the obſervations of *Merchants*, ſome years paſt, but ſome difference is now found peradventure crept in by the abuſe of the weighers, and the falſhood of *beams*; and this difference is found more groſs upon *cottons* and *galls* than upon any other *commodity*, which may proceed both from the foulneſs of the firſt, and the greenneſs of the later, which I refer to the reformation of the more judicious.

The *cuſtoms* paid in *Conſtantinople* are divers: as the *Italians*, and other *Franks* and *Jews* pay upon all *commodities*, both outward and inward, 5 *per cent.* Cuſtoms in *Conſtantinople*.

The *Turks* themſelves are free from all *cuſtoms*.

The *Engliſh* and *Dutch* pay 3 *per cent.* inward, and as much outward, upon all *commodities*, and this is paid in *ſpecies*, and not in *money*, except that the *Merchants* do compound, as oftentimes they do, with the *cuſtomer*, that an indifferent rate be made upon the *commodities*, and upon that rate is 3 *per cent.* taken accordingly.

Note, that over and above this *cuſtom* paid by agreement and capitulation of foreign *Princes* for their ſubjects, there is paid upon all *ponderous commodities* a duty of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *per cent.* and upon all *meaſurable commodities* is paid 1 *per cent.* and theſe *cuſtoms* are called *Miſeteries*, and ever paid between the buyer and the ſeller; the *Turk*, if happening to be either, is ever exempted, which *duty*, both by the buyer and ſeller is paid to the *Brokers*, who repay it to the *Farmer* thereof, and both $\frac{1}{5}$ for the Collector, and is a rent ſetled for the maintenance of an *Hoſpital* founded by *Sultan Achmet*, as *hoping by this new cuſtom levied upon ſtrangers, and thus diſpoſed of to charitable uſes, to gain heaven at the charges of Chriſtians*. *Miſeteria*.

Oppoſite to the City of *Conſtantinople*, is the City *Gallatta*, formerly *Cornubiſantum*, and in times paſt belonging to the *Genoeſe*, who in the declining ſtate of the *Grecian Empire* were poſſeſſors of this City, and many other in this Empire both of great trade and conſequence, *Galatta*.

which

which are now in the poſſeſſion of the *Grand Signior*, between which a River now runneth, wherein all ſhipping find both a ſafe and convenient Harbour, and in which all the *Weſtern Chriſtians*, either *Engliſh*, *French*, *Dutch*, or *Venetian Merchants* have their common reſidency, intermixt with *Grecians*, *Jews*, *Armenians*, and ſome few *Turks*, where alſo is placed a *Cuſtom-houſe* oppoſite to another on *Conſtantinople* ſide, both commonly farmed by one and the ſelf ſame *Emine* or *Farmer*, who is the *Receiver* of the *Grand Signiors Cuſtoms*, which are found commonly payable, the one half in *Aſpers*, of 80 *Aſpers* to a *Doller*, and the other half in *Sultanies of Gold*, or otherwiſe as the *Farmer* and *Merchant* can agree for, and compound the ſame.

Emin. The government of the trade of the *Engliſh* in *Conſtantinople*.

I have ſhewed before, how that the Company of *Engliſh Merchants* incorporated by the name of the Society of the *Levant Company* in *England*, do elect and nominate an able and skilful, well qualified man in Merchants affairs, who with his *Majeſties* conſent and approbation reſideth here, as *Legier Embaſſador*, to protect both the ſaid Companies *Factors*, and their Eſtates here in matter of *trade*, whoſe charges and ſalary is paid and defrayed wholly by the ſaid *Levant Company*, and for the honour of the *Engliſh Nation*, and as neceſſary to his Port, and the ſaid Companies traffick through the *Grand Signiors Dominions*, they are found alſo to maintain at preſent, and to pay ſalary to *6 Conſuls* in 6 ſeveral places of this *Empire*, and to wait upon theſe and their *Factors*, they give pay to 40 *Janizaries*, 20 *Druggermen*, or *Interpreters*: 6 *Secretaries*, 3 *Miniſters*, beſides ſundry other needful Officers. And for the government of this *trade* in *England*, they have a *Governour*, who is always yearly choſen in *London*, and is ever one of the moſt eminent of the ſaid *Company*, then a *Deputy*, and thirdly a *Husband*, in which *laſt*, *the ſaid Company have for ſome years honoured my imployment, and thought my pains worthy their acceptation*: and theſe in conſideration of their care, have a yearly courteſie or gratuity for their pains: alſo to theſe are added a *Secretary*, *Accomptant*, and ſome other Officers receiving ſalary; and for the better regulating of this *trade*, and as aſſiſtants to the above-ſaid, they have a *Treaſurer*, and 18 *Committees* yearly choſen, and are ever the greateſt *traders*, and the moſt eminent of the ſaid Society, and commonly the deepeſt intereſſed in the general trade; and in this nature hath it continued ſince the firſt Erection and Incorporation of this *Society* in *Anno* 1585, by *Queen Elizabeth*, whoſe love to her *Merchants* procured them in *Turkie* many priviledges, and granted them in *England* the Immunities aforeſaid. Now for the levying and ſupportation of this charge annually thus happening, and for the raiſing of the preſent that is given to the *Grand Signior*, at the change of every *Embaſſadour*, there is levied a *Lanto* upon the *Merchandize*, either Imported or Exported, in or out of *Turkie*, upon the members of the ſaid Company, which in *England* is called by the name of *Impoſitions*, and in *Turkie*, by the name of *Conſolage*, which the ſaid *Company* do *impoſe* upon themſelves, and ſet the ſame either higher or lower, as their occaſions and neceſſity of their charge doth require, and *theſe are the moſt eminent of all the Merchant Chriſtians that traffick hither*.

Mr. Alderman *Garaway* at preſent being Governor, and Mr. *William Cockaine* Deputy, to whom I owe this grateful acknowledgment, as to thoſe who have lent me their ready furtherance in this work.

The *Engliſh* Nation the greateſt traders into *Turkie* of Chriſtians.

The *Venetians* being the ſecond.

The ſecond eminent *traders* into this City, are the *Venetians*, and the ſubjects of that *Signiory*, to protect whom, and for reaſons of eſtate, becauſe of their neer neighbourhood, that *Common-wealth* maintains here an *Ambaſſadour*, commonly intitled the *Bailo*, together with 10 *Conſuls* in ſundry parts of the *Grand Signiors* Dominions, together with 60 *Janizaries*, 30 *Druggermen*, and ſundry other Officers, which are all paid and defraid out of the office of *Cottinio*, in *Venice*, from whence alſo iſſueth all avenies, and other loſſes and charges that happen for the preſervation and maintenance of the *trade* of *Turkie*, or the liberties and immunities granted thereto throughout all the *Grand Signiors Dominions*.

The *French* being the third.

The third eminent traders into this City, are the *French*, and the Subjects of that Crown: to protect whom, and alſo for preſervation of amity ſetled between them, that King maintaineth here an Embaſſadour, together with twelve Conſuls, diſperſed into ſundry parts of this Empire; together with 80 *Janiſaries*, 34 *Druggermen*, and ſundry other Officers, all paid and defrayed out of the Coffers of the *French* King, who willingly contributeth the charge for the eaſe of his Merchants, and hath but ſmall leviations upon them for the ſame.

The *Dutch* being the laſt and leaſt.

The fourth and laſt is the *Dutch* Nation, who in ſome manner are found to have ſome traffick hither; to which end that State maintaineth in this City an *Embaſſadour*, whom they intitle their *Orator*, beſides whom they have only three *Conſulſhips*, twelve *Janiſaries*, ten *Druggermen*, and ſome other Officers diſperſed through the *Grand Signiors* Dominions, whoſe charge is born by the ſtate of the Merchants of that Nation, trading hither at a *tanto per cent.* and not by the purſe of the ſaid Provinces.

Beſides theſe, ſome ſmall trade is driven here by the ſubjects of the King of *Poland*, as alſo by the ſubjects of the King of *Hungary*, and by the *Emperours* ſubjects; who each of them have here their Embaſſadours: but the trade thereof is of ſo little conſequence, and ſubject to ſuch change and variation by reaſon of the War and Peace, which ſometimes is truly obſerved, and ſometimes again as little regarded, that it merits no great conſideration in this place.

As

As for the traffick driven here out of *Armenia*, *Moſcovia*, *Tartaria*, *Egypt*, *Georgia*, *Perſia*, and other Countreys of *Aſia*, and *Africa*, I paſs them over in ſilence, having handled them particularly in thoſe ſeveral Kingdoms; to which I refer the Reader.

Now the trade of other Nations hither I have noted, it is not unproper I ſhould give a touch of the trade of the Inhabitants of this City into other places: four ſorts of people are found hence to uſe a traffick, ſuch as are the native *Greeks*, *Turks*, the *Armenians* and the *Jews*. The *Jews* bend much of their trade into the Land, as to *Adrianople* with *Engliſh* Clothes, Tin and Spices, brought hither by other Nations: To *Angora* for *Grograms*, *Mohairs*, and *Grogram* Yarn: to *Salonica* and other Cities in *Peloponeſus* for Silks and other Manufactures. The *Armenians* drive moſt of their trade into *Georgia*, *Armenia* and *Perſia* for raw Silks, Galls, and ſome Drugs; and carry thither Clothes, Tin, and other *European* commodities, and *Rials* of ſilver. The *Turks* bend their traffick to *Venice* with *Grograms* and *Camblets*, and other commodities of *Dalmatia* and *Slavonia*; and thence return *Sattins*, *Velvets*, and ſome *Woollen Clothes*, and *Venice Gold*: then to *Mecca*, *Damaſco*, and *Cairo*, with *European* commodities, ſometimes by Sea, but oftner by Land, and bring thence *Gems*, *Spices*, *Drugs*, and *Callicos*, and other *Indian* commodities. The *Greeks* for the moſt part found to be either Shop-keepers, and ſo cannot be termed Merchants; or elſe Mariners, which ſail to *Capha*, to *Danubius*, to the *Arches*, *Cyprus*, and *Alexandria*; and theſe are noted to drive ſome ſmall trade, that it merits not here any further obſervation. The trade of the Citizens of *Conſtantinople*.

Having thus as briefly and ſuccinctly as I could, handled the trade of the main continent of *Europe*; and being come to this City of *Conſtantinople*, one of the moſt eminent and faireſt Cities, not only of *Europe*, but alſo of the whole world, whoſe trade I have alſo duly and yet briefly related: It is now high time for me to look homewards; and ſo leaving this famous City, ſail down the *Thracian Boſphorus* to the *Helleſpont*, leaving in view and ſight on *Europe* ſide the once famous *Galipolis*, the late *Station* for the *Grand Signiors* Gallies; whoſe materials either for the matter or for the manner of traffick, differs not from this uſed in the City of *Conſtantinople* it ſelf, though otherwiſe it yields to the Merchants for tranſportation good quantity of raw *Hides*, *Sheeps-wooll*, *Aniſeeds*, and ſome other commodities; and taking aboard me one qualified here, who according to the cuſtom of the place ſupplies the room of general *Conſul* for all Weſtern Nations, I ſail with him to the Caſtles of *Seſtos* and *Abydos*, the now Keys of this Sea and ſaid City, famouſed by the Ancients for the ſad and diſaſtrous love of *Hero* and *Leander*; where ſtaying three days to clear my Veſſel, according to the manner of each that would depart hence, diſcharging 101 Dollers 6 Aſpers to the Cuſtom-houſes of *Conſtantinople* and *Galatta*, and to the Captain of theſe Caſtles, and here 124 *Dollers* 54 Aſpers more, I and my Ship are cleared and diſcharged hence: and being freed, and my ſails flown, I begin to deſcry the *Arches*, and there ſurvey what Iſlands of note and conſequence I find in thoſe Seas, leaving behind me the main Continent of *Europe*; and having thus performed my Land-travel, and fully diſcovered and laid open the *traffick* and *commerce* thereof, I am called upon in the next place, to ſurvey the trade of the principal Iſlands comprehended under this part of the World *Europe*. *Galipolis*.

CHAP. CCXLVIII.

Of the Trade of the Iſles ſeated in the Egean, Ionian, Mediterranean *and* Adriatick Seas.

THe firſt *Iſland* falling in view, coming out of the *Helleſpont*, is the *Iſle* of *Tenedos* oppoſite to *Troy*, which hath a pretty Town in it, and inriched with excellent *Wines*. *Tenedos*.

The next is *Samothracia* in the *Egean* Sea, affording at *Samia* a good Harbour for Ships, and nought elſe of conſequence. *Samothracia*.

Lemnos is the next in the ſaid Seas, affording that *ſoveraign Mineral* againſt Infection called *Terra Sigillata*, the earth thereof is made into little Pellets, and ſealed with the *Turks* Character, and ſo diſperſed over all *Chriſtendom* for an excellent *Antidote*. *Lemnos*. *Terra Sigillata*.

Scio or *Chios* is the next of note, affording that excellent *Gum*, called *Maſtick*, which in *July* and *Auguſt* the Inhabitants do force out of trees, by making of deep Inciſions into the bark thereof with ſharp Inſtruments, out of which the juyce dropping is afterward hardned like unto a *bright Gum*, and in *September* following gathered; which *Maſtick* is farmed of the *Grand Signior*, as his peculiar commodity, and therefore ever maintained at a conſtant price, and hence diſperſed throughout the world. *Scio*. Maſtick.

Chap. CCXLIX.

Of Scio, *and the Trade thereof.*

Scio, and the trade thereof.

I Have already declared in the *trade* of *Smyrna*, how that of late days the principal ſeat of *traffick* was in this Iſland in the Town of *Scio*, where a *Conſul* for the *Engliſh* and other Nations did reſide; but finding the Port of *Smyrna* ſeated on the Continent more proper for lading of *Cottons* and *Cotton Yarn*, and other groſs Goods, the principal commodities of this Seat, they removed their habitation thither, and with them is that *trade* that was here alſo removed, yet in that it was found a place where great concourſe of *Merchants* was found, we owe it a touch of its *weights* and *meaſures*, &c.

Accounts in *Scio.*

Accounts were and are kept in *Dollers* of 80 *Aſpers*, and of *Aſpers* as in *Conſtantinople.*

The *monies* are the ſame in general mentioned in *Conſtantinople*, ſave that *commerce* doth oftentimes make them be here 2 or 3 *per cent.* better eſteemed.

Weights of *Scio.*

The *weights* here, are derived from the *dram* of *Turkie* that I mentioned in *Conſtantinople.*

100 *drams* make a *Rotolo*, which is 19 $\frac{1}{3}$ *ounces Venice* ſuttle, 400 *drams* make an *Oak*, 100 *Rotolos* make a *Quintar*, accounted *incirca* 118 *l. Engliſh*, and ſhould hold, as in *Smyrna* 120 *l.* but daily experience findeth the contrary, both here and in *Smyrna*, nor making above 118 *l.* ſuttle *Averdupois.*

Meaſures in *Scio.*

Their *meaſures* are here two, the *Linen Pico* quarter 26 inches, and the *Cloth Pico* uſual in *Conſtantinople* of 27 inches; for other paſſages, *vide* further *Conſtantinople* and *Smyrna.*

Lesbos.

I will now proceed to the reſt of thoſe *Iſlands* in theſe Seas, which are firſt *Lesbos*, in which, *Mitylena* is noted for the principal Town, where was born *Sappho*, the *inventreſs of the Saphick verſe*, *Pittacus*, one of the *Sages* of *Greece*, *Arion* the *Dolphin Harper*, and which have famouſed this *Iſland* to poſterity.

Negroponte.

Negroponte is the next, where the Sea ebbeth and floweth 7 times a day, which becauſe *Ariſtotle* could not unriddle, he here drowned himſelf: the chief City is *Colchis*, *Cariſtia* and others.

Seiros.
Salamais.
Delos.
Samos.
Coos.
Pathmos.

Here is alſo *Seiros*, *Salamis*, the 12 *Sporades*, alſo *Delos*, where *Oracles* were given to the Petitioners, and the 53 *Iſlands* of *Cyclades*, which afford nothing note worthy: alſo *Samos* the habitation of that fortunate infortunate *Policrates*, and *Coos* the birth-place of *Apelles* and *Hippocrates*, then *Pathmos* where St. *John* wrote his *Revelations*, being confined hither by *Domitian*, which are now of ſmall account, ſave only in their number; and ſo I come in the next place to *Rhodes.*

Chap. CCL.

Of Rhodes, *and the trade thereof.*

Rhodes, and the Trade thereof.

THE fame of this Iſland and City is ſufficiently known through *Europe*; and the valour of the ancient Knights the Maſters thereof ſufficiently teſtified, in the defence thereof; it now (in matter of traffick) by reaſon of the commodious harbour and ſituation, daily increaſeth, and many Merchants Chriſtians are found to frequent the place by day; but muſt by night get lodging in the Suburbs, ſo fearful are the *Turks* of the loſs or ſurpriſal of this place, which coſt them ſo much blood in the gaining.

Commodities of *Rhodes.*

This City is a Mart for moſt of the commodities of the *Arches*, as of *Corn*, *Wines*, *Oils*, *Raiſins*, *Wax*, *Honey*, *Cordivants*, ſome *Cotton woolls*, and *Yarn* and *Stuffs* made thereof, as *Dimitties*, *Vermilion*, and as alſo ſome *Damasks* and other ſtuffs of *Silk*, &c.

Accounts in *Rhodes.*

Their accounts are kept in *Aſpers*, only amounting by increaſe, after the manner of the Great *Turks* treaſures, to hundred and thouſand, and ſo to *Loads* or *Cargo*, which is 100000 *Aſpers.*

Coins current in *Rhodes.*

Their *Moneys* is the ſame as throughout *Turkie*, all other coins being rather eſteemed here as a commodity than a coin: for they riſe and fall according to contract, ſo that in all bargains here, the price of the money by the buyer as well as the price of the commodity by the ſeller, muſt be agreed upon.

Weights in *Rhodes.*

Their weight is a *Rotolo*: the *Quintar* is 100 *Rotolos*, which *Rotolos* 100 do make in *England* 536 *l.* and by conſequence the *Rotolo* of *Rhodes* is *Averdupois* 5 *l.* 6 *ounces incirca*, and hath made in *Venice* 800 *l.* ſuttle, and 506 *l.* groſs by obſervation; and in *Genoa* hath made 762 pound ſuttle, in *Florence* 701 pound, in *Rome* 676 pound, in *Rhaguſa* 666 pound.

Meaſures in *Rhodes.*

Their meaſure is a *Cane*, which is about 84 inches *Engliſh.* Other notes have not come to my hands, therefore from hence I will ſail to *Candia*, anciently *Creet.*

Chap. CCLI.

Of Candia, *and the trade thereof.*

THis *Island* is ſituated in the mouth of the *Egean* Seas, and is very fruitful in theſe commodities which it affordeth for *Merchants*; firſt, *Muſkadels*, whereof there is above 2000 Tuns yearly Exported, then in *Sugars* refin'd, and hence called *Candid*, in *Gums*, *Honey*, *Wax*, *Sugars*, *Dates*, *Olives*, *Apples*, *Orenges*, *Limons*, *Raiſins*, but deficient in *Corn*. *Candia* and the Trade thereof. Commodities of *Candia*.

The chief Cities herein are *Candia*, the *Metropolis*, *Canea*, *Rhetmio*, *Sittia*, and *Suda* not to be forgotten, being the beſt harbour in all theſe Seas, and capable to receive 1000 ſail of Ships. *Suda* a brave Harbour.

The *Coins* of *Venice* is here *current* with little difference, and their *Accounts* kept as there, and twice a year the Gally groſſes from *Venice* come hither to furniſh the inhabitants with all thoſe *commodities* which nature hath denyed them of, and which other, *Germany*, *Italy*, *France*, or *England* can afford them. Coins current in *Candia*.

There is here uſed two *weights*, or two *quintals*, as in *Venice*, a ſuttle and a groſs quintar, which is found thus to agree with the ſaid City of *Venice*. Weights in *Candia*.

100 *l.* groſſe of *Candia* is 110 *l.* groſſe *Venice*, and 118 *l. Engliſh*.

100 *l.* ſuttle of *Candia*, is 114 *l.* ſuttle *Venice*, and 76 *l. Engliſh*.

100 *l.* groſſe of *Venice*, make here about 90 *l.* groſſe.

100 *l.* ſuttle of *Venice*, make here aboue 86 in 87 *l.* ſuttle.

There is here alſo uſed two *picos*, a *cloth pico*, and a *ſilk pico*, 100 *braces* cloth in *Venice* is here in cloth 106 *picos*, ( ) 100 *braces* ſilk in *Venice* is here alſo 100 *pico* ſilk, which by obſervation hath made in *London* ( ) inches. Meaſures of *Candia*.

Muſkadels are here ſold by a *meaſure* called the *Meſtach*, 100 *Meſtach*, of clear *Malvoiſe*, makes 24 quarts of the *Begonſo meaſure* in *Venice*, or 21 of the *Sechio meaſure*, which is in *England*, ( ) *gallons*. Of Wines.

To proceed then in the *Ionian Iles* I find next *Cerigo*, which is plentiful in *Marble*, and out of the Caſtle of the chief Towns of this *Ile*, was *Helena* the wife of *Menelaus* ſtoln by *Paris*, where during my abode here, the *Caſtelan* did ſhew me, and lodged me in the chamber whence, *as he would have me believe*, ſhe was raviſhed; but if it were ſo, her lodging I am confident was better then mine, for a ſoft board was my beſt bed, and God knows with what ſorry coverings and appurtenance. *Cerigo*.

The *Strophades* or *ſtrivali*, are the next, giving only a poor livelihood to ſome few *Greek* Colonies or *Fryers*. *Strival*.

And then *Curſalari*, noted only as ſilent ſpectators to the battel of *Lepanto*, fought in *Anno* 1571. near them. *Curſalari*.

Then *Corfu* the key of the *Venetian* State, being in the center of their dominions by Sea, of which a word by the way. *Corfu*.

Chap. CCLII.

Of Corfu, *and the Trade thereof.*

THis *Island* having the principal Town of that name, is now reputed to be one of the bulwarks of *Chriſtendom*, and the key of the *Venetian* State, and is a reaſonable fruitful *Island*, ſpecially in *Wax*, *Honey*, *Wine*, *Oil*, and ſome other *commodities*. *Corfu* and th Trade thereof.

Their Moneys and Accounts as in *Venetia*.

Their *weight* is two as in *Venice*, a ſuttle and a groſs pound, and *quintar*, which thus is found to agree together: Weight in *Corfu*.

100 *l.* ſuttle of *Corfu*, makes ſuttle *Venice* 133 *l.* and 90 *l. London*.

100 *l.* groſſe of *Corfu* makes groſſe *Venice*.

Their *meaſure* in *Corfu* is a *brace*, which is ( ) *Engliſh* inches. Meaſures in *Corfu* of Corn.

Their *Corn meaſure* is a *Moija*, which is 4 *degalators*, which is 1 ½. *ſtaio* of *Venetia*, and in *England* is ( ) gallons.

Wine is ſold by the *Jar*, 4 whereof makes a quart in *Corfu*, which makes of the *Sechio meaſure* in *Venetia*, 6 *Sechis*, and *Jars* 2 and ⅔ makes one *quart Venetian* in *Wine*, which is in *England* ( ) gallons. VVine and

Salt is ſold by the *Moyetta*, 1000 whereof makes in *Venice* 23 in 24 *Moya incirca*, and in *London* ( ) buſhels. Salt.

Then comes in view *Saint Mauro*, where ſtood a Temple, famous for curing unfortunate Lovers, but the medicine was by caſting themſelves headlong into the Sea, and ſo I imagine they Saint

may be cured in any Countrey elſe whatſoever: the chief Town is S. *Mauro*, inhabited by *Jews* only.

Ithaca. *Zephalonia.* *Zant.* There reſteth yet of note in theſe Seas, the *Iſlands* of *Ithaca* now called *Val de Campare*, being 50 miles in compaſs, and North-eaſt from the *Iſland* of *Zephalonia*, being 66 miles in compaſs, and wherein are found the Towns and havens of *Argueſtoli*, *Guiſcardo* and *Nollo*, and on the South-Eaſt thereof, is the Iſland of *Zant* or *Zacynthus*, about 40 miles in compaſs, fortified with a ſtrong Caſtle on the Eaſt ſide, which commands the Town of *Zant*, and the harbour thereunto adjoyning, the *trade* whereof I here for brevity ſake compriſe together.

CHAP. CCLIII.

Of the Iſland of Zant, Zeffalonia, *and* Ithaca, *and the trade thereof.*

Zant, Zeffalonia, and the trade thereof. HAving before treated of theſe *Iſlands*, and their ſituation, I now come to the *trade* thereof, as found at the times of my being there, which was in *Anno* 1619. and *Anno* 1624. with the needful obſervations remarkable thereupon.

Commodities of theſe Iſlands. The *commodities* that theſe three *Iſlands* do yield for *Merchandiſe*, are *Honey*, *Wax*, *Oils*, *Wines*, and *Currans*, of which laſt here is found growing ſuch abundance, that ſome years the *Engliſh* have laden here 3000 tuns and upwards, beſides what the *Dutch*, *French*, and other Countreys do export, and is computed to yield to the inhabitants 300000 *Chequins incirca* yearly, *&c.* and to the *Signiory of Venice* for *cuſtom*, which is hereon very great, 40000 *Chequins*.

Currans in Zant, Zeffalonia and Theaca. Of theſe *Currans*, *Zeffalonia* doth yield the greateſt quantity, but is commonly the ſmalleſt, and leaſt eſteemed: *Zant* doth next yield a leſſer proportion, but a better and larger ſort: *Ithaca* vulgarly *Theaca*, doth commonly produce the beſt and faireſt, but withal, the feweſt in quantity.

The *commodities* that this place doth vent coming from *England*, is little, ſome *Cloths*, *Perpetuanos*, *Sarges*, *Lead* and *Tin*, and ſome *Fiſh* of *New-found-land*, alſo ſome *Herrings*, and *Pilchards*. But the principal *commodity* brought hither is *Rials Spaniſh*, with which theſe *Currans* aboveſaid are uſually provided and bought, and no other commodity is ſo welcom amongſt them.

Coins current in Zant, &c. Their *moneys current* are thoſe of the *Signior of Venice*, as being under their government, and eſpecially the *Rials Spaniſh*, which is hither by the *Engliſh* brought in great quantity, and alſo by all ſuch other Nations as have occaſion of this fruit.

Accounts in Zant, &c. Their *Accounts* are kept by the *Iſlanders*, as in *Venice*, but by the *Merchants Strangers* here reſident, in *Dollers*, which are thoſe *Rials* of $\frac{8}{8}$ and *gaſſets* 80 to a *Doller*.

Weights of Zant, &c. Their *weight* is the pound of 12 ounces, and the *quintar* is 100 *l.* and found thus to agree with *Venice* and other places.

100 *l.* ſuttle of *Venice* makes here 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ *l.* in theſe *Iſlands*.

100 *l.* groſſe of *Venice* agrees with the common 100 *l.* hereof.

The pound-ſuttle in *Venice*, makes here 7 ounces, 2 ſac. 16 *per cent.*

Currans are here bought by the 1000 *l.* which by the computation of concordancy, ſpecified in this tract, ſhould be ſuttle *Engliſh* 1070 *l.* which is groſſe of *London* 9 C. 26 *l.* but either by the deceit of weights, the falſhoood of ſtaying, or the fraud of *factors*, it commonly produceth not ſo much by 2 or 3 *per cent.* and this miſchief is increaſed to that height of late years, that it is found oftentimes to produce but 9 C. groſſe, or about 1020 *l.* ſuttle *Engliſh*; but let them that are herein guilty, indeavour to amend it in the future for their credit ſake: for the 100 *l.* groſſe *Venice*, is never found to yield leſs then 107 or 106 *l.* in *England*, and what is found wanting thereof to their principals, cometh by all probability by their default.

Meaſures in Zant, &c. Their *meaſure* is the *brace*, and found to be twofold in uſe, the *long brace* being for *Cloth*, *Linens*, &c. agreeing with the *Cloth Brace* in *Venice*, and found to be 27 *inches Engliſh*, and the *ſhort brace* for *Silks* to be 6 in 7 *per cent.* the leſſer *Oil* is ſold by a *meaſure* called the *Liver*, and ſhould weigh 13 *l. Engliſh*, 10 whereof makes a *Candia Barrel*.

Of Oils. *Of Wines.* *Of Corn.* *Wine* is ſold by a meaſure called a *Jar*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ is a *Candia Barrel*. *Corn* is ſold by the meaſure called a *Bachelo*, 3 whereof is a *Staro*, and weigheth 44 *l.* and 5 *Killows* make 6 *Bachellos*, which *Bachello* hath been obſerved to be in *England* gallons, and a *Moya* of *Corn* here makes 2 *Staro* in *Venetia*, and 7 *Jars of Wine* here, makes 3 *quarts* in *Venetia*.

The *Cuſtoms* of theſe *Iſlands* ſome few years paſt upon *Currans*, were ſmall, till the *Venetians* perceiving the *trade* of that City to decay, thought to augment the revenues by the cuſtoms of the fruit of theſe *Iſlands*, which accordingly they have effected; for ſeeing the *Engliſh* to covet the ſame unmeaſurably, which at firſt the vulgar judged they uſed in the dye of their *clothes*, or which was worſt, in the feeding of their Swine, and finding on a time, ſundry Ships of burthen laden therewith, and ready to depart, their departure was ſtayed till the *Merchants* were compelled to pay 5 Ducates, which is 25 *s. ſter.* the 1000 *l.* upon which the *Merchants Engliſh* made complaint in *England* thereof to his *Majeſty deceaſed*, and for the taking away of that *cuſtom*, it was thought fit to put as much more here in *England* thereupon, by way of an *impoſition*, which hath been found to be ſo far from gaining a remedy, that the ſame continues in *England*, contrary to the firſt intent, and the *State* of *Venice* hath added 10 D. more to the former, as imagining *England* cannot ſubſiſt without this commodity, at what charge or diſcommodity whatſoever, yet it is now levied with this *proviſo*, that the *Currans* be laden in a veſſel that doth come hither purpoſely to lade them, but if ſhe landeth her outward fraught in *Venice*, or the $\frac{1}{3}$ thereof, and then cometh hither, ſhe is freed thereof, as I have ſhewed in the *trade* of that City. Cuſtoms of Zant, &c.

CHAP. CCLIV.

Of the Iſlands of the Adriatick *Seas, and the Trade thereof.*

THe *Iſlands* found in theſe Seas are many, as *Abſirtides*; ſecondly, *Cherſo*, *Vegea*, *Griſſa*, *Leſina*, *Curſola*, *Braſſia*, *Liſſa*, and *Zara*, all the reſt are ſmall, and appertaining to the *Signior* of *Venice*. Adriatick Iſlands.

The *commodities* that hence are exported for *Merchandiſe*, is *wood for fuel*, *Wines*, *Grain*, *Cattel*, and ſome *Oils*. Commodities.

CHAP. CCLV.

Zara, *and the trade thereof.*

ZARA being for the goodneſs of its harbour, conceived one of the beſt of the above-ſaid, though ſmall in circumference, yet moſt commodious for trading, therefore I will note what is obſerveable therein, and make it the principal of the reſt, to which the *trade* of all the others may be reduced. Zara and the Trade thereof.

Their *moneys* I account the ſame as uſed in *Venice*, and the *Dalmatian* and *Slavonian* coins are here paſſable, by reaſon of their ſituation, which is bordering all along that continent. Moneys of Zara.

Their *weights* are two, a groſſe and ſuttle, as is uſed in *Venetia*, but found thus to agree together. Weights of Zara.

100 *l.* ſuttle of *Zara*, is *Venetia* ſuttle 120 *l. Engliſh*, 80 *l.*
100 *l.* groſſe of *Zara*, is *Venetia* groſſe 120 *l. Engliſh*, 128 *l.*
100 *l.* ſuttle *Venetia*, is groſſe 83 *l. Zara.*
100 *l.* groſſe *Venetia*, is groſſe 83 *l. Zara.*

Their *common meaſures* of length, is a *brace* 29 *inches London*, the 100 *braces* cloth in *Venice*, makes here 112 *braces*, and the 100 *braces* ſilk in *Venice* is here 106 or 107 *braces*, moſt of the other *Iſlands* concur with this in *weight* and *meaſure*. Now ſailing hence, and getting out of theſe *Iſlands* into the *Mediterranean* Seas, in which ſurveying the moſt eminent of the *European Iſles* therein contained: I find in the firſt rank the *Iſlands of Sicilia*, *Malta*, *Corſica*, *Sardinia*, *Majorca*, *Minorca*, and ſome others now coming to be handled, and firſt of *Sicilia*. Meaſures of Zara.

Chap. CCLVI.

Of Sicilia, *and the Cities of Trade thereof.*

Sicilia and the Cities thereof. Commodities.

SICILIA, anciently for its fertility in corn, accounted the *granary of Rome*, is held to be 700 miles in compass, and is beautified with sundry Rivers and Cities, which I shall handle in order as my method requireth. The *commodities* exported hence for *merchandise*, and here abounding, are *Wines*, *Oils*, *Honey*, *Wax*, *Saffron*, *Sugars*, *Salt*, *Alloms*, *Corals*, *Agats*, and some other *Gemmes*, and wonderful fruitful in all sorts of *Grain*, also it hath some *Mines of Gold* and *Silver*, also good quantity of Silk is here made, which is exported, both raw and wrought, into divers fabricks: here is also famous the hill *Hibla for Bees and Honey*, and *Mount Etna* for its continual burning and evaporating of flames. The Countrey is divided into three *Provinces*, the first is *Vallis de Notto*, wherein the City of *Syracusa* stands, once containing 22 miles in circuit, and the *Metropolis* of the *Island*, and some others. The second *Province* is *Masara*, wherein is the Cities of *Montreal*, 2 *Gergenti* and *Palermo*, now the chief City of *Sicily*, whereto I will reduce the trade of this part of the *Island*.

Mount *Hiblat*. Mount *Etna*. Division into 3 *Provinces*.

Chap. CCLVII.

Of Palermo, *and the Trade thereof.*

Palermo and the Trade thereof.

PALERMO, anciently *Panormus*, and a *colony* of the *Phœnicians*, is now the chief City of *Sicilia*, and the seat of the *Spanish Viceroy*, *Don Ferdinando de Castro*, being *Viceroy* at my being here in 1619. from whom I and my company received so much honour, that I cannot without ingratitude, forget in this place to commemorate his nobleness: the City its situate on the *West Cape of the Island*, and is beautified with large streets, and delicate buildings, strong walls, and magnificent Palaces and Temples: here I found a *Dutch Gentleman* attendant upon the said *Viceroy*, who was intituled the *English Consul*, from whom I gathered these my observations in the *trade* of this place and *Island*.

Accounts in *Palermo* and all *Sicilia*.

Their accounts are here kept by *ounces*, *taries*, and *grains*.

One *ounce* is 30 *taries*.

One *tarie* is 20 *grains*.

Moneys current in *Sicilia*.

Their *moneys* are also *ounces*, *taries*, and *grains*, accounted one *ounce* to be 30 *taries*, which is 5 *Florins*, of *carlins* 12 the *Florin*.

One *tarie* to be 20 *grains*, and is 12 *sol.* 6 *den.* small money.

One *tarie* to be two *Carlins*.

One *Carlin* to be 10 *grains*, and is 12 *Livers*.

One *grain* is 6 *Picholies*, and is 7 ½ *den.* money *Siciliano*.

One *Ponto* is 8 *Picholis*.

A *Ducate* of gold is worth 13 *taries*.

Note that for the money which they pay by *bills of Exchange*, they give allowance 1 ⅓ *per cent.* for *bad money*.

Weights in *Palermo*.

It is to be observed that throughout all the *Kingdom* of *Sicilia*, there is but one weight in use, only in *Mesina* excepted, which I shall shew in its due place: now this weight of *Sicilia* in general is the *Rotolo* of (30) ounces, which is 2 ½ *l. Siciliano*, 100 *Rot.* making the *cantar.* which 100 *l.* hath been observed to have made in *London* 173 *l. circa*, or properly in grosse to say, 1 C. 2 quarters 4 *l. incirca*, and in *Venetia* suttle, to have produced 260 *l.* or *Venice* grosse 163 *l. circa*, and hath been found to render in *Florence* 225 in 230 *l.* but yet by the calculation I made, it should be but 221 *l.* just, it is in *Rhaguſa* 218 *l.* in *cattarro* 78 *l.* *Alexandria Zera*, 83 Rot. ditto *forfori* 185 Rot. in *Damasco* 43 ½ Rot. *&c.*

Some have found to yield 184 *l. English.*

Measures of length.

Their *measure* of length is the *cane*, which is in *London* about 80 or 81 inches by the rule, which is 2 ¼ Yards *English*; this *cane* is divided into 8 *palms*, which is about 10 inches, the *cane* making 3 cloth *braces* in *Venetia*.

Of Corn.

Corn which is the prime *commodity* of this place and Kingdom, is sold by the *Salmo*, of which there is the grosse *salmo*, and the general *Sicilian salmo*, which is the small *salmo*, upon which general *salmo*, these observations have been made, and that the same is found to agree thus with these Countreys.

In *Rhaguſa* staro 3 ⅓.
Dalmatia staro 3 ¼.

Ancona

Ancona ſomma 1 ½.
Ricanati ſomma 1 ⅔.
Rimine ſtaro 1 ½.
Bolonia corbe 3 ½.
In *Andaluſia* 5 *Fanegos.*
In *Portugal* 22 ½ *Alquiers.*
In *Florence* 11 ¼ *ſtalos.*
In *Avignon* 5 *ſeſteros.*
In *Venetia* 3 *ſtaros* and 1 quarter.
In *Piſa* 11 18 *ſtaros.*
Bergamo ſtaro 13.
Millan meſni 4 ⅛.
Genoa meaſure 2 ⅘.
In *Ferrara* ſtaro 9.
In *Tripoli* cafeſie 15.
In *Tunis* cafeſie 51.
Alexandria ribebe 1 *l.* 1.
Candia meaſures 14.
Corfu moſie 2 ⅓.
Catarro ſtaro 3 ¼.
Verona minali 7 quaſtero.
Vincentia ſtaro 9 ¼.
Padua ſtaro 9 ¾.
Treviſo ſtaro 3.
Modena ſtaro 3 ⅝.
Parma ſtaro 6 ½.
Mirandola ſtaro 3 ⅝.

The groſs *ſalmo* of *Palermo* and *Sicilia* hath been obſerved to make in

Spalatto ——— ſtaro 4.
Rhaguſa ——— ſtaro 3 ⅓.
Segnia ——— quart. 12.
Arbe ——— ſtaro 4.
Iſtria ——— ſtaro 4.
Padua ——— ſtaro 12.
Vincentia ——— ſtaro 12.
Ferrara ——— ſtaro 11.
Forli ——— ſtaro 3 quarteroli 14.
Bolonia ——— corbe 4 ⅓.
Mantua ——— ſtaro 10.
Cremona ——— ſommas 2.
Bergamo ——— ſtaro 16.
Verona minali ——— 8 & 11 ½ quarteroli.
Braſſia ——— ſommas 2 ⅓.
Millan ——— *Meſini* 5 ⅑.
Florentia ——— ſtaro 14.

Wherein I have been ſomewhat the larger by reaſon of the general uſe of this meaſure in the *Levant* Seas.

Note that both the groſs and general *Salmo* are divided into 16 *Tomelos*, and that the groſs *Salmo* is greater then the general *Salmo* about 17 *per cent.* and obſerve that the ordinary charges of *Corn* here bought is 3 *taries*, and 15 *Grains* the *ſalmo*, but if Corn be above 18 *taries per ſalmo*, it pays alſo a new *impoſt* which is *per ſalmo.*

Salt is alſo ſold by the *ſalmo*, which in *Trappano* is made in great quantity, where at my being here I obſerved to be as great as 3 ordinary *ſalmos* of Corn, divided alſo in 16 *tomelos*, which made *Sicilia* weight about 7 *Cantaros.* Of Salt.

Oil is here ſold by the *Cantaro*, which is 2 ¾ barrels of *Florence*, and hath made 180 *Engliſh.* Of Oils.

The cuſtom of the *Iſland* is commonly 9 and 10 *per cent.* but *Fiſh* and other *Commodities* for food pays 12 *per cent.* Cuſtoms of *Sicilia.*

Palermo is alſo a place of great *Exchanges*, which briefly at my being there did run thus with other places, always noting that all *bills* coming from abroad, pay one *Carlin per* ounce to make Exchanges.

With *Naples.* make good money: and they exchange by *Ponctos* as I have noted elſewhere: and they give in *Palermo* 160 *Pomutos incirca*, to have in *Naples* a *Ducate Current*, and their account is made
VVith *Rome.* as in the particular of *Naples* is expreſſed. They give in *Palermo* 26 or 27 *Carlins*, to have in *Rome* a *ducate de Camera.*

They gave in *Palermo* which is 6 *taries* accounted, and 1 *Carlin per* ounce more, to have in
VVith *Valentia.* *Valentia* 10 *ſold.* 3 *den.* and a crown of 12 *taries* is 20 *ſolds*, and a *ducate* of 13 *taries*, is there eſtimated for 21 *ſold.*

VVith *Meſſina.* With *Meſſina* and *Syracuſa*, and other places of the Kingdom, they exchange with the *crown* and the ſame *moneys.*

This note of Equality or *Par*, I alſo learned here for current.

For *Valentia* ſold 9 *dc.* 10 ¾ *per Florin.*

For *Barſelona* ſol. 11 *d.* 3 ⅔ *per Florin.*

For *Majorca* ſold 14 *d.* 10 ½ *per Florin*: and for the aforeſaid places, they conſider the intereſt, to him that takes by Exchange at the rate of one *Carlin per* ounce, which they recover accordingly: for the other particular circumſtances thereof, I refer the Reader to the end of this *tract*, where the *Exchanges* of this place and *Meſſina* is largely handled, and as the ſame may more amply there appear in the Chapters 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, and 425. with all particular circumſtances, whereto I deſire to be referred for better ſatisfaction.

And in the next place ſurvey the *trade* of *Meſſina*, the ſecond eminent City of *traffick* in this *Iſland.*

CHAP. CCLVIII.

Of Meſſina, *and the trade thereof.*

Meſſina, and the Trade therеof. THE laſt *Province* of this *Kingdom* and *Iſland* is *Mona*, wherein are Cities of *Nicoſia* in the *Midland*, *Milaſo* on the North Promontory, and *Meſſina* in the face oppoſite to *Reggio* in *Calabria*, which fare hath in times paſt been accounted to be very dangerous by reaſon of thoſe anciently accounted perils, *Scylla* and *Charybdis*, the one a Sand, and the other a Rock, oppoſing each other at the entrance thereof; now not ſo much feared by our Sea-men by being more expert: this Town is the moſt eminent Town of *trade* in all this *Iſland*, and inhabited by many *Merchants*, which the benefit of the Haven doth much further, and the commodiouſneſs of the ſituation, and the priviledges and immunities of the yearly Fairs much augmenteth.

The Commodities proper hereto, as alſo to the whole *Iſland*, as alſo the manner of keeping their *Accounts*, I have noted; but *Moneys* finding ſome variation, and diverſity by reaſon of *trade*, I will briefly touch the ſame, firſt then

Coins current in *Meſſina.*

A *Crown of Gold of Italy* is worth 14 *Taries.*
A *Crown* of the place they account, 12 *Taries.*
A *Tarie* as in *Palermo*, 20 grains, is 2 *Carlins.*
An *Ounce* is as in *Palermo*, 30 *Taries.*
A *Grain* is 5 *Pecolies.*
A *Florence Ducate* did paſs for 11 *Taries*, 4 gr.
A *Ducate* of *Camera* of *Rome*, for 12 *Taries* 6 gr.
A *Ducate* of *Carlins* of *Naples*, for 10 *Taries* 16 ⅔ gr.
A *Crown* of *Mark* is 12 *Taries.*
A *Liver* groſs of *Venice* is 3 *ounces* 21 *Taries*, and 1 gr.
One pound groſs of *Anvers* is 1 *ounce* and 10 *Taries.*
Marvedies 29 ½ of *Spain*, is one *Tary.*
And a pound *ſterling* is here (

Note. The *weights* of *Meſſina* are found to be two, the firſt being the *groſs Cantar*, whereby is weighed all manner of food, as Fleſh, Caviare, Fiſh, Tonnies, Cheeſe, *&c.* which is noted to be 10 *per cent.* greater than the *ſecond Cantar*, and hath produced by comptutation pound *Engliſh* 196, in 198 pound, and the *ſmaller Cantar* contains as the former 100 *Rotolos* of 30 ounces, or 2 ⅓ pound *Siciliano*, doth agree with the ſum mentioned in *Palermo*, as being the common weight of all the *Iſland*, and accounted (as I ſaid before) to be 173 *l.* but found by experience of ſome *Engliſh Merchants*, 184 *l.* which I refer to trial, and they account 20 *peſos* to make a *ſuttle cantar*, and 22 *peſo* the *groſs*, which is the general *Cantar* of *Palia.*

Meaſures in *Meſſina.* Their *Meaſures* is the ſame as mentioned in *Palermo*, which is the *cane* divided into 8 *palms* for length, and the *ſalmo* divided into 16 *tomelos* for Corn and ſo forth, as I have more at large handled

handled under the *Chapter* of *Palermo*, as ſerving for great uſe to the *Merchants* that traffick in the Mediterranean Seas.

All Stuffs of Linen or Woollen (meaſurable) of this *Kingdom*, ſelling or not ſelling pay at *Meſſina* 6 ½ *per cent.* Cuſtoms of *Meſſina.*

All *Commodities* of weight from without the *Kingdom*, ſelling or not ſelling pay at *Meſſina* 3 *per cent.*

Removing from Ship to Ship pays 3 *per cent.* or 3 ¼, all *Merchandize* that is conveyed out of the *Kingdom*, at the Port of *Meſſina*, pays 6 ½ *per cent.* unleſs at the *Fair-time*, when as ſome *commodities* pay leſs then ſome others, ſo that Silk then pays only 3 *per cent.* Fairs of *Meſſina.*

I have noted an old printed obſervation between *London* and *Meſſina* to be thus, which I refer to the trial, that the 100 *l.* of *Palermo* is in *London*, 172 *l.* the 100 *l.* of *Meſſina* in Silk makes Silk weight in *London* 43 ½, and the *Rotolo* of *Palermo*, hath made in *London*, 1 *l.* 9 ounces, the 100 yards hath made 44 ½ *Canes*, and that the *Cane* hath made in *London* 2 ¼ Yards or Ells 1 ½ *Goad* of *Freezes* and *Cottons*; and thus I will leave this City and Iſland, and ſail to *Malta.*

Malta is the next *Iſland* of note in theſe Seas, famouſed more by the *Knights* the now poſſeſſors, then by any *traffick* that is found therein; it is the place where Saint *Paul* ſuffered ſhipwrack, and where he ſhook the Viper from his hand into the flame, which yet the Inhabitants would perſwade Travellers hath left ſome vertue and relicks thereof behind him, which I refer to the relation of others; it aboundeth in *Cotton-wooll*, *Oranges*, *Limons*, *Citrons*, *Hony*, *Wax*, and ſome other fruits: the Towns of note are *Valetta*, Saint *Hermes*, and *Malta* and ſome others. *Malta.*

Corſica is the next, and ſeated oppoſite to *Genoa*, to whom it belongeth, being 300 miles in compaſs, *Baſtia* is the chief City, and the reſidence of the *Genoeſe Governour*, with a commodious Haven and a ſtrong Garriſon, the principal Ports for ſhipping, are Saint *Florence* in the Northern part, and Saint *Boniface* in the South; the *commodities* thereof are *Oils*, *Figs*, *Raiſins*, *Wines*, *Hony*, *Wax*, *Allum*, *Box-wood*, *Iron*, *good Horſes*, and *fierce Maſtives*, little other Commodities it affordeth not, their *weights* and *meaſure* agreeth with *Genoa.* *Corſica.*

Sardinia is the next, and accounted 550 miles in circuit, and ſubject to the *Spaniard*, divided into two parts, firſt, *Cape Luggudory* towards *Corſica*, and ſecondly *Cape Cagliares* towards *Affrick*; it affordeth for *Merchandize Corn* in good plenty, and *Oils* in reaſonable manner, but abundant of all ſorts of *Cattel*, as appeareth by the great abundance of *Hides* and *Cheeſe*, which in an homely manner is made here, and hence diſperſed through *Italy*, *Spain*, and other Countreys: there is here many Towns, ſuch as is *Boſſa*, *Santa Reparata*, *Alquilaſtro*, and laſtly, *Callary* the *Metropolis*, of which a word: together with the *trade* thereof. *Sardinia.* Commodities of *Sardinia.*

CHAP. CCLIX.

Of Callary, *and the Trade thereof.*

Callary is the principal City of this *Iſland*, oppoſite to *Affrick*, the ſeat of the *Spaniſh Vice-Kings*, enjoying a goodly Haven, and much frequented by *Merchants*, and is an *Archbiſhops See*, and well ſtored with eminent Citizens. *Callary*, and the Trade thereof.

Their *moneys* are generally the *moneys* of *Valentia* in the Kingdom of *Spain*, but they have proper to the *Iſland*, ſome *Copper* or black *moneys*, to which the *Ducates* and *Livers* of *Valentia* are reduced, and their *Accounts* are kept in the ſame manner, as in that City. Moneys of *Callary.*

The common *weight* is the pound, conſiſting of 12 ounces, 100 *l.* thereof being their *Quintar*, is *Engliſh* 88 in 89 *l.* and in *Marſelia* 101 *l.* in *Florence* 125 *l. circa.* Weights in *Sardinia.*

Their common *meaſure* is a *Vare* and a *Brace*, the *Vare* found to agree with *Valentia*, and *Brace* with *Florence*; the firſt uſed in Cloth and Linen, and the latter in Silks, *&c.* Meaſures in *Sardinia.*

Further obſervations on the *trade* of this *Iſland*, have not come to my hand, therefore I will hence ſail to the next *Iſlands*, which are thoſe of *Majorca* and *Minorca.*

Chap. CCLX.

Of Majorca *and* Minorca, *and the trade thereof.*

Majorca and *Minorca*, and the trade hereof.

Majorca is seated also in these Seas 300 miles in circuit, and 30 miles distant from the Continent of *Spain*, the principal City is *Majorca*, an *University*, and the Seat of the *Spanish Viceroy*.

Minorca is nine miles distant from *Majorca*, and 150 miles in compass, wherein is *Minorca* and *Java*, the principal Towns, but *Mahon* therein is found to be an excellent Port, able to contain 500 sail of very great Ships in safety from all weathers whatsoever. This Countrey affordeth for *Merchandize*, *Corn*, *Wines*, *Oils*, this last being the principal *commodity* of this *Countrey*, which the *English* do here lade above 500 Tuns yearly, and sometimes more, and hence exported by them, if the *Spaniard* have not otherwise occasion for it for his own use, for from hence Provisions are made for all the Eastern and Western Navigators.

Commodities of *Majorca*, &c.

Moneys in *Majorca*.

Accounts.

Their *moneys* have reference to those *current* in *Spain*, and principally in *Barselona* and *Valentia*, and they account 7 *Rials Spanish*, and two *Marvedes* to make a *Liver*, by which their accounts are kept, being in *livers*, *sold*, and *deniers*, 12 *deniers* to the *sold*, and 20 *sold* to the *liver*, which *liver* is 3 *s.* 8 *d. sterling*; but all *commodities* are here sold by the *sold*, 20 making a *liver*, which may be accounted 3 *s.* 8 *d. sterling* as aforesaid, and they account 17 *doublers* is a *Rial Span*.

Weights of *Majorca*.

Their *weight* is in *Majorca* and *Minorca* two, the one the *Rotolo*, which 100 *Rotolos* make a *Cantar*, called the *Cantar Barbaresco*, which is 117 *l.* of the other weight, which they call a *Cantar* of *Majorca* or *Majorina*, and consists of 104 *l.*

The *Cantar Barbaresco* hath made in
- *Pisa* and *Florence* — 141 *l.*
- *Venetia* suttle — 163 *l.*
- *Venetia* gross — 103 *l.*
- *London* — 110 *l.*

The *Cantar Majorca* which is 104 *l.* hath made in *Valentia* 116 *l.*

104 *l. Cantar Majorca* in
- *Florence* — 120 *l.*
- *Venetia* suttle — 140 *l.*
- *Venetia* gross — 110 *l.*
- *Genoa* — 130 *l.*
- *London* — 117 *l.*

Cargo.

Some *commodities* are also sold by the *Cargo* of three *Cantars*, but each *Cantar* contains 104 *l.* by which *Cargo* is *Pepper*, *Ginger*, *Cinnamon*, *Rice*, *Spices*, and other things, and the *Cargo* hath made in *Venice* 420 *l.* suttle; by the *Cantar Barbaresco* is weighed *Wooll*, *Hides*, *Skins*, *Metals*, *Lead*, *Tin*, and such gross Goods, and fine Goods by the other *Quintar*, or the *Cargo* aforesaid.

Measures in *Majorca*, &c.

Their *measure* of length is a *Cane*, which hath made in *London*, 67 in 68 inches, which is $1\frac{7}{17}$ Yards *London* measure.

Their *measure* of *Oils* is a quarter, or *quartano*, 12 whereof is contained in an *Odor* or skin of *Oil*, and 212 *quartans* I have found here in 1617. to be tun of 236 gallons, and 214 a tun of 252 gallons or thereabouts, and $41\frac{1}{4}$ *quartans*, hath made in *Venice*, one *Miara*, and in *Alexandria* hath weighed 5 *Cantars*, and 20 *Rotolos*.

Of Oils, and how they are laden, and the account thereof made up in *Majorca*.

Oils are commonly laden at *Porcupin*, and were found in my time to have there these charges for *custom*, 8 *doublers per liver*, which is 7 *Rials*, and 2 *Marved. Spanish*, and 17 *doublers*, as I said before, being a *Rial*, for part 3 *Doublers per* odor for measuring 3 *Den. per* odor for Pipes at 3 *Livers* the Pipe, for *Sea custom* at 9 *Doub. per Liver*, brokered at 1 *Den. per Liver*, for halledge of the Pipes at 5 *s.* the Pipe, stowage at 8 *Den.* the Pipe, barkage to *Parcapin* 2 *Sol.* 6 *Den.* the Pipe, provision according to the custom of the place, at 3 *per cent.* A brief of all which charges may be comprehended in this rule, certainly observe that accounting 214 *Quartans* to a Tun, and for every *Soldo* that a *Quartan* doth cost here first peny, if you reckon 47 *s.* 6 *d. sterling* for every the said *Soldo*, so much infallibly will your Tun of *Oil* stand you in clear aboard of all charges: and thus much out of my own trial I have thought good to insert in lading of *Oils* in this place.

Iviza.

Near unto these *Islands* are the *Islands* of *Iviza*, 100 miles in circuit, the chief City is *Iviza*, the chiefest *commodity* that it affordeth, is *Salt*, of the *trade* of which a word.

Chap. CCLXI.

Of Iviſa, *and the Trade thereof.*

THE *Iſland* of *Iviſa*, the chief City whereof being *Iviſa*, conſiſteth wholly in making of *Salt*, which is here ſold by a meaſure called the *Modino*, which weigheth in Summer by the weight of *Valentia*, which is here in uſe, is 33 *Cantars*, and in Winter, 36 *Cantar* groſs, of the ſaid place of *Valentia*, and correſponds with other places thus. *Iviſa* and the trade thereof.

In *Majorca* it maketh *Cantars* 38. Of Salt.
In *Florence Staros* 50 in 52.
In *Genoa Mine.* 9 in 9 ½.
In *Valentia Caffico* 8.
In *Flanders*, 100 *Lutos*, which is in *Iviſa* 13 *Modini*.
In *London* ( ) *buſhels*.

Their *meaſures* and *weights* I muſt refer to the better skilled.

Here is alſo *Promentary*, *Pantcleria* and *Lipara Iſles*, with the *Iſles* of *Naples*, as *Capræ*, *Iſchia*, *Pregitu*, *Elba*, *Gades* or *Cales*, and ſome others which I paſs by, and ſo ſail into the Ocean, and obſerve the *Iſlands* thereof. Leſſer Iſlands of the Mediterranean Seas.

Chap. CCLXII.

Of the Ocean Iſlands, and the Trade thereof.

BEing entred into theſe Seas, I will begin with the moſt Northern *Iſlands* thereof, and ſo drawing towards *England*, the place of our abode, and there determinate my traffick and peregrination. In the North then the report is credible, that the end of Nature and of the world is, wherein by late diſcovery are found theſe Iſlands: firſt, Sir *Hugh Willoughbies Iſland*, who by his death gave life and knowledge to us of this *Iſland*, ſearching here a new way to *China*, *Cathai*, and *Molluccos*: then there is *Nova Zembla* only diſcovered, elſe not famous for any thing. Next, *Friſland*, ſubject to the *King of Denmark*, and much frequented by *Dutch*, *Engliſh*, and *French* for fiſh here taken in great abundance in the Summer ſeaſon only. Then have we *Iſland* or *Icieland*, plentiful in *Ling*; the chief Towns are *Hallen* and *Schaſholton*, and ſubject to the *King of Sweden*. Then *Gronland*, ſeated under the Northern cold *Zone*, where their longeſt Summers days is three months and a half, abounding in fiſh, of which there is a *Society* now incorporated in *London*, by the name of *Greenland Company*: the trade whereof principally conſiſteth in the fiſhing of Whales, for Fins and Oils, and only laſteth the Summer ſeaſon, and no longer, and then they are inforced to return, by reaſon of the extremity of the cold and froſts. Now to come out of theſe cold Seas to the Ocean, as into more temperate Regions, I meet in my way with the *Orcades*, or Iſles of *Orkney*, being 32 in number, the principal of which is *Pomonia*, ſtored with *Tin* and *Lead*, next *Hethie*, then *Shetland*, anciently imagined the laſt *Iſland* of the world, and called *Thule*. Northern Iſlands. *Willoughbies Iſland*. *Nova Zembla*. *Friſland*. *Iſland*. *Gronland*. *Orcades* 32. *Pomonia*.

Then the *Hebrides*, which are 44, the prime whereof is *Ila*, abounding in *red Deer*. 2 *Iona* famous for the Sepulchres of the *Scotiſh Kings*. 3 *Mula*, whoſe Inhabitants are called the *red ſhanks*, the reſt as of little note I omit. *Hebrides* 44.

Then the *Sorlings*, which are 145. the principal being *Armath*, *Agnes*, *Sampſon*, and *Silly*, the name-giver to the reſt and others. *Sorlings* 145.

Here I meet alſo with 5 *Iſlands*, which cannot be compriſed within the former account, firſt the Iſle of *Man*: which is ten miles in length, and 10 in breadth, abounding in *Flax*, *Hemp*, *Oats*, *Barley*, and *Wheat*, and ſome *Cattel*; the chief Towns are *Ballacuri* and *Ruſſin*, or *Caſtletown*. *Man*.

Then appears the Iſle of *Angleſey*, which is accounted a Shire of *Wales*, in length 24, in bredth 17 miles, and for its abundant fertility in all things, is called by the neighbouring Shires, *Mam Cimbri*, the *Mother of Wales*, as having of all food and other proviſion neceſſary to preſerve the life of man, out of which is yearly ſent 3000 head of Cattel to ſupply the wants of other Countreys adjoyning, together with a good quantity of Corn, Butter, Cheeſe, *&c.* the ſame had in times paſt 360 Towns and Villages, now it hath but one of conſequence remaining, called *Beaumares*, commodious for trade, as commanding a fair, ſafe, and capacious Haven and road, to which as being the place of my birth, I owe this grateful remembrance. *Jarſey* is the next, in compaſs 20 miles; the chief Towns are St. *Hillary* and St. *Mollo*, abounding in ſheep *&c.* Then *Garnſey*, 20 miles diſtant from *Jarſey*, rich in good harbours, the chief town, is St. *Peters*. The laſt is the *Iſle of Wight*, being 20 miles long, and 12 broad; the principal *Angleſey*. *Beaumares*. *Jarſey*. *Garnſey*. *Wight*.

cipal Towns being *Yarmouth*, *Newport*, and *Bradring*, it is well fortified and ſtrengthned againſt all foreign attempts whatſoever. There be alſo ſome other petty Hlands round about this ſhore, but I will paſs them to come to thoſe of greater note and conſequençe, which are *Ireland* and great *Britain*, the laſt *Iſle* and place, both of this my travel and traffick.

CHAP. CCLXIII.

Of Ireland, *and the Provinces thereof.*

Ireland and the Provinces thereof.

IRELAND ſtandeth Weſt of *Britain*, containing in length 400 miles, and in bredth 200 miles, enjoying this *prerogative* by nature, that no *venomous Serpent* will either live here, if brought from other Regions, nor yet doth naturally breed here: it is divided into 5 *Provinces*, which according to my former method, I will in order touch, and ſee what Towns of note they contain.

Munſter 1. *Munſter* is the firſt, wherein is found the Cities of *Limerick*, ſeated on the banks of *Shenin*, 2 *Cork*, 3 *Kinſal*, and 4 *Waterford*: *the firſt ground that ever I trod on out of my native ſoyl*, being about 13 or 14 years old, and then began to be imployed by my Parents in trade of merchandiſing.

Connaught 2. *Connaught* is the ſecond *Province*, the chief Cities are *Dunratty* and *Galloway*; the third City in *Ireland* both for fairneſs, largeneſs, and for pleaſant dwellings and ſituation.

Ulſter 3. *Ulſter* is the third *Province*, the chief Towns are *Dundale*, 2 *Dungannon*, 3 *Armagh*, an *Archbiſhoprick*, 4 *Dongal*, and 5 *London Derry*, lately built, and peopled by the City and Citizens of *London*.

Meth 4. *Meth* is the fourth, the chief Towns are *Kelly*, 2 *Trim*, and laſtly, *Tredagh* a fine Town, where alſo I reſided in theſe my younger years of travel and firſt imployment in traffick.

Lempſter 5. *Lempſter* is the laſt *Province*, wherein is found the Cities of *Marcaburg*, *Philips Town*, *Kildare* and *Dublin*, of the *Trade* whereof a word.

CHAP. CCLXIV.

Of Dublin, *and the Trade thereof.*

Of *Dublin* and the trade thereof. Commodities of *Ireland*.

DUBLIN is ſeated on the *Liffe*, being the *Metropolis of Ireland*, and the reſidence of the *Lord Deputy* for the *King of England*, who is *Sovereign* here, it being alſo an *Archbiſhoprick* and an *Univerſity*. The *commodities* the Countrey doth afford for *Merchandiſe*, are theſe, firſt, the Countrey abounds in *Cattel*, each affords *Tallow* and *Hides* in great abundance, which is hence exported to *Spain*, *France*, and *Italy*, alſo *Salmon* is here caught good ſtore in *July*, *Auguſt*, and *September*, which is ſalted and exported, and in ſummer the quantity is ſo great in ſome parts of this *Iſland*, that the ſervants do covenant with their maſters, they muſt not feed thereon but certain days in the week. *Herrings* are here alſo caught, and accounted the beſt, as alſo *Pilchards* in *Auguſt*, *September*, and *October*, and thence vented to *Spain*, *France*, and into the *ſtreights of Gibralter*; here is alſo ſome *Butter*, *Cheeſe*, *Pipe-ſtaves*, *Calve-skins*, and other commodities of late days prohibited to be exported by the Laws of the Kingdom.

Coins of *Ireland*.

The *Coins* of this *Kingdom* in the *ſtandard*, carrieth a concurrence with thoſe of *England*, which alſo here are current for the value, as being ſubject to one and the ſame Scepter, yet in diſtinction of the true and real worth, are found thus intituled.

The pound of *Ireland* conſiſteth of 20 *ſhillings Iriſh*, yet in *ſterling* is accounted but 15 *ſhillings*.

The *ſhilling* by this account is but 9 *d. ſterling*, and the *ſix pence Iriſh* is 4 ½ *d. ſterling*.

Exchanges of *Ireland*.

Here is alſo an *Exchange* found and practiſed, but not for any foreign part, ſaving *England*, and principally for *London* and *Briſtol*, commonly running at 8 *d.* upon the pound, and when moſt, at 12 *d.* per *l.* which is 5 *per cent.*

Weights and Meaſures as in *England*.

Dublin, and in general all *Ireland*, hath the *meaſures* and *weights* of *England* in uſe in their traffick, and agreeing therewith in all particulars, I need not inſiſt further therein.

Now a word of the *Trade in general* of *Ireland*, as it is found obſervable in theſe days.

The

The daily converſation of the *Engliſh Nation*, and the late unpartial and ſound adminiſtration of juſtice in this Countrey, hath redeemed this *Iſland* from the jaws of Barbariſm, wherein it was ready to fall and ſuffer a ruine, and ſince by little and little, peace being firmly eſtabliſhed, hath brought the inhabitants to a deſire of inriching themſelves, and this deſire hath ſo well been ſeconded by their induſtry, that I may ſay it hath brought ſtore and plenty into their dwellings, which hath hitherto met with ſo good a ſucceſs, that whereas few years paſt, this Countrey was with all neceſſaries ſupplied out of *Englands* and *Scotlands* abundance, it now returneth that courteſie, and contributeth ſome years not only to the wants of both, but to the wants of *Spain*, *France*, and ſome other adjoyning Countreys; for now it is found that the Earth and Seas add to the inhabitants labour and pains; as firſt, the Seas and Rivers in their ſeaſon afford them great plenty of *Cod-fiſh*, *Hake-fiſh*, *Pilchards*, *Herrings*, and theſe of both the largeſt, beſt, and in abundance, which they take, kill, and ſalt, and ſo diſperſe as a *Merchandiſe* into *France*, *Spain*, *England*, *Scotland*, and other Countreys. Of the trade in general of *Ireland*.

Then the earth yields them a good breed of cattel, eſpecially *Sheep* and *Oxen*, in ſuch ſtore, that they have thereof in great abundance, as alſo of *Hides*, *Wools*, *Tallow*, *Butter*, *Cheeſe*, and *Beef*, and the Wooll, they by *manufactures* convert into *Cloth*, *Mantles*, *Rugs*, *Friſes*, and *Yarn*, whereof it is reported that there cometh yearly to the town of *Mancheſter* in *Lancaſhire*, to be there woven into ſtuffes, at leaſt two hundred thouſand weight fine and coarſe: beſides which, the bowels of the earth yield them *Lead*, *Iron*, and *Tin*, and by their own induſtry they have many other *manufactures*, as alſo *Pipe-ſtaves*, *Wax*, *Honey*, *Furs*, *Hemp*, *Linen Cloth*, *Salt*, and ſome others: all this conſidered, what ſhould want here to make them *eminent Merchants*, but Shipping and skill in the Art of Navigation, and a deſire to imploy their talents in foreign Countreys, which yet is not ſeen to be perfected amongſt them: Nature having to this end fitted them with many goodly Ports and navigable Rivers, and will in time I hope fit them with an inclination to ſecond by their endeavours, what is ſo plentifully beſtowed by her upon them, which by little and little may be brought to paſs by the converſation and direction of the *civilized Engliſh*, that daily are ſeen to come and reſide amongſt them: and thus leaving *Ireland*, and my good wiſhes to the increaſe of her traffick, I hence paſs over to *Scotland* (a part of *Britain*) and view the preſent *Trade* thereof.

Chap. CCLXV.

Of Scotland, *and the Provinces and Cities thereof.*

SCOTLAND. is the Northern part of *Britain*, and ſeparated from *England* by the River *Tweed* and *Salway*, and the *Cheviot-hills*, extending from thence to the other, which being a Kingdom, and varying in the manner of *trade* from *England*, I have thought good here to inſert by it ſelf. *Scotland* and the Trade thereof.

The Commodities that this Countrey affordeth for *Merchandiſe* are *coarſe Clothes*, *Freezes*, *Fiſh ſalted*, *Hides*, *Tallow*, *Lead Ore*, ſome *Grain*, *Feathers*, and other Commodities, as *Sea-coal*, *Allom*, *Iron*, &c. Commodities of *Scotland*.

This Countrey is divided into two parts, the *high-land* and the *low-land*, and the ſame into ſeveral *Sherifdoms*, or *Provinces*, in which are found theſe Towns of conſequence.

Chap. CCLXVI.

Of Edenburg, *and the Trade thereof.*

FIrſt *Edenburg*, wherein is ſeated the *Kings Palace*, and the *Court of Juſtice*, conſiſting principally of one ſtreet of a mile in length, whereto doth lead many other petty Lanes, making the whole near three miles in circuit; the ſecond Town is *Glaſco*, an *Archbiſhops See*, and an *Univerſity*; the third is Saint *Andrews* in *Fiffe*, honour'd with many Prerogatives; fourthly, *Sterling*: then is *Perth*, *Aberdeen*, *Dondes*, Saint *John's Town*, and ſome others of leſſer note. *Edenburg* and the Trade thereof.

Their *current Moneys* in *Merchandiſe* is the proper Coins of that Kingdom both in *Gold* and *Silver*, which are uſually found to be in *Gold*. Moneys of *Scotland*.

In

In *Silver*, first
- Pieces of ——— 22 ſhill. *ſterl.*
- Pieces of ——— 11 ſhill. *ſterl.*
- Pieces of ——— 5 6 *d. ſterl.*
- Pieces of ——— 2 9 *d. ſterl.*
- Pieces of ——— 4 4 ⅜ *d. ſterl.*
- Pieces of ——— 1 ſhill. 1 ½ *d. ſterl.*
- Pieces of ——— ½ the ¼ and ⅛ *thereof.*
- Pieces of ——— 9 6 *d.* being ⅔ of the 13 *d.* ½ *ſterl.*
- One Mark.
- Pieces of ——— ½ which is 4 ½ *d.* being ⅓ of the above ſaid.

Again
13 ½ *d. ſterl.* is *Scotch Mark.*
or 13 ſhill. 4 *d Scotch.*
6 ⅔ is a *Scotch Noble*, 6 ſhill. 8.
20 *d. ſterl.* is 1 ½ *Mark Scotch.*
or 1 pound *Scotch* of 20 ſhill.
20 ſhill. *ſterl.* is 18 *Scotch Marks.*

Beſides which are here found current the *Coins* of *England*, and he that would ſee further into the intrinſecal value and weight of theſe Coins either of *Silver* and *Gold*, muſt have recourſe to a *Proclamation* ſet out by our *Sovereign King James* deceaſed, dated in 1609, which will alſo ſhew their conformity to the *Coins* of *England* in *weight* and *goodneſs*, and the current value and eſtimation thereof through this Kingdom.

Exchanges in *Scotland*.

Here is practiſed for *England* an *Exchange* for moneys as is done upon the *Scotch Mark* for 12 pence *ſterling* in *London*, &c.

Accounts in *Scotland*.

Their accounts are now kept ſeveral ways, ſome following the cuſtom of *England*, by *ſterling pounds*, *ſhillings* and *pence*, and ſome by their own ancient manner alſo in *pounds*, *ſhillings* and *pence Scottiſh*, 20 pence *ſterling* being their *pound*, 13 *d.* ½ being their *Mark*, and pence *Scottiſh*, of which they had ſome black or Copper Moneys, as *Babaes*, eſteemed by them for ſix pence, whereof two made a penny *ſterling*; *Placks* which they eſteemed for four pence, but three of them made a penny *ſterling*, and laſtly, pieces called *hard-heads*, eſteemed by them at 1 ½ pence, but eight of them made a penny *ſterling* money, and ſome of theſe are yet current amongſt them.

Weights of *Scotland*.

They have in general (as is alſo the cuſtom of *England*) but one *weight* for weighing of their *Merchandiſe*, and for buying and ſelling throughout the *Kingdom*, which is the pound of 16 ounces, 100 of which pound makes their *Quintal*, which is found to make in *London* and all throughout *England* 108 *l. Averdupois*, and the 100 *l. London* ſotile is found to render here 92 *l. incirca*, or the 112 *l.* to give 103 ½ *l.* or thereabouts.

Meaſures of length. 120 for 100.

Their common *Meaſure* in length for *Linens*, *Cloth*, *Silk*, or *Stuffs*, is an Ell common in uſe throughout *Scotland*, which is about 4 *per cent.* differing from our *Engliſh Yard*, as being greater, ſo that whereas we allow 36 inches to the Yard by Rule, their Ell may make *incirca* 34 ½ inches, it having been obſerved by traders hither, that 75 yards in *London* or Ells, 60 Ells hath made here 72 *Scotch* Ells, but in their hundred by tale in meaſure they account ſix ſcore or 120 for 100.

In other *meaſures* of *Corn*, *Coal*, *Salt*, or liquid meaſures of *Beer*, *Ale*, *Wines*, *Oils*, and ſuch like, imitate the better experienced to ſupply my defects therein, for I haſten now towards *England*, and ſo to *London*, the City of my abode, and the end of my preſent labours, and by the way will obſerve that the Inhabitants of this Countrey are much addicted both to *Trade* and *Navigation*, and have many good helps and furtherances there both by the natural and artificial *Commodities* of the Countrey, and the good Ports of the ſame, ſo that in brief I may conclude this *Kingdom* to be more addicted to *Traffick* and *Navigation* then the *Iriſh*, and yet not ſo much as the *Engliſh*, which yet by the gracious aſpect of our Sovereign is ſeen daily to increaſe, and may in time come to a greater perfection.

Chap. CCLXVII.

Of Britain, *and the Provinces and Cities thereof.*

Britain, and the Provinces thereof.

HAving now ſet my foot upon the *happy ſhore*, and run through the *Trade* of moſt of the greateſt known Cities of *Commerce* and *Traffick* in the World, give me leave to ſurvey the diſtinct Ports of this Kingdom, that I may not do leſs to our own then in this Tract I have done to other Foreign Countreys. *Britain* then the *Queen of Iſlands* is found to be in circuit 1836 miles, extending it ſelf (comprehending *England*, *Wales*, and *Scotland* as of one entire *Iſland*, which we now know by the name of *Great Britain*) 800 miles, being divided into 3 parts, as into *England* and *Wales*, whoſe *trade* we have now in hand, and *Scotland* whoſe *traffick* we have already declared.

Chap. CCLXVIII.

Of Wales, *and the Cities thereof.*

Of *Wales*, and the Cities thereof.

WALES then being the ſecond part of this diviſion, is bounded on all ſides with the Seas, except the Eaſt, where it is ſeparated from *England* by the River *Dee*, and a line drawn to the river *Wie*, but by ſome by *Claud Offa*, or *Offas ditch*, or more proper by interpretation, *Offas Hedge* or *Rampire*, beginning at the influx of *Wie* into *Severn*, reaching unto *Cheſter* for 84 miles, where the River of *Dee* entreth into the Sea.

The Countrey is in many places mountainous and barren, yet able of its ſelf to ſubſiſt without aſſiſtance of any neighbourhood, partly by the induſtry of the inhabitants, and partly by the plenty of ſome of the ſhires thereof, the moſt fruitful affording ſupply to others that are found the moſt barren and deficient.

Commodities of *Wales*.

The *commodities* which this Countrey doth yield and vent abroad for *merchandiſe*, are firſt *cattel* in abundance, *bred* in general through the whole Countrey, *Wax*, *Honey*, *Herrings white and red*, *Butter and Cheeſe* in great plenty, *woolls* alſo in ſome meaſure; alſo this Countrey is well ſtored with *Mines* of *Silver*, *Lead*, *Lead ore*, *Cole*, and ſome *Tin*, *Milſtones*, and good *quarries of freeſtone* for building, *Hide*, *Calf-skins*, *Friſes*, *Bayes*, ſome *Linens*, and great quantity of *Cottons*, known by the name of *Welch Cottons* and *Plains*, which in *Oſweſtry*, ſeated in *Shropſhire*, is every Munday (as the common *Emporie* of all *Wales*) vented in great abundance, and thence diſperſed throughout *England*, and ſo thence is ſhipped and conveyed to ſupply the defects of *Normandy*, *Britain*, and *Picardy*, and of late have found a current vent in *Spain*, *Turkey*, and other Countreys: therefore I would incourage *my countrey-men* to go on in their *manufactures* of *woolls*, ſeeing that nature hath done her part to give them the materials, their induſtry muſt be added, and that will ſoon bring forward the art, and all theſe conjoyned, will bring a benefit for a reward of all, and to all of them.

Four Circuits in *Wales*.

Wales is found at this day to contain 4 *circuits* for the adminiſtration of *Juſtice*, 1 *Flint*, *Denbigh*, *Montgomery-ſhires* being the firſt; *Radnor*, *Glamorgan*, and *Brecknock-ſhires* being the ſecond, *Cardigan*, *Carmarthen*, and *Pembroke-ſhires* being the third; *Merioneth*, *Carnarvan*, and the *Iſle of Angleſey*, the fourth; alſo to contain 4 *Dioceſſes* for *Eccleſiaſtical diſcipline*, and theſe comprehended in twelve *ſhires*, wherein is alſo found 1 *Chaſe*, 13 *Foreſts*, 36 *Parkes*, 99 *Bridges*, 230 *Rivers*, 1016 *Pariſhes*, wherein are noted to be 58 *market Towns*, being no Cities, and in them 41 *Caſtles*, and 4 Cities, being the ſeats of ſo many *Biſhops*, as 1 Saint *Davids in Pembrokeſhire*, 2 *Bangor* in *Carnarvan-ſhire*, 3 *Aſaph* in *Flintſhire*, 4 *Landaffe* in *Glamorganſhire*: Laſtly, the inhabitants are accounted men of faithful carriage one to another, moſt eſpecially in a ſtrange Countrey, and to ſtrangers in their own, and uſe a peculiar language that hath remained without alteration or commixture with any other in the world, from the original thereof to this day.

Four Dioceſes.

Twelve Shires.

And laſtly, to their everlaſting praiſe and commendation, have for many years valiantly withſtood all their enemies by their own proper valour, and being joyned to the *Crown of England*, have been found to be true and loyal to the ſame, and have ſo continued in all amity, love, and faithfulneſs.

Chap. CCLXIX.

England, *and the Trade thereof.*

England, and the Cities thereof.

England is the principal part of *Britain*, and now the last in my labours, bounded on the East with *German*, on the West with the *Irish*, on the South with the *British* Oceans, and on the North with *Scotland*, as is afore-mentioned. The Ornaments of this Countrey hath in times past been expressed unto us by this verse,

Anglia, Mons, Pons, Fons, Ecclesia, Fœmina, Lana.

England is stor'd with Mountains, Bridges, Wooll,
With Churches, Rivers, Women beautiful.

But these are not the *commodities* that *Merchants* look after, therefore I will shew you in his proper place, those *commodities* which *England* doth naturally afford for *merchandize*, and in the mean season, it will not be improper that I run over the *Provinces* of this *Kingdom*, and therein see what particulars may be gathered out of each, conducing either to traffick or to the honour and commodity of the Countrey, and thereto add also the *Provinces* of *Wales*, purposely omitted for this place. The *Provinces*, or more properly the *Shires* of *England* and *Wales*, according to *Camden*, whom I gladly follow in this description, are these.

Cornwall.

The first is *Cornwal*, in it self a barren and mountainous Countrey, but the bosom thereof incloseth *rich Mines of Tin*, which for the excellence thereof, is famous throughout the world, also therewith is digged *Gold* and *Silver*, and a certain *Stone* is found upon the earth of it self transparent, and naturally formed into angles and points, which if found in foreign Countreys, would be held admirable: here is also upon this coast taken *Pilchards* and *Herrings* in great abundance, which the Inhabitants do salt and dry in the smoak, and so transport into *France*, *Spain*, and *Italy*, to good advantage: the Sea-coast is beautified with many Towns, and Havens. capable of many Ships, *Falmouth* being the chief, and here is found that *famous Mount Michael*, by the Inhabitants called *Cana*, which hath for many ages been noted for its steepness and antiquity.

St. Ives in Cornwall, and the Trade thereof.

The situation of the Town of St. *Ives* is on the Sea-side, with a good Road before it for any Vessel whatsoever to ride in it within one league, half league, or quarter of a league of the Town, with a Peer or dry Key belonging unto it, which will admit the entring a Vessel of 200 Tuns bringing their Tide with them. The situation of the Road, and how it lies, and in what degrees, is in a Paper hereunto annexed. There may be a mould made for the preservation of Vessels with small cost. That Ships of 50 Tuns, or 100 Tuns, may ride a float on a Neap Tide within it in safety. The Town consisteth only of one Parish belonging to it, about some three miles round of it, with at least 500 families, or above 3000 souls in it.

What the place naturally affords, is Pilchards, Herring, Congerdoust, Ray-fish, and other sorts of Summer Fish. The Materials which they mostly use for it, is Salt supplied from *France*; The quantity it affords yearly more or less, as pleaseth God, may be 3, 4, or 5000 Hogshead of Pilchards yearly, 3, 4, or 500 Barrels of Herring, good quantity of Congerdoust, 4 or 5 Barks loaden of about 20 or 30 Tuns, each Bark of Ray-fish yearly, some years more, some less.

These commodities, as Pilchards, are sold by the Hogshead, four of them make a Tun: but commonly by the 1000; (1200 small tale they sell the Merchant in the Cask to the 1000) the Barrel of Herring about 30 gallons sold commonly at 18 *s.* 20 *s.* or 22 *s. per* Barrel, a Congerdoust by the Kintale, that is to say, 112 *l.* to the Kintale. Ray-fish constantly sold by the dozen fresh, at 2 *s.* 4 *d.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.* or 3 *s. per* dozen. They have to their dozen 20, 30, 40, 50, sometimes 60 fishes to the dozen, according to their custom the Merchant hath that buys it, *per* dozens.

Their Weight is 112 *l.* according to the Standard, likewise is their Yard or Ell, according to the Standard by Law.

Their Measure is a Bushel for all Grain and Salt to be measured, imported, containing 28 Gallons water measure, their antient standing measure. The places for venting these commodities are in the *Straights*, *Spain*, *France*, and other foreign parts beyond the Seas. The prices are commonly on Pilchards 7, 8, or 9 *s. per* thousand, 30, 35, or 45 *s. per* Hogshead.

The Measures used in the publick Market for Corn are a bushel containing 20 gallons, the half bushel 10 gallons, the peck 5 gallons, the gallon agrees with the *Winchester* gallon. Salt is sold in the publick Market by the gallon; and it is a good Countrey for victualling of Ships.

The quantity of Shipping or Barks belonging to the place are but few, and in number seven,

they

they were many more, but are taken and loſt. The burthen of theſe are from 60 Tuns to 20 Tuns; Divers other Veſſels of foreign parts do frequent the Road yearly, and Port likewiſe.

The Trade they drive with Foreign Nations are the Commodities formerly expreſſed, out of this Port exported: with great quantities of Tin, which this Countrey round about us affords, and that the beſt in *England*, which we uſually export.

The commodities imported, or uſually expended on the place or parts adjacent, are great quantities of Salt, at leaſt 10 thouſand buſhels of Salt yearly, with all other ſorts of Commodities being ſmall quantities.

The manner of taking Pilchards and Herring is by nets, the other fiſh by hooks; they likewiſe uſe great quantity of Netting and Rope yearly for their fiſhing-craft, which coſt them great ſums of money. The ſeaſon of taking the Pilchards is between the firſt of the month of *July*, and the firſt of *January* following. The Herring they take about *Michaelmas*, from *Michaelmas* until *Chriſt-tide* following. The other fiſh are taken in the Summer. The quantity of Boats belonging to the place are about 60 Boats, the men a great number imployed to Sea in Ships: And at leaſt 400 men all the fiſhing ſeaſon, imployed about the Pilchard catching and Herring fiſhing.

And for the better encouragement of Trade, there might be a Mould erected from the Caſtle, whereon the colours ſtand in the Map towards the Church, which hath been profered to be done for 3000 *l.* which if done, would be the preſervation of many thouſand pounds *per annum*, and many mens lives, who by extremity of weather and contrary wind are forced this ſide the Land-end, having no place elſe to preſerve themſelves, unleſs they can get the Harbour of *Milford*, which is 32 leagues from this place, being the only place on this North ſide for preſervation of Ships.

General *Blake* when he beleaguered the Iſland of *Silly*, which lies 13 leagues from this place, was put off by a ſtorm from the Iſland of *Silly* with his Fleet, which came into this Road, and here anchored with his Fleet until the ſtorm was over, which continued 5 days in ſafety; which is a good Road, and with good ground Tackle may ſafely ride with all weather.

This Bay is from the Lands end 5 leagues, and from the Lands-end to *Silly* is 8 leagues.

The Inhabitants of this place are poor, and have often made it their requeſt to have a Mould erected for the more ſafety of Ships that ſhall come here. But by reaſon of the late troubles, and through the negligence of ſuch as were intruſted for the proſecuting thereof, it hath been neglected: Which (if erected) Ships of 300 Tuns might be ſecured within the Mould at any time, and then it would be one of the beſt dry Peers in *England*.

The ſecond is *Devonſhire*, no leſs rich in *veins of Tin*, and withal beautified with many Towns and good Havens then the former, *Exon* being the principal Town, and an inland City, but *Dartmouth* and *Plimouth* the beſt Havens; this laſt being from a poor fiſhing Village become to be a fair Town, by reaſon of the Caſtle and commodiouſneſs of the Haven; and the rather it is to be mentioned, as giving birth to Sir *Francis Drake*, Knight, who in our Fathers days accompliſhed at Sea ſo many notable exploits, and was the chief glory of that age for Navigation. *Devon* 2.

The third is *Dorſetſhire*, *Dorcheſter* being the chief Town, and *Waymouth* the chief Haven. *Dorſet* 3.

Somerſetſhire is the fourth, happy in the fruitful ſoil, rich Paſtures, multitude of Inhabitants, and commodity of Havens: the chief Towns are *Bridgwater*, next *Bath*, famous for thoſe *medicinal Bathes* there found, and laſtly *Briſtol*, incompaſſed with a double wall ſeated on the River *Severn*, beautified with many fair private and publick buildings, and next to *London* and *York* it is preferred to all other Cities of *England*, but in amplitude of traffick, ſhipping, and eminence of *Merchants*, next to *London* it ſelf, and elſe in my opinion ſecond to none. *Somerſet.* 4.

The Town of *Taunton* being a Corporation governed by a Maior and 24 of the Society, is ſituated in a very fruitful Vally between two Hills, one of the Hills is four miles off the Town on the South, the other Hill two miles diſtant from the Town on the North; In the Town are two Pariſh Churches, namely, St. *Mary Magdalen*, and St. *James*, and in theſe Pariſhes are 700 dwelling houſes, and upward, being fully inhabited, and very populous: thorow which Pariſhes runneth a great River of freſh water called *Tone*, into which runneth divers ſmall rivulets before it comes to the Town, the Town is incompaſſed round within five miles with 32 Pariſhes, which are very populous: Market Towns neer it are *Bridgwater*, a market Haven Town ſeven miles, *Chard* a market Town 8 miles, *Wellington* a market Town 5 miles, *Stoy* a market Town 9 miles, *Wilveſcome* a market Town 7 miles, *Ilminſter* a market Town 8 miles off. Of *Taunton*. 1.

In the Town there are 32 Mercers, and Drapers, alſo Smiths, Shoo-makers, Wool-combers, Weavers, and Fullers, Gold-ſmiths, Taylors, and others of manual Occupations, of which 2.

there are a considerable number: The chiefest commodities that it affords for Merchandize, being at present Serge mixt, and white Serges (in the Town, and places adjacent) made of clean wooll, out of which is sent to *London* and other places every week 700 pieces, and upward: The Town was furnished with Wooll in former times from *Ireland*, but now little comes from thence, by reason of the Wars: but at this instant (what this fruitful Valley, being full of Pasture, doth not afford) it is supplied with Wooll from the North, *viz. Buckingham*, *Oxford*, *Warwick*, and *Leicester* Shires: besides is made a sort of Bays called *Taunton* Bays, for the making of which Bays and Serges aforesaid. is kept a work weekly 8500.

The Yard, Ell, or Bushel, is according to the Standard and measure of *Winchester*.

3. The Measure in the Market for Corn is by the Peck, 4 Pecks to the Bushel, which is 8 Gallons, agreeing with *Winchester*.

4. In the Town is no Port, but 17 miles from the Town North is a Port called *Minehead*, with a sure Key, where may ride 30 Ships of 60 Tuns and downward: also another Port 12 miles off called *Watchet*, of the same bigness, only the Key is ruined: and another Port 7 miles from the Town called *Bridgwater*, in which Town cometh a Salt-water River, in which may come in at a full Tide Vessels of 60 Tuns, and the River from the main of *Severn* is above 10 miles, in which you may judge how many Vessels may arrive to these Ports, there are but few Ships belonging to these Ports: their trade is for *Ireland*, for *Wales* for coles: and *Bristol*, and sometimes for *France* and *Spain*: The Ports lie against the Sea that runs to *Bristol*, called the *Severn*.

5. What trade they drive is set forth in the former Articles.

6. As for fishing there is very little, not worth the mentioning.

Wiltshire 5. *Wiltshire* is the fifth, altogether an inland Countrey, the chiefest Towns are *Malmsbury*, famous for the *Cloths of wooll* made here, *Salisbury* for the *Bishoprick*, and *Wilton* of old, the chief of this County, now a little Village.

Hampshire 6. *Hampshire* is the sixth, wherein is found the little fair City of *Southampton*, *Winchester* the pleasant, and *Portsmouth* the only now *Garrison Town of England*.

Barkshire 7. *Barkshire* is the seventh, wherein is found the town of *Newbery*, *famous for clothing*, and *Windsor* for the *Kings Castle*, and where the ceremony of the *Knights of the Garter* is solemnized.

Surrey 8. *Surrey* is the eighth, wherein is seen *Oatlands* and *Richmond*, two beautiful and stately Palaces, belonging to the *Kings of England*.

Sussex 9. *Sussex* is the ninth, *Chichester* being the chief City, and *Rhie* the chief Sea-town.

Kent 10. *Kent* is the next, rich in *Medows*, *Pastures*, *Groves*, *Apples*, and *Cherries*, wherein is found seated the *Cinque Ports*, *Deptford*, the *Kings-yard* for the building of his Ships, *Rochester* the seat of a *Bishop*, *Eltham* and *Greenwich*, two *Palaces* of the *Kings*, *Dover* a famous Sea Port, and one of the Keys of this Island; and lastly, *Canterbury*, and prime of this County, and the seat of the *Archbishop* and *Metropolitan of all England*.

Glocester 11. *Glocestershire* is the 11th, the principal Towns are *Tewksbury*, famous for Cloth-making, and *Glocester* the chief of the County; here are also found the famous *Hills of Cotswold*, upon which great flocks of Sheep are found to feed, yielding that excellent Wooll, so much esteemed amongst all Nations.

Oxford 12. *Oxfordshire* is the 12. which is a fruitful County, both in *Corn* and *Pasture*, and wherein is found *Woodstock*, a House of the *Kings*, and an inclosed Park with a stone-wall, imagined the first in this Land, and *Oxford*, an *University* famous through the World, and chief of this *Island*.

Buckingh. 13. *Buckinghamshire* is the 13. wherein is found the good Towns of *Ailsbury*, *Stonistratford*, and *Buckingham*, the principal of this County.

Bedford 14. *Bedfordshire* is the next, and shews the Town of *Bedford* for the first of this County.

Hertfordsh. 15. *Hertfordshire* is the 15. wherein is the stately house of *Theobalds*, a house of the *Kings*, *Saint Albans*, a fair through-fare, and *Hertford* the principal of the County.

Middlesex 16. *Middlesex* is the 16. wherein is found the *Kings Palace*, *Hampton Court*, and *London*, the *prime City of this Kingdom*, and *the Chamber of the Kings of England*, so famous abroad in foreign Countreys, that it needs no mans commendation: it is beautified with sundry Colledges, for the study of the *Municipal laws*, with the Churches of *Westminster* and *London*, besides divers others, with the *Hall of Westminster*, where the *Parliaments* extraordinary, and Courts of *Chancery*, *Kings Bench*, and other Courts are ordinarily kept, with the two *Palaces of White-Hall*, and *Saint James*, with an *Exchange* or *Burse* for *Merchants* to meet in, with a sumptuous and *wonderful Bridge* of free-stone, besides many other excellent private and publick edifices.

Essex 17. *Essex* is the next, abounding in *Pasturage*, *Corn*, and *Saffron*, and in which is found *Chelmsford* the chief Town, *Colchester*, *Coxal*, and others abounding with *Bays*, *Says*, and other *new Drapery*, and lastly, *Harwich*, a safe Haven for Ships.

Suffolk

Suffolk is the next, which affords quantity of *Butter*, *Cheese*, and *Cloths*, known by the names of *Suffolk Cloth*, wherein is found S. *Edmonds Bury*, and *Ipswich*, which hath a commodious Haven. *Suffolk* 18.

Norfolk is the 19. a large champain Countrey, abounding in *Conies* and *Sheep*, affording the two good Haven Towns of *Lin* and *Yarmouth*, and *Norwich*, the first of the County, which deserves to be numbred amongst the chiefest Cities of *England*. *Norfolk* 19.

A Description of the City of *Norwich* and the Trade thereof.

It is seated in the County of *Norfolk*, and is situate upon the River *Yare*, (which runs to *Yarmouth*, and gives name to that Town) passable for small Boats only, on which River are five Bridges, the City is well walled with many Turrets, and hath twelve Gates for entrance, containing six and thirty Parishes, in the midst whereof is a very fair Market-place, and Town-Hall for the City Courts and Elections, and one other Hall wherein the Citizens keep their great Feasts: this City is also beautified with a fair Cathedral and Cloyster (not much inferiour to any in the World, though now much ruinated by these unhappy times,) there is also in this City the ruines of an old Castle, three Palaces, *viz.* one belonging to the Dukes of *Norfolk*, one formerly belonging to the Earls of *Surrey*, and one other for the Bishop of *Norwich*. Here is also three Hospitals, one for aged persons, one for Boys, and one for Girls. The Government of this City is by one Maior, two Sheriffs, twenty four Aldermen, and sixteen Common Council-men. This City being an inland place, about 30 miles from the Sea by water (though not above sixteen miles by Land,) hath little foreign trade, save only with *Holland*, and that not considerable, or worth the taking notice of, the chief trade of this City being to *London*, and that in these two commodities especially, *viz.* Stuffs and Stockings: The Stuffs here vended in a time of free trade, may be estimated at one hundred thousand pounds *per annum*, and upward, which said Stuffs are under the government of two Companies, the one called the *Worsted Company*, and the other the *Russel Company*; those Manufactures under the government of the *Worsted Company*, (and approved by the Wardens thereof) have a Seal affixed to each end thereof, the one Seal having this word (*Norwich*) on the one side, and certain letters on the other, which stand for such of the Wardens Names as are present at the sealing thereof: The other Seal hath on the one side these words (*Worsted reformed*) and on the other side thereof (in figures) the quantity of Yards the piece contains; and those Manufactures under the government of the *Russel Company*, and approved by them, have but one Seal, which hath on the one side the representation of a *Castle*, and on the other side these words, (*fidelitas artes alit*). This Stuff trade is chiefly managed in Partnership between the *London* and *Norwich* Merchants, great quantities whereof have in former times in a free trade with other Nations been Exported beyond the Seas to several places, but especially to *Spain*, and from thence to the *West-Indies*. The Stockings here vended, may in a time of free trade, be estimated at threescore thousand pounds *per annum*, and are not under any Company or Government, but are here put out to knitting by certain Citizens brought up thereunto, and so sent to *London* to their Factors, which sell them to Merchants, who transport them to *Spain*, *France*, *Portugal*. The advancement of these Manufactures is Peace and free trade with those Nations whither they are Exported; and the chiefest prejudice to the makers of these Manufactures is the decay of Sheep by the rot and casualties, and the suffering of our Woolls to be Exported unwrought into *Holland*, and other places. The Countrey hereabouts affords great quantities of Sheep and Conies, and is well stored with Corn of all sorts, especially Barley, which is here converted into mault, whereof in former times great quantities have been sent to *London*, and unto *Scotland*. All grain according to the custom of the Countrey is here sold by the score (which is twenty cooms, every coom being four bushels) and have one coom allowed to every score, as in measure or courtesie.

The Weights and Measures both dry and wet here used, and other things enquirable, according to the Articles of Instruction not herein before expressed, are agreeable and do correspond with *London*.

Cambridgeshire is the 20. which is found to abound in *Corn*, and wherein is seen the *University of Cambridge*, and *Ely* famous for being the seat of a *Bishop*. *Cambridge* 20.

Huntingtonshire is the 21. the chief Town being *Huntington*. *Huntington* 21.

Northamptonshire is the 22. abounding in *Corn*, *Peterborough* being here the seat of a *Bishop*, and *Northampton* the chief City. *Northampt.* 22.

Leicestershire is the 23. abounding in *Corn*, *Leicester* the chief Town is more famous for the antiquity, then for the beauty thereof. *Leicester* 23.

Rutlandshire is the 24. and accounted the least County in this *Kingdom*, *Uppingham* being the chief Town. *Rutland* 24.

Lincolnshire is the 25. rich in *Corn* and *Pasture*, abounding with *fish* and *fowl*; *Lincoln* once a great City, is yet the greatest in this County. *Lincoln* 25.

Nottinghamshire is the 26. wherein is *Nottingham*, the chief Town, and the *Forest of Sherwood*, feeding many fallow and red Deer. *Nottingham* 26.

Darby 27. *Darbiſhire* is the 27. the chief City is *Darby*, famous for the *Ale* thereof; in this County are alſo many *Mines* of *Lead*, and other *minerals*.

Warwick 28. *Warwickſhire* is the 28. wherein is found *Warwick*, the prime City, and *Coventry* a fair walled City, and accounted the faireſt inland City of this *Iſland*, wherein now great quantity of cloth is made.

Worceſter 29. *Worceſterſhire* is the 29. wherein is found the City of *Worſter*, famous now for *clothing*, and the ſeat of a *Biſhop*.

Stafford 30. *Staffordſhire* is the 30. which affordeth *Salt-pits*, and *Wells*, and *Coals*, taken out of the earth, *Stone*, and *Lichfield* being the principal Towns of the County.

Shropſhire 31. *Shropſhire* is the 31. wherein is found *Ludlow*, of more beauty then antiquity, honour'd with a *Council and Court of Juſtice for Wales*, and a Palace for the Princes thereof. *Shrewsbury* the chief of this County, much inriched by their *trade* for *Cottons* and *Friſes*, with their neighbours the *Welſh*, whom yet notwithſtanding they greatly affect not.

Cheſter 32. *Cheſhire* is the 32. abounding in *paſtures* and in excellent *Cheeſes* hence tranſported throughout *England*, it hath *Cheſter* for the chief City ſeated on the River *Dee*.

Hereford 33. *Herefordſhire* is the 33, and boaſteth to be for its fertility and abundance of all things the firſt Shire in *England*, *Hereford* is the chief City, and *Lemſter* juſtly boaſteth of the *ſheeps wooll*, feeding in thoſe grounds, with which no part of *Europe* can equalize.

Yorkſhire 34. *Yorkeſhire* is the thirty fourth, and the largeſt County of all *England*, abounding in *Corn*, *Paſture*, and *Meadows*, yielding clothing by the induſtry of the inhabitants in abundance; *York* being the chief City, and the ſecond in *England*, and the ſeat of an *Archbiſhop*, here is a *court of Juſtice* held for the neighbouring Marches, according to that of *Ludlow*; in this County is alſo the Town of *Hull*, ſeated on the River of *Humber*, where are found *Merchants* of good quality, and here is alſo the Caſtle of *Scarborough*, where in the adjoyning Sea is the great fiſhing found annually for *herrings*.

Richmond 35. *Richmond* is the 35. in which is found mountains to yield plentiful *Lead*, *Pit-Coals*, and ſome *Braſs*, and the chief City of this County is called *Richmond*.

Durham 36. The *Biſhoprick* of *Durham* is the 36. pleaſant in *Meadows*, *Paſtures and Groves*, and aboundeth in *Sea Coals*, which is digged out of the earth, *Durham* is the chief City.

Lancaſhire 37. *Lancaſhire* is the 37. wherein is *Mancheſter*, an old Town inriched by the induſtry of the inhabitants, by *Cloth of Linen* and *Woollen*, the City of *Lancaſter* being the firſt of the Shire.

Weſtmerland 38 *Weſtmerland* is the 38. the chief Town is *Kendal*, famous for making of *Cloth of Wooll*.

Cumberland 39. *Cumberland* is the 39. affording *Mines* of *Braſs*, and ſome *Veins of Silver*, and *Black Lead* in abundance; alſo there is made much Linen Cloth in this County. *Carlile* being the principal Town, where they are lately ſet to the making of Demities, and in time may prove a very conſiderable Manufacture. Here are found apparent ruines of that wall which the *Romans* built, to keep out the *Picts* from making incurſions upon the *Britains*, being as it ſeems, then ſo poor, as they cared not to ſubdue them.

Northumb. 40. *Northumberland* is the 40. wherein is found the Sea Town of *Newcaſtle*, which affords ſuch abundance of *Sea Coal*, that the ſame is thence tranſported into many Kingdoms of the world:

Barwick. here is alſo *Barwick*, one of the ſtrongeſt fortified Towns of *England*, formerly ſtrengthened againſt the incurſions of the *Scots*, by a ſtrong garriſon of ſouldiers, and now diſmiſſed by the *Happy Union of England and Scotland*.

The meaſures uſed in *Morpeth*, twelve miles beyond *Newcaſtle* for *hard Corn*, (viz. *Wheat*, *Rye*, *Peaſe*, and *Beans*) is the Bole containing two buſhels, every buſhel makes two Canings; a Caning makes two pecks, every peck two houps, each houp four fourth parts. This *Morpeth* bole makes three buſhels, or the bole and half of the *hard Corn* bole of *Newcaſtle*.

There is another bole uſed for *Barley* (there called *Big*) and *Oats*, which is bigger than the former bole by one fifth part.

The bole of *Alnwick* twelve miles beyond *Morpeth* for *hard Corn* contains a *Morpeth* bole and a houp or $\frac{1}{16}$ part more. The bole for *Oats* (with the *Alnwick Charity*, as they call it) which is a houp, makes the bole for *Big* and *Oats* of *Morpeth*. Their bole for *Big* is leſs than the *Morpeth* bole for *Big* $\frac{1}{8}$ part. The bole of *Wooll* (twenty miles beyond *Alnwick*) for all *Corn* is bigger than that of *Alnwick* by $\frac{1}{8}$ part, or a peck. The meaſure for Salt all the County over is the ſame.

Having thus briefly run over the *ſhires* of *England*, it will be neceſſary I ſhould here add the like curſory view of *Waleſs*, comprehended under the government of *England*, and included within the ſame limit, and omitted to this place, as having parts of the ſaid *Kingdom*, which I find to be in number theſe.

Shires of *Wales* *Angleſey* I account the firſt, which I have touched amongſt the *Iſlands*, being eſteemed a County of *Wales*, being *Beaumaries* for the principal Town of the County.

Fliniſhire

Flintſhire is the ſecond, plentiful in *Corn* and *Paſture*, famous for the Spring of *Holy Well*, called here St. *Winifreds Well*, and *Flint* Town being the chiefeſt of the County. Flint 2.

Denbiſhire is the next, affording ſome *Mines* of *Lead*, wherein is found *Wrexham* that boaſts of its *holy Tower*, and *Muſical Organs*, and *Denbigh*, the chief of this County. Denbigh 3.

Carnarvanſhire is the next, antiently called *Snoden Foreſt*, before that *Wales* was reduced to Counties, wherein is found the high Hills, the *Alps of Britain*, alſo *Aberconway*, a ſtrong and fair little Town; *Bangor* the ſeat of a *Biſhop*, and *Carnarvan* the chief of this Province, famous for the birth place of *Edward* the *ſecond*, and the *firſt Prince of Wales of Engliſh blood*. Carnarvan 4.

Merionethſhire is the next, a mountainous Countrey, affording notwithſtanding good paſture for Cattel. The chief Town is *Balla*, a poor Town, yet principal of theſe Mountainers. Merioneth 5.

Montgomeryſhire is the next, having the chief Town of the ſame name. Montgomery 6.

Cardiganſhire is the ſeventh, and hath the Town of *Cardigan* for the chief Town of the County. Cardigan 7.

Pembrokeſhire is the eighth, *Pembroke* is the chief Town, and here a long neck of land makes a haven, called *Milford Haven*, then which *Europe* hath not a more noble, more ſafe, or more large, with many creeks and ſafe roads, wherein 1000 ſail may ride out of ſight one of another, and made the more famous by the landing of *Henry the ſeventh*. Pembroke 8.

Caermardenſhire is the next, abounding in *Corn*, *Sheep*, and in *pit coal*, *Caermarden* being the chief Town. Caermarden 9.

Glamorganſhire is the next, *Cardiffe* is the chief Town, having a commodious haven for ſhipping. Glamorgan 10.

Monmouthſhire is the next, wherein is found *Chepſtow* and *Monmouth*, the laſt glorious in giving life to *Henry the fifth*, *Conqueror of France*. Monmouth 11.

Brecknockſhire is the next, *Brecknock* being the chief Town. Brecknock 12.

Radnorſhire is the next and laſt, wherein is found *Radnor* for the chief Town. Theſe are in brief the *ſhires of Wales*. Radnor 13.

To obſerve now my former method, having particularly thus ſurveyed the continent, let me now ſearch into thoſe *commodities* which *England* in general affords for *merchandiſe*, and is thence exported into foreign Regions, as being the principal motives of *trade* in all *Kingdoms* which it produceth ſeveral ways. Firſt, by *manufactures* it yieldeth, *Woollen Cloths* of all ſorts, broad and narrow, known and called by the name of ſeveral *ſhires*, alſo *Perpetuanos*, *Bays*, *Says*, *Sarges*, *Cottons*, *Kerſies*, *Buffins*, *Mocados*, *Grogram*, *Sattins*, *Calimancaes*, *Velvets*, *Pluſhes*, *Worſteds*, *Fuſtians*, *Durances*, *Tukes*, and infinite others; there is made in this *Iſland*, yearly 250000 clothes by computation, and by this may be gueſſed the quantity of the reſt of other ſorts, alſo Furs and skins, as *Coney skins*, *Squirrel skins*, *Fitches*, *Calf skins*, *Hides*, and ſundry others. Commodities in England.

Alſo it produceth by *Mines*, and out of the earth, 1 *Tin* 1200000 *l.* yearly, *Lead* 800 foders yearly, *Allom* 800 tuns yearly, *Coppers* 500 tuns yearly, *Iron* of all ſorts, 800 *Furnaces* daily ſet on work, beſides *Ordnance of Iron*, and ſuch like, *Sea Coal* yearly ( ) *Chaldrons*, *Salt*, ( ) tuns, alſo all manner of *Grain*, *Oats*, *Peaſe*, *Barley*, *Rie*, *and Wheat* in great plenty, alſo *Linen Cloth*, all *Iron wares*, *Tallow*, *Leather*, *Glaſs*, and *Glaſſes* of all ſorts, *Venice Gold* and *Silver*, *Train Oil*, *Salmons*, *Pilchards*, and *Herrings*, *Hake*, *Conger*, and *Haberdine*, *Hops*, *Wood*, *Butter*, *Cheeſe*, *Beer*, *Salt-peter*, *Gun-powder*, *Honey*, *Wax*, *Alabaſter*, and ſome other *Stones*, *Woolls*, *Woolfells*, *Yarn*, *Yernſey*, &c. and to conclude, many other good and rich *commodities* is here found.

The beauty and wealth of this Kingdom is demonſtrated in 325 *Rivers*, 8 thereof being great and Navigable for ſome miles, whereon is found 857 *Bridges*, 30 *Chaſes*, 55 *Foreſts*, 745 *Parks*; here are alſo reckoned 26 *Deanries*, 60 *Archdeaconries*, 544 *Dignities and Prebends*, 5439 *Parochial benefices*, beſides *Impropriations* and *Vicarages*, and the whole divided into 6 *circuits* for the adminiſtration of *Juſtice* into 22 *Epiſcopal Dioceſes* for *Eccleſiaſtical Diſcipline*, and in two *Archbiſhopricks*, under whom the reſt are ſubordinate: And laſtly, into 40 Shires, over each of which, is a yearly Sheriff appointed, who is to aſſiſt the *Itinerary Judges* in executing Juſtice, and to gather in the Kings amercements: and theſe Shires are divided into *hundreds*, and theſe hundreds into *tithings*, and to conclude, in *England* is found 145 *Caſtles*, 9527 *Pariſhes*, beſides *Chappels*, whereof 585 are *market Towns*, and 22 *Cities*, the principal whereof are theſe, 1 *Oxford*, 2 *Cambridge*, both being *Univerſities*, 3 *Exeter* in *Devonſhire*, 4 *Norwick* in *Norfolk*, 5 *Briſtol* watered by *Severne*, accounted the ſecond for trade in this Countrey, 6 *York*, on the River *Ure*, accounted the ſecond City for beauty and greatneſs in *England*; and laſtly, *London*, under which I will compriſe the *trade* of this whole *Iſland*. Beauty of England. Six Circuits.

CHAP.

Chap. CCLXX.

Of London, *and the Trade thereof.*

London and the Trade thereof.

LONDON the *Metropolis* of *England*, the prime City of *trading* this day in the world, is pleasantly seated on the River of *Thames*, which divideth it into two parts, her circuit may be 8 miles, wherein is found 122 *Parish Churches*, with the *Palace of the King*, the houses of the Nobility, *Colledges* for the study of the Laws, and divers other stately publick edifices, and may contain 400000 people. Here have their residence, the *rich and most eminent Merchants* of this *Island*, whom divers Princes of this Kingdom have incorporated into several *Societies* and *companies*, partly to incourage their endeavours, and partly in reward of the discoveries of those Countreys and Regions, whereof they take their name, and by the power and immunities granted them, do make acts and orders for the benefit of *Commerce* in general, and of their Companys in particular. The ancientest of which companies have had their original and continuance since *Edward the first* his reign, called the Company *of Merchants adventurers*, grounded at first upon the exportations of *Woolls* only as the prime and staple commodity of this Kingdom, since which it is grounded upon clothing, into which this Woolls is now converted, for he at the request and being in league with the Cities and Towns of *Flanders*, made *Bruges*, which was then the *greatest Mart of Christendom*, the *staple* for his *Woolls*, where it continued for 15 years, when as by some discontent with the *Flemings*, and by experience seeing what the benefit of these *staples* were, removed them from *Bruges* to *England*, and for the ease, as well of his subjects, in bringing their Woolls into those parts, as of such foreign *Merchants* as came to buy the same, he placed his *staples* at *Exon*, *Bristol*, *Winchester*, *Westminster*, *Chichester*, *Canterbury*, *Norwich*, *Lincoln*, *York*, and *Newcastle*, for the Kingdom of *England*; at *Caermarden* for *Wales*; at *Dublin*, *Waterford*, *Cork*, and *Tredagh* for *Ireland*, and enacted that no *English*, *Irish*, or *Welchman*, should transport this *stapled commodity*, (no not by licences, if any such should be granted) on pain of confiscation, during the Kings pleasure.

Merchants of *London*.

Merchants Adventurers, and their original and places of residence.

Lastly, he allured over hither divers *Flemings*, which taught our Nation the making of *cloth*, who are now grown the *best cloth-workers in the world*, and to incourage them in that Art, in the 27 of his reign, it was *by statute enacted to be felony*, *to transport hence woolls unwrought*. Now when *England* had thus for some time enjoyed the benefit of these *staples*, he removed the same to *Callais*, which he had then conquered, and which he desired to inrich: from hence they were at several times and occasions removed, now to one, now to another Town in *Belgium*, and still happy was that Town in what Countrey soever where the said Company kept a house for their traffick and residence, the confluence of all people thither to buy, infinitely inriching it. *Antwerp* for a long time enjoyed their company, till upon some discontents between *Henry the seventh*, and *Maximilian*, *Arch-Duke*, they removed thence, but at their return again, they were received by the *Antwerpians* with solemn processions, Princely triumph, sumptuous feasts; rare banquetings, and expressions of much joy, and more love: here they continued till the surprisal and sack of this Town by the *Spaniards*, in *Anno* ( ) where by reason of the wrongs and hard measure there received, they removed into two places, the one to *Middleborough*, the other to *Stoad*, afterward from *Middleborough* to *Delph*, and from *Delph*, now to *Rotterdam*, where they have lately seated themselves, with many immunities granted them, and a Palace appointed them for their residence; the other from *Stoad* by some vicissitude of change, is now placed at *Hamburg*, where also they have many priviledges, and the said Company being now inlarged, and all *new Drapery* comprised therein, they intend to implant more factories in other places, and this is the most *ancient of all our Societies*, which is observed to be governed beyond the Seas in the said places, by a deputy and certain assistants, and in *England* by a Governour, Deputy, and certain assistants, Sir *Thomas Moulson* Knight and Alderman, being the present Governour, to whose worth and government, I owe here this acknowledgment, as being a member of this so ancient and worthy a Society.

Barbary Merchants their original, and ruine.

The next to these are the *Barbary Merchants*, which had their original in *Henry the sevenths time*, being indeed the age wherein our Nation did begin, by imitation of the *Portugals* and *Spaniards*, to discover new regions: and this flourished and continued till the end of *Queen Elizabeths* reign, wherein it fell when as civil wars were hot in *Morocco* and *Fesse*, amongst the pretenders to that *Empire*.

Levant Merchants and their original.

Out of whose ashes about that time, did rise the *Levant Company*, or *Turkey Merchants*, and by their Discoveries and trade first made the traffick into the *Signiory of Venice*, and then to the Dominions of the *Great Turk*, including as then within their priviledges the *East Indies* Navigation, which was as then known to them only by Land, and to the *Portugals* by Sea, since which

which the said *Indies* are raised to a *great and eminent Company*, and by themselves incorporated, imploying in a joynt stock, a great Capitol, by which trade and stock they have built many warlike Ships, and brought all those *Indian Commodities* to our homes, which before were brought to us by other Nations; both which *Companies* now supply our Land, and by their second transportation many other Countreys, with those rich Commodities, which *Venetia*, *Turkey*, *Arabia*, *Egypt*, *Persia*, *China*, and *India* yieldeth, and is found governed in *England* by *Sir Maurice Abbot Knight and Alderman*, and by Master *Henry Garraway Alderman*; the former Governour of the *East India Company*, and the latter of the *Turkey Company*, to which are joyned certain Committees and Assistants, to whose worth and government I also here do ow this acknowledgment, as being now both a member, and intrusted with a particular charge in both the said Companies.

East-India Merchants and their original.

Other Countreys and Companys in the latter end of *Queen Elizabeths Reign*, and some in the beginning of *King Jame's Reign* have been discovered, setled, and continued; as to the Northward the *Muscovy Company*, the *Eastland Company*, the *Greenland Company*, and of late days, there is erected a Company for *France*, governed here by *Sir James Cambel Knight* and *Alderman*, to whom also I ow this acknowledgement, as being a member thereof; and now there is also in agitation a Patent for a *Company for Spain*, of which also when confirmed, I may also intitle my self a member.

Moscovia, *Eastland*, *Greenland*, *French* and *Spanish* Merchants, and their originals.

These Companys then and Societies, besides others not at all incorporated, incouraged by sundry Priviledges, granted unto them, govern themselves by setled Acts and Orders, under certain chosen *Governours*, *Deputies*, and a selected number of *Assistants*, which have been found to be so profitable to these *Kingdoms* by Exporting the native commodities thereof, by setting the poor on work, by building of many brave Ships, and by Importing hither of sundry necessaries both for use and ornament, that the benefit thereof cannot here be certainly expressed. But one particular in the *Levant Merchants* may in part demonstrate the great benefit that the rest may produce, for it was found that in our last voyage to *Cales*, and to the *Isle of Rhee*, they were the Owners of 20 great sail of Ships that served in both those Voyages, and it is probable that they are Owners of 30 sail more, which one with the other may contain 12 or 13000 tuns of burthen, and which may have for further defence 1200 pieces of Ordnance at the least, and imploy about 4000 or 5000 Sailers yearly, besides Porters, Weighers, Bargmen, Lightermen, Carmen, which cannot be less than 2000 or 3000 persons more, and they are found, if report may gain credit, to pay his *Majesty* by way of *Customs and Impost* above 50000 *l.* yearly, partly outwards by their Exportation of *Cloth*, *Tin*, and other *commodities*, partly Inwards by the Importation of *Silks*, *Cottons*, *Galls*, *Grograms*, *Spices*, *Drugs*, *Corrans*, and other *Levantine commodities*. This being then briefly to shew the benefit of a well governed trade, and the profits arising thereby to the Common-wealth, I leave it to others to consider the general good accruing to this *Island*, by all the rest of the said Companies and Societies of this Kingdom, and come in the next place, according to my *method*, to handle the other principal parts of Traffick comprised in this City, and generally of all this Kingdom.

The *Coins* of this City and Kingdom are partly of *Gold*, and partly of *Silver*, as in other Countreys the principal in use are these:

Coins current in *England* of Silver.

The *Silver current Coins* are Pieces of —— 5 *s. sterl.* Crown.
Pieces of —— 2 6 *d.*
Pieces of —— 12 *d.* called *shillings*.
Pieces of —— 6 *d.*
Pieces of —— 4 *d.* 3 *d.* 2 *d.* 1 *d. ster.*

Which are accounted 4 *farthings* to a peny *sterling*, 12 *ob.* to a *shilling*, 5 *shillings* to a *Crown*, 4 *Crowns*, or 20 *shillings* to a *pound sterling*.

Of Gold.

The *Gold Coins current* are Pieces of —— 22 *s. ster.*
Pieces of —— 11 *s. ster.*
Pieces of —— 5 *s.* 6 *d.*
Pieces of —— 2 *s.* 9 *d.* the ½ of 22 *s.*
Also Pieces of —— 20 *s.*
Pieces of —— 10 *s.*
Pieces of —— 5 *s.*
Pieces of —— 2 *s.* 6. the ¼ of 20 *s.*

Accounted also in the former accounts of *pounds*, *shillings* and *pence sterling*, the goodness and fineness, and intrinsecal value may be more particularly known by a Proclamation in *Anno* 1609, published by our deceased Soveraign King *James*; to which I refer the Reader, or otherwise to a Table inserted in the end of this chapter, of the equality and valuation thereof with the Coins of sundry other Countries.

Their

Accounts in *England.* Their *accounts* are kept throughout *England* by *pounds*, *ſhillings*, and *pence ſterling*, accounting 12 pence to the ſhilling, and 20 ſhillings to the pound; but the *accounts* of the revenues of the Kingdom have been, and yet are in ſome Offices kept in *Marks*, containing 13 *ſhillings* 4 *pence per Mark*.

CHAP. CCLXXI.

Of Weights uſed in England.

Weights in *England.* THe *weight* commonly uſed in and through *England*, is two, the *Troy weight*, and the *Averdupois weight*.

Troy weight. The *Troy pound* conſiſts of 12 ounces, the ounce of 20 peny weights, the peny weight of 24 grains, and ſerveth only for *Bread*, *Gold*, *Silver*, and *Electuaries*, eight pound accounted to the Gallon, and by conſequence 16 *l.* to the Peck, 32 pound to the half Buſhel, and 64 to the Buſhel, and hereby weight and meaſure is reduced one into another.

Weight with Meaſure. *Wet Meaſures* are alſo derived from this pound *Troy*, both on Land and within Shipboard, as alſo Corn and Grain, as above is ſpecified; for firſt this pound of 12 ounces, made into a concave meaſure is named a Pint, eight of the ſaid Pints, or eight pounds make a Gallon of either Wine, Ale, Beer, or Corn, according to the *Standard of the Exchequer*, and the Acts of Parliament of 11 and 12 of *Henry the Seventh*.

Aſſiſe. From hence is alſo drawn the meaſure Aſſiſe of all vendible Cask, each Hogſhead to contain 63 Gallons, every Terce 84, every Pipe 126, and every Tun 252 Gallons.

From hence ariſeth alſo the meaſure for *Fiſh*, the *Salmon Butt* is to be 84 gallons, the barrel 42 gallons, the *Herring barrel* to be 32 gallons, the *Eel barrel* to be 42 gallons, the *Soap barrel* to be 32 gallons, and the half, and firkin of theſe to be accordingly.

Averdupois. The ſecond weight is the *Averdupois* pound, which conſiſteth of 16 ounces, which are leſſer ounces than the former; for theſe 16 ounces make but 14 ounces and a half, and 2 peny weight of *Troy*, uſed in the Mint, where 136 *l.* *Averdupois* ſuttle, is but 100 *l.* ſuttle *Troy*.

By the *Averdupois* or *Averdupois weight*, is all commodities weighed, which beareth the name of *garble*, and whereof iſſueth a garble or waſte; alſo *Butter*, *Cheeſe*, *Tallow*, *Wax*, and other commodities, and 7 *l.* of this weight is accounted to the gallon of wheat, as is 14 *l.* the peck, 28 *l.* the half buſhel, and 56 *l.* to the buſhel.

Troy and *Averdupois* compared for the weight of bread. The 7 *l.* *Averdupois* is 102 ounces *Troy*, according to which rate the quarter of Wheat muſt weigh 448 *l.* *Averdupois*, and ſo 14 *l.* *Averdupois*, and 16 *l.* 11 ounces *Troy*, do accord in one, or 56 *l.* *Averdupois*, and 67 *l.* 8 ounces *Troy*: and note that as one peny *ſterling* is the $\frac{1}{240}$ part of an ounce *Troy*, ſo thereby is found that 7 *l.* 12 *s.* *ſterling*, is 84 ounces and half, and 2 peny weight of *Troy*, and 6 *l.* 18 *s.* *ſterling*, is 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces and one peny *Troy*, from the which two aſſiſes, the white, wheaten, and houſhold breads are calculated and drawn.

Cheeſe weight. From the *Averdupois* weight is alſo drawn the true weight of *Cheeſe* and *Butter*, called the *Waigh*, which is 112 *l.* *Averdupois*, to the hundred, and the two hundred is 224 *l.* containing 32 *Cloves*, and every *Clove* is 7 *l.* the *Waigh* of *Suffolk Cheeſe* being 256 *l.* and the *waigh of Eſſex Cheeſe* 336 *l.* *Averdupois*.

Wooll weight. The *ſack of wooll* formerly ſo famouſed by the *ſtaplers*, did weigh 364 *l.* *Averdupois*; two *waighs of wooll*, make a *ſack*, and 12 *ſacks* make a *laſt*.

Herrings meaſure. The *laſt of Herrings* containeth 10 thouſand, and every thouſand contain ten hundred, and every hundred ſix ſcore or 120.

Lead weight. *Lead* is ſold by the *foder*, the load being 175 *l.* and the *foder* maketh accordingly 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ hundred of 112 *l.* *per cent.*

Three *Quintars* in *England* uſed. It is alſo to be noted that of this pound of 16 ounces *Averdupois*, is made in *England*, three ſeveral *quintals*, for weighing of ſundry ſorts of *merchandize*.

Num. 1. 100 *l.* The firſt is a hundred of five ſcore, or 100 *l.* juſt, and this is called the hundred ſuttle, whereby is ſold, *Spices*, *Drugs*, and other fine commodities, which are accounted by the pound, and to which is added by the ſeller, an allowance of 4 *l.* upon 104 *l.* taken from the overplus received from *Antwerp* weights in times paſt in *Spices*, as I have ſaid elſewhere, and called by the name of *Tret*, yet by ſome alledged to be an allowance in garbled commodities.

Num. 2. 112 *l.* The ſecond is a hundred of fiveſcore and twelve, or 112 *l.* the half hundred being 56 *l.* the quarter 28 *l.* *&c.* to which all the aforeſaid weight is adjuſted, and by which all commodities are weighed, and all fine commodities afterward reduced to the ſuttle hundred, and by this are ſold all groſs goods, *Grocery*, *Saltery*, &c.

Num. 3. 120. The third is a hundred of ſixſcore of the ſaid *Averdupois* pound, by which *Tin* is weighed to his *Majeſties Farmers*, and ſome few other commodities, and is called the *Stannery hundred*. This pound *Averdupois* hath in it ſelf a diviſion of 16 ounces, and thereof is formed

other

other weights, as ſometimes a *ſtone* of 8 *l.* 7 *l.* 10 *l.* 14 *l.* 16 *l.* 20 *l.* ſometimes a *tod* of 7 *l.* 8 *l.* 10 *l.* ſometimes a *clove* of 20 *l.* 28 *l* 32 *l.* and ſuch like, which is ſtill found to be made out of this pound of *Averdupois* of 16 ounces, and every ounce of 8 drams, and every dram 60 grains. Raw ſilk of *Perſia* or *Turkey*, is ſold alſo by this pound, but then it is accounted a pound of 24 ounces, or a pound and a half of the aboveſaid; all which is requiſite his learning that is either to buy or ſell in *England*, that he may know not only the true weight of this commodity, but alſo the denomination thereof, and how many pound or ounces is contained therein.

Having now ſhewed the diſtinction of the *Troy* and *Averdupois* weight, and how they agree together, and having calculated moſt of the weights of this book to the hundred ſuttle, I will alſo ſhew here how the 112 *l.* is found to reſpond with ſome other Countreys, as being the weight common in uſe amongſt *Merchants*, and in notes of commodities obſerved abroad.

Europa.

The 112 *l.* *London* is in

Marſelia	125 *l.*
Venetia ſotile	164 *l.*
Venetia groſs	104 *l.*
Sicilia	62 *l.*
Lisbon	100 *l.*
Florence	143 *l.*
Anvers	106 *l.*
Lions	118 *l.*
Sevil	110 *l.*
Dantzick	129 *l.*
Bruges	112 *l.*

Aſia, Africa.

Aleppo	22 ⅛ Rot.
Aleppo Silk	24 Rot.
Tripoli ſuria	27 ½ Rot.
Tripoli barbaria	97 Rot.
Alexandria zera	51 9 Rot.
Alexandria forfar	116 Rot.
Scio and *Conſtantinople*	101 Rot.
Rhodes	20.4 Rot.
Acria	18.1 Rot.
Babylonia	156 M.
Balſola	
Ormus	108. 7 *l.*

I need not further inlarge my ſelf herein by reaſon of the many Tables found in this Book, whereby the ſaid weight of 112 *l.* may eaſily be reduced to any eminent place of the World; and for as much as our *Engliſh Gold and Silver* is weighed and valued by the pound *Troy*, I ſhall here following inſert how the ſame concurs and agrees with moſt of the eminent Cities in the World, in their *Coins* both of *Silver* and *Gold*.

Troy weight for Gold and Silver compared with other Countreys.

It is obſerved then in moſt Countreys abroad as with us in *England*, that *Gold* and *Silver* is coined and minted by a peculiar weight only proper thereunto, which in many great Cities and Countreys of *trade* I have purpoſely omitted, that I might both facilitate this my labour, and in one place reduce them together to the pound *Troy* uſed, eſpecially to that purpoſe in *England*, therefore if I prove here ſomewhat the larger, it is but what the ſeriouſneſs and due circumſtances of the matter requireth.

The *weight* then uſed in this caſe in *England* is the pound *Troy*, and that which in uſe in moſt other Countreys is the *Mark*, which as well as I can I will here abbreviate; now this pound *Troy* conſiſting of 12 ounces, and the ounce of 20 peny weights, and the peny weight of 24 grains, the 100 *l.* of theſe aboveſaid pounds being uſed for the *Standard of Gold and Silver* in this *Kingdom*, hath been obſerved to make in

Antwerp	112 marks	each mark being 8 *Ounces*. 1 *Ounce* being 20 *peny weight*. 1 *Peny weight* 32 *Grains*.
Alder	86 *l.*	
Cairo	105 ⅓ Beſſes.	
Ancona	116 marks.	

Aquila —— 79 ½ *l.*
Ausburg —— 118 marks.
Bavaria —— 116 marks.
Bohemia —— 99 marks.
Catalonia —— 112 ½ marks.
Colen —— 118 marks.
Conſtantinople —— 99 marks.
Crema —— 116 marks.
Dantzick —— 118 ½ marks.
Florence —— 158 ½ marks.
Frankford —— 118 marks.
Friburg —— 116 marks.

1 *Mark* 8 *Ounces.*
1 *Ounce* is 8 *groſſes.*
1 *groſs* is 3 *deniers.*
1 *denier* is 24 *grains.*

Genoa for Gold —— 130 Marks
1 mark is 8 ounces.
1 ounce 24 *deniers.*
1 *denier* is 24 grains.

Genoa for Silver —— 86 ½ pounds
1 pound is 12 ounces.
1 ounce is 24 *deniers.*
1 *denier* is 24 *grains.*

Hungary —— 99 marks.
Lipſick —— 118 marks.

Lions —— 126 marks.
Paris idem —— 126 marks.
1 mark in *France* is 8 ounces.
1 ounce is 8 groſſes.
1 groſs is 3 *deniers.*
1 *denier* is 24 grains.

Millan —— 118 marks.
Narſinga —— 97 marks.

Naples —— 86 ½ pound
1 pound *Naples* is 12 ounces.
1 ounce is 8 *Octavos.*

Perſia —— 98 Mains.
Peru —— 99 ½ Cillats.
Piemont —— 111 marks.

Meſen —— 118 marks
Saxony idem —— 118 marks
A mark of *Meſen* is 8 ounces.
1 ounce is 24 *deniers.*
1 *Denier,* or peny is found to be 24 *Momenta* or Grains.

Burgas —— 120 marks.
Franconia —— 116 marks.

Norimberg —— 116 marks
1 mark *Norimberg* is 16 loots.
1 loot is 4 quints.
1 quint is 4 pence primes or numulies.
1 peny is 4 *ſeſterties.*

Turkey —— 98 marks.
Turin —— 111 marks.
Vicentia —— 116 marks.
Vienna —— 98 marks.
New *Spain, America,* —— 98 ½ marks.

Spain in general —— 121 marks.
1 mark *Spaniſh* is 50 *Caſtillianos.*
1 *Caſtilliano* is 8 tomines.
1 tominos is 8 grains, and this mark is 29700 marks or 873 ½ Rials, or 792 Ducates.

Treviſo —— 117 marks.
Ulme —— 116 marks.
Weſelburg —— 115

Venice —— 116 ½ mark.
Verona —— 116 ½ mark.
1 mark *Venice* is 8 ounces.
1 ounce is 4 quarts or ſilices.
1 quarta 36 Carrats or Siliquas.
1 Carrat is 4 grains.

Rome —— 116 ½ mark
1 mark *Roman* is 8 ounces.
1 ounce is 8 drams.
1 dram is 3 ſcruples.
1 ſcruple is 2 obolos.
1 obolo is 3 ſiliquas.
1 ſiliqua is 4 grains or primi.

Lisbon

Lisbon——————————121 mark { 1 mark *Portugal* is 8 ounces. 1 ounce is 8 octavos. 1 octavo is 4 ½ grains.

These are all the ſtandards of the coins both of gold and ſilver that I have met withal, and the particulars whereto the ſaid weights are diſtinguiſhed, which may be ſo far needful to the traffick of Countreys, that thereby every Merchant ſtranger may know of what goodneſs and real value thoſe coins are ſtamped and coined for, and what the ſame will yield and afford him in his own City or place of reſidence.

Upon this *Troy* weight doth alſo depend in Phyſick, all drugs and ſimples, adminiſtred by way of potions, which according to the cuſtom practiſed amongſt Phyſicians, is thus diſtinguiſhed into parts. Weights uſed in Phyſick and their parts.

One *Seſquilibra* is 1 ½ pound, or 18 ounces.
One pound is 2 *ſelibra* or 12 ounces.
One *ſelibra* is 2 quadrans or 6 ounces.
One quadran is a ¼ of a *l.* or 3 ounces.
One *ſeſcuntia* is 1 ½ ounce or 12 drams.
One ounce is 8 drams.
One dram is 3 ſcruples or 60 grains.
One ſcruple is 20 grains.
One *obolus* is ⅛ a ſcruple or 10 grains.

Now according to this agreement of the weights of *ſilver* and *gold*, I will here reduce the value of ſome *foreign coins*, to the *Engliſh ſterling*. The reduction of ſome foreign current Coins to the *Engliſh ſterling*.

The *crown* of *Camera* of *Rome* is *ſterling*——	00 *l.*	07 *s.*	0 *d.*
The *ſols* of *Genoa* is *ſterling*——	00	01	6.
The *ducate* of *Venice* of 6 *l.* 4 *ſols* is *ſterling*——		04	6.
The *ducate* of *Naples* is—— *ſterling*——		04	9.
The *crown of gold of Florence* is—*ſterling*——		06	0.
The 20 *ſols* of *Millan* is—— *ſterling*——		01	0.
The *Carlin* of *Cicilia* is—— *ſterling*——		00	3.
The *ſol* of *groſs* of *Antwerp* is—— *ſterling*——		00	7 ¼.
The *lire* of *Valencia*, *Barſelona* and *Saragoſa* is——		05	6.
The *liver* or *frank* of *France* is—*ſterling*——		02	0.
The *florin* of *Turin* and *Savoy* is—*ſterling*——		00	3 ⅜.
The 34 *Marvedes* or ſingle *Royal* of *Spain* is *ſterling*		06	0.
The 40 *Res* of *Lisbon* in *Portugal* is *ſterling*——		00	6.
The *lire* of *Bollonia* is—— *ſterling*——		01	3 ½.
The *crown* of *Lucca* is—— *ſterling*——		05	9.
The *florin* of *Noremburg* and *Frankford ſterling*—		3	4.
The *Chequin* of *Turkey* is—— *ſterling*——		7	10.

Where *note* that in *Europe*, the *Exchange* ever maketh the accounted value of their coins with us, which are ſeen ſometimes to differ much from the aboveſaid rules, yet according to the eſtimation of our *Engliſh Mint*, this carrieth a near concordancy, and therefore I have the rather thought fit to inſert it in this place.

I have in many places of this Book ſhewed how the 100 *l.* ſuttle doth agree with *London*; and in the leaf aforegoing, ſhewed how the 112 *l.* doth alſo reſpond with ſome of them: now I will ſhew by a new invented Table out of the Works of Maſter *Hunt* the *Arithmetician*, a method reducing the pounds of foreign Counties to the pound of *London*, which I find thus. Pounds foreign to pounds *Engliſh* reduced.

	M	D		M	D
Ancona	13	10	*Geneva*	81	100
Antwerp	24	25	*Lipſich*	99	100
Archipelago	497	448	*London troy*	29	24
Acquilla	143	100	*London averd*	127	120
Avignon	11	10	*Lubeck*	389 ½	448
Ausburg	19	20	*Lions*	21	20
Barſelona	91	10	*Liſbon*	83	100
Beſenſon	91	100	*Marſelia*	497	448
Bruges	1	1	*Naples*	71	50
Burgois	23	25	*Norimberg*	396	448
Calice	24	25	*Paris*	19	20
Caſtile	51	50	*Padua*	33	25
Cicilia	37	25	*Parma*	34	25
Colen	19	20	*Preſlau*	538 ½	448
Corfu	497	448	*Rochel*	81	100
Dantzick	29	24	*Roan*	127	100
Diep	359	400	*Sicilia*	250 ¼	448
Ferrara	133	100	*Sevil*	439	448
Florence	131	100	*Tholouſa*	491	448
Frankford	396	448	*Venice groſs*	423	448
Genoa	141	100	*Venice ſuttle*	151	100
			Vienna	256	448

For the underſtanding of this Table, note that one pound of *London* is in *Ancona* $\frac{11}{10}$ of a pound, and ſo in the reſt $\frac{11}{10}$ is 1 and $\frac{3}{15}$ firſt then againſt the names of the places are two numbers, as againſt *Avignon*, you have 11 for to multiply, and 10 for *diviſor*, or 11 for *numerator*, and 10 for *denominator*; multiply then pounds of *Avignon* by 11, and divide it by 10, and they are pounds of *London*, ſo do for other places as the Table directs.

CHAP. CCLXXII.

Of Meaſures uſed in England.

Meaſures in *England*.

HAving now done with the *Weights* of *England*, whereby all merchandiſe of weight is weighed: I come now to thoſe *meaſures* that are in uſe through the *Kingdom* of *England*, which are three: the firſt is the *yard*, the common meaſure of all *woollen cloth*, *ſtuffs*, *ſilks*, and ſuch like, which is compoſed of three foot, every foot being 12 inches, and every inch 3 barly corns, ſo that the yard doth contain 36 inches, and there is in the meaſure of all commodities given in meaſure, an inch, which doth make the yard to be 37 inches, when computed with the meaſure of other Countreys.

1 A Yard.

2 An Ell.

The ſecond is *an Ell*, wherewith all *Linens* are meaſured, and it containeth 44 $\frac{4}{9}$ inches, or 45 inches by the rule, and herewith is alſo allowed an inch, for meaſure by cuſtom of the Countrey.

3 A Goad.

The third is a *goade*, only uſed in *Welſh Frizes*, *Frizadoes*, and the like, being the ancient meaſure of *Wales*, and as ſome imagine, of *England*, before the ſetling of the yard wand, and by the inch rule is found to be (55 inches) at this time.

The courteſies of *Londoners*.

Tret.

Cloffe.

Shaftnet.

In *London* there is found a cuſtom both in weighing and meaſuring of ſome commodities not found or practiſed in any other place, and called beyond Seas, the *courteſies of London*; the which is firſt in commodities weighed by 4 in 104 *l.* allowed and called *tret*, which I have noted before; next by 2 *l.* allowed upon every draught and commodity, which exceedeth 336 *l.* or three hundred groſs, called *cloffe*, and laſtly in the meaſure of *broad cloth* by retail in Drapers ſhops, allowing to the buyer, a *ſhaftnet* upon each yard, in lieu of the inch before ſpecified, which is as much as is in length at the yards end, from the bottom of the wriſt, to the end of the thumb, which commonly may be about 5 in 6 inches in length, according to the dimenſion of the hand. I have already ſhewed what agreement ſome of theſe meaſures, eſpecially the yard hath with the meaſures of length of many other places: it is requiſite I ſhould alſo here ſhew how our *Engliſh Ell* is found to reſpond with other Countreys, which I find to be by the obſervations of ſome ingenious Merchants thus.

Measures of *London* compared.

Antwerp	166 $\frac{2}{3}$ Ells.
Frankfort	208 $\frac{2}{3}$ Ells.
Dantzick	138 $\frac{1}{3}$ Ells.
Vienna	145 Ells.
Lions	101 $\frac{2}{5}$ Aln.
Paris	95 Aln.
Roan	103 Aln.
Lisbon	100 Vares.
Sevil	135 Vares.
Madera Isles	103 $\frac{2}{7}$ Braces.
Venice Linen	180 Braces.
Venice Silk	196 Braces.
Lucques	200 Braces.
Florence	204 Braces.
Millan	230 Braces.
Genoa	480 $\frac{5}{6}$ Pal.
Bruges	164 Ells.
Arras	165 Ells.
Callice	157 Alns.
Norimberg	174 Ells.
Rome	95 Cans.
Colen	208 Ells.
Liſle	166 Ells.
Maſtrich	157 Ells.

How true theſe obſervations are, I muſt refer to trial by experience, and foraſmuch as I would not omit any material collection that might add to the perfection of this knowledge, which doth oftentimes ſo much concern *Merchants* in their Negotiations; I have here alſo inſerted M. *Hunts* table of reſpondency of other Countreys, Meaſures of length to the aboveſaid *Engliſh* Ell and Yard.

Meaſures foreign to *Engliſh* meaſure reduced.

	M	D		M	D
Antwerp	3	5	*Lucca*	5	8
Arras	23	35	*Malins*	3	5
Bruges ſhort	25	41	*Maſtricht*	100	173
Caſtile	20	27	*Madera*	25	26
Calice	150	157	*Millan*	50	57
Colen	25	52	*Norimberg*	100	137
Frankfort	25	52	*Paris*	19	20
Flemiſh Ells	6	10	*Roan*	100	103
French Alns	6	5	*Rome*	14	25
Florence	25	47	*Sevil*	20	27
Gant long	50	77	*Venice* long	5	9
Gant ſhort	25	41	*Venice* ſhort	25	49
Genoa	150	721	*Vienna*	20	29
Lions		1	*Vincentia*	100	133
London yard	4	5			
Lisbon and *Liſle*	50	83			

Uſe of the former Table threefold.

The uſe of the former *table* is threefold, firſt, to know what proportion one of our *London Ells* will bear unto any of the *meaſures* of the aforeſaid places, which is thus performed, look the place in the *table poſito Florence*, againſt it you ſhall find theſe two numbers, 25. under the title of *M.* which ſignifieth *Multiplicate*, and 47 under the title of *D.* which ſignifieth *diviſor*, divide then the greater by the leſſer, *viz.* 47 by 25. the *quotient* is 1, and 22 is the remainder, which is *numerator* to 25. making the *fraction* $\frac{22}{25}$, ſo that our *Ell at London* is at *Florence* 1 of their *meaſures*, and $\frac{22}{25}$ parts thereof, and ſo in the reſt.

2 Uſe.

Secondly, it reduceth *foreign meaſures* to the *London Ell* thus, *poſito the queſtion* were; how many *Ells* are there in 387 of the *meaſures* of *Dantzick*, then look *Dantzick*, againſt which you ſhall find two numbers, the firſt is 20 your *Multiplicate*, the ſecond 27 your *Diviſor*, the order of the queſtion then is thus,

Multiplicate

Multiplicate ——— 20
of 387 *Dantzick* measure.

Diviſor ——— 27
20
7740 *Product* or *Dividend.*

286 *Ells* of *London*, and $\frac{18}{27}$ which is $\frac{2}{3}$ of an *Ell*.

Further note $\frac{2}{3}$ of 20 *nails* of a yard.

13 *nails*, and $\frac{1}{3}$ of the yard.

3 uſe. Thirdly and laſtly, it reduceth *Ells of London*, to any of the aforeſaid *foreign meaſures*, *poſito* in 597 *Ells of London*, how many *Lucca braces* do they contain? To do this, look *Lucca* in the *Table*, and right againſt it you have the two numbers of 5 and 8, and note by the way, that in queſtions of this nature that you multiply by the ſecond number under *D.* and divide by the firſt under *M.* multiply therefore 597 by 8, and divide by 5, and the *quotient*, is 955 $\frac{1}{5}$ of the *braces or meaſures of Lucca*. And this ſhall ſuffice concerning *meaſures* of length, the truth of which *Tables* I refer to the Inquiſition of the curious.

There is alſo in uſe in *England*, divers meaſures, for ſeveral diſtinct commodities, which orderly I will here obſerve.

Meaſures of land in uſe. Firſt, a meaſure whereby land is meaſured, and this hath ſome correſpondence with all things that are meaſured by a *ſquare* proportion in bredth and length, and this done alſo by the afore-mentioned Yard, which beginning from the leaſt part, and is thus reckoned:

Grains 3 ——— is an *inch.*
Inches 12 ——— a *foot.*
Foot 3 ——— a *yard.*
Feet 3 *inches*, 9 an *Ell.*
Yards 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ is ——— a *perch.*
Perch 1 in *breadth* } a *farthindole.*
and 40 in *length* }
Farthindole 2 ——— is half an *acre.*
Farthindole 4 ——— is an *acre*

Of Furres.

Sables, *Marterns*, *Minks*, *Jenits*, *Filches*, *Greys* } 40 skins the Timber.

Coin, *Kid*, *Lamb*, *Budge*, *Cat* } 100 the Hundred.

One Acre contains
- *Half Acre* ——— 2
- *Roods* ——— 4
- *Rods or Land-yard Perches*, ——— 160
- *Squar Yards* ——— 4804
- *Squar foot* ——— 43560

One mile contains
- *Rod* ——— 40
- *Furlongs* ——— 8
- *Perches* ——— 320
- *Paces* ——— 1056
- *Ells* ——— 1408
- *Yards* ——— 1760
- *Feet* ——— 5280
- *Inches* ——— 63360

So that hereby it may be diſcerned, that a foot being 12 inches every way, as 12 in length, and

and 12 in breadth, making 12 times 12 is 144 inches, and so in the yard, which is 3 foot in breadth, and 3 foot in length, which is 9 foot, is 1286 inches, and thus is *Board*, *Glass*, *Pavement*, *Hangings*, *Wainscot*, and the like commodities measured in *England*. Board, Glass, Hangings, &c.

Next let us observe *dry Measures* in themselves, for so far forth as they concur with *weight*, I have noted before, dry measure principally is for grain. Dry measures of grain.

The *Gallon* is found to be by the Statute of *England*	*Gallons.* 1	*Potles* or 2	*Quarts* or 4	*Pints.* or 8
A *Peck* is	2	or 4	or 8	or 16
Half a *Bushel* is	4	or 8	or 16	or 32
A *Bushel* is	8	or 16	or 32	or 64
A *Strike* is	16	or 32	or 64	or 128
A *Cornock* is	32	or 64	or 128	or 256
A *Quarter* is	64	128	or 256	or 512
A *Way* is	384	768	1536	3072
A *Last* is	640	1280	2560	5128

It is here to be noted, that several commodities are measured by a several different measure: as for example, Corn is measured by the *quarter*, which contains 8 *bushels*, as above is mentioned, five quarters making a tun lading, and 10 *quarters* to a *Last*, but yet 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ or 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ goes for a *Last of Holland*, so also in *Salt*, which is sold by the *weight*, which is 40 *bushels* water measure of ten gallons; yet note that in *Plimouth*, and in some other Sea-ports of *England*, they measure by a bushel alien measure, whereof 24 makes a *tun*, and 8 doth make a quarter, so *three quarters* make one *tun*, and every *bushel* is 18 *gallons*, so that a *tun* of *Salt* at *Plimouth*, is greater than a *weigh* of *London*, by 32 *gallons*. And note that as in *Salt*, so also in *Corn*, they have 2 *measures*, the *water measure*; large for Shipboard, and the Land for Shop-measure, the difference in some places, as from 6 to 7, also from 3 to 4, which is to be observed.

The next measure observable is *liquid measures*, which in *England* are found to vary much, and to be of divers kinds, both in the quantity it self, and in the commodity or liquor, which I will here for method sake collect together thus. Liquid measures in *England*.

		Gallons.	*Potles.*	*Quart.*	*Pints.*
Of Ale.	*Ale* the *Firkin* ought to be	8	*or* 16	*or* 32	*or* 64
	Kilderkin of *Ale* ought to be	16	32	64	128
	Barrel of *Ale* ought to be	32	64	128	256
Of Beer.	*Beer* the *Firkin* ought to be	9	*or* 18	*or* 36	*or* 72
	Kilderkin of *Beer*	18	36	72	144
	Barrel of *Beer*	36	72	144	288
Of Wine.	*Kilderkin* of *Wine* ought to be	18	*or* 36	*or* 72	*or* 144
	Barrel of *Wine* to be	31	62	124	248
	Hogshead of *Wine* to be	63	126	252	504
	A *Tertian* of *Wine*	84	168	336	672
	Butt or *Pipe* of *Wine*	126	252	504	1008
	Tun of *Wine*	252	504	1008	2016
Of Soap.	A *Firkin* of *Soap* ought to be	8	*or* 16	*or* 32	*or* 64
	A *Kilderkin* to be	16	32	64	128
	A *Barrel* to be	32	64	128	256
Of Eels and Salmon.	A *Firkin* of *Salmon* and *Eels* to be	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	42	84
	A *Barrel* ought to be	42	84	168	236
	A *Butt* ought to be	84	164	236	572
Of Oil.	A *Tun of Oil* and *Honey* ought to be	252	504	1008	2016
	A *Pipe* of *Oils* to be	126	252	504	1008
	A *Hogshead* to be	63	126	252	504
	A *Rundlet* to be	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	37	74	148

But note that the custom of *London* sometimes is found to disagree with the *Statute* in the measures of some commodities, as in *Oils* it is observed, that 236 *gallons*, which by *Merchants* is called the *Civil Gauge*, is sold ordinarily for a *tun*, and not 252 *gallons*, as above is mentioned.

Now

A declaration of the Standard for cloth-making, made in the fourth year of King *James*.

Now for as much as *Cloth*, *Tin*, *Lead*, and ſome other commodities, are the *ſtaple* of the *trade of England*, and that divers good laws have been enacted for preſervation of the ſaid commodities in their true nature: It will not be unproper that I mention here ſome heads of ſuch orders as have been made, and principally for the true making of *cloth*, being the *prime of the native commodities of England*. The *ſack of wooll* then of which our *Engliſh Cloth* is made, doth contain as I ſaid before 364 *l.* the *tod of wooll* is 28 *l.* 13 *toddes* making a ſack, every *tod* being 4 *nails*, and every *nail* being 7 *l.* This *ſack of wooll* is accounted to make 4 *ſtandard clothes* of clean wooll, called *ſorting clothes*, weighing 60 *l.* the cloth, and being 24 yards long of 6 ½ quarters broad. Now in the weight is to be obſerved that the *clothes* be well *ſcoured*, *thicked*, *milled*, and *fully dryed*: and in the meaſure that the ſame be meaſured by the yard and inch, within the liſt, concerning the bredth, all which I will for the benefit of cloth-traders inſert in this following collection.

Sack of wooll.

Breadth, weights and meaſures of *Engliſh* clothes.

	Bredth.	Weight.	Meaſures.
Kent, *York*, and *Reading* clothes of	6 ½ *quar.*	86 *l.*	30 & 34 *yards.*
Suffolk, *Norfolk*, and *Eſſex* clothes of	7 *quar.*	80 *l.*	29 & 31 *yards.*
Worſter, *Coventry*, and *Hereford* clothes of	6 ½ *quar.*	78 *l.*	30 & 33 *yards.*
Wiltſhire, *Gloſter*, *Oxon.* *Somerſet* of	7 *quar.*	76 *l.*	29 & 32 *yards.*
Suffolk ſorting clothes	6 ½ *quar.*	64 *l.*	23 & 26 *yards.*
All *ſorting clothes* of divers ſhires of	6 ½ *quar.*	60 *l.*	24 & 26 *yards.*
Broad cloth, *Taunt*, *Bridgwaters* and *Dunſt.*	7 *quar.*	30 *l.*	12 & 13 *yards.*
Broad and narrow of *Yorkſhire of*	4 *quar.*	30 *l.*	24 & 25
Devonſhire, Kerſies and *doſſens* of	4 *quar.*	13 *l.*	12 & 13
Check, *Kerſies*, ſtrait and plain grays	4 *quar.*	24 *l.*	17 & 18
Ordinary peniſtons or foreſts	5 ½ *quar.*	28 *l.*	12 & 13
Sorting peniſtons of	6 ½ *quar.*	35 *l.*	13 & 14
Waſkers of *Lancaſhire*, and others.		17 *l.*	17 & 18

See further the ſaid *ſtatute* for the manner of making of all the ſaid woollen clothes, and orders for workmen, with the viewing, ſearching, and all other needful circumſtances there and thereunto belonging, for further direction whereto I refer you. As for *Tin*, which is alſo one of the *ſtaple commodities* of this Kingdom: many good orders are enacted for the true caſting and aſſay thereof, and is accounted as the *Princes peculiar commodities*, *farmed* to certain *Merchants*, who have the ſole preemption thereof, and thereto belongeth a peculiar weight called the *ſtannery weight*, the hundred thereof making 120 *l.* ſuttle *Averdupois*, as I ſaid before. *Lead* is alſo one of the *ſtaples* of this *Iſland*, known throughout all the parts of the world, and is in *England* ſold likewiſe by a particular weight called the *foder*, which is 19 ½ hundred of 112 *l.* to the hundred, and making ſuttle pounds 2184 *l.* for other the *ſtaple commodities of England*, I need not further inſiſt, referring the ſame to the ſearch of the inquiſitour at his own leiſure.

Tin in *England*.

Lead in *England*.

I have already noted that ſundry *commodities* are in *England weighed and meaſured* by ſundry and diſtinct *weights* and *meaſures*, the principal thereof being of *ſilver* and *gold*. I have already ſhewed as the *ſtandard* of our *Engliſh coins*, and ſhewed how the ſame agreeth with other places, then of *Salt*, *Wine*, and *Corn*, which in the next place I mean here to ſhew, and withal demonſtrate how the ſame holdeth correſpondency with other Countreys, which in the moſt Cities I have omitted as purpoſely intended here to be inſerted by it ſelf, as reducing all others to the City of *London*.

Corn meaſure with other Countreys.

Corn then as the moſt neceſſary commodity, is ſold, as I have ſhewed before in *England*, by the *quarter*, accounting five *quarters* for one *tun* lading ordinarily, though otherwiſe 10 ¼ *quarters*, is a *laſt of Corn*, and this *laſt* then of *Corn* doth make:

In *Embden* 55 *Werpes*, whereof 61 made a *laſt*, there, or 15 ½ *barrels* of 4 *Werpes*.
In *Hamburg* 83 *ſchepels*, whereof 90 make a *laſt* there.
In *Lubeck* 85 *ſchepels*, whereof 96 make a *laſt*.
In *Dantzick* 56 *ſchepels*, whereof 60 there make a *laſt*, the 4 *ſchepels* make one *muid* which is the *skippound* of 340 *l.*
In *Fameran* 78 *ſchepels*, whereof 96 to the *laſt*.
In *Haleger haven* in *Denmark*, 80 *ſchepels*, 96 to the *laſt*.
In *Copenhagen* 23 ſmall *barrels*, whereof 16 to the *laſt*.
In *Ebbetroff Danick* 23 *barrels*, whereof 36 to the *laſt*.
In *Nelbogge* 23 *barrels*, whereof 42 to the *laſt*.
In *Sweden* 23 *barrels*.
Conixburg 6/7. of a *laſt*, the 6 *laſt* are 7 *at Amſterdam*.
In *Millan* 12/21. of a *laſt*.

In

In *Statin* in *Pomerland*, $\frac{6}{7}$. of a *laſt*.
In *Riga* 42 *loops*.
In *Antwerp* 37 $\frac{1}{2}$. *Vertules*.
In *Bruxels* 10 $\frac{1}{2}$. *mudden*, and differing in all places in *Brabant*.
In *Gant* 4 *muds*, 7 *halſters* of 12 to one *mud* is 55 *halſters*.
In *Bruges* 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ *hoot*.
In *Dunkirk* 18 *Raiſiers* water meaſure.
In *Middleburg* 40 *ſacks* is 41 $\frac{1}{2}$. to the *laſt* in all *Holland*.
In *Dort* 28 *ſacks*.
In *Rotterdam* and *Delph*, 87 *achtelings*.
In *Schoon haven* 88 *achtelings*.
In *Enchuſen*, *Horne*, *Medenblick*, 42 *ſacks*.
In *Groenninghen* 33 *muds*.
In *Tenell* 58 *loops*.
In *Callais* 18 *Raſiers*.
In *Rouen* 20 until 30 *mines*, every *mine* is 4 *buſhels*.
In *Rochel* 128 *buſhels*, 4 to every *ſeſtier*.
In *Bourdeux* 38 *Boiſeaux*, whereof 33 to the *laſt*.
In *Sevil* 54 *Haneges*, a *laſt* is 4 *Cahis* of 12 *Hanegas*.
In *Lisbon* 225 *alquiers*, whereof 240 to the *laſt*, or 4 *Moyos of* 60 *alquiers* to the *Moyo*, and ſo in all the *Iſlands* of *Portugal*.
In *Venice* 32 *ſtares*.
In *Genoa* 23 $\frac{1}{2}$. *Minas*.
In *Sicilia* 38 *Medinos* of 6 *Moyos*.
In *Puglia* 32 *Cara* 36 *timans*.
In *Cyprus* 40 *Medinos* of 2 *cipros*.

In *Amſterdam* a *laſt*, and it is obſervable here, that *corn* is found ſo far to differ in goodneſs, that the meaſure of this place will weigh of *Eaſt-land wheat* 156 *l*. of *French wheat* 180 *l*. of *Sicilia wheat* 224 *l*. and of *Africa* 236 *l*. and this *laſt* of *Amſterdam* is 27 *Moyos* or *Muddens*, each *mudden* is 4 *ſchepels*, or every *laſt* is 29 *ſacks*, and each *ſack* 3 *achtelings*, ſo that a *laſt* may be ſaid to be 108 *ſchepels* or 87 *achtelings*.

Meaſure of Salt compared with other places.

Now for as much as *ſalt* is not a native commodity of our Countrey, we muſt borrow the original of the meaſure thereof from thoſe places which produce the greateſt quantity, or from thoſe Cities which hold the principal *ſtaple* thereof. It will be neceſſary then we bring it to the great hundred of *Zeland*, which is accounted for 4 ſmall hundred, and becauſe it is the beſt known in all places, they meaſure their *ſalt* with *barrels*, 18 *barrels* to a *laſt*, and 7 *laſt* to the hundred, which is 126 *barrels*.

In *Armuyden* in *Zeland*, they reckon 8 $\frac{2}{3}$ weights for one hundred: every weigh is 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ *ſacks*, every *ſack* 4 meaſures, and 15 weighs of *Browadge ſalt*, makes the great hundred. The *ſack* of *ſalt* of *Armuyden*, being 122 ſmall *barrels*, for the 122 ſack ſhall be my computation, and it maketh in

In *Browage* $\frac{4}{7}$ parts of one hundred of 28 *Moyos*, and 12 *ſacks* to the *Moyo*, alſo by charges or loads, ten load to the hundred, and 48 *Moyos* or *Moys* to the *laſt* of 21 *barrels*.

In *Lisbon* 25 *Moyos*.
In Saint *Mary Port* 28 *Moyos*.
In *Saintubal* 20 *Cays*.
In *Calis* 22 *Cays*.
In *Saintlucar* 21 *Cays*.
In *Gaunt* 108 *ſacks* or *barrels*.

In *Antwerp* 144 *vertels* of 24 to the *laſt*, and 6 *laſt* to the hundred, and the *white ſalt* is meaſured with a leſſer meaſure of 12 upon 100.

In *Dunkirk* 92 *water meaſures*, or 104 *land meaſures*.
In *Oſtend* 98 *meaſures*.
In *Damme* and *Axels* 102 *meaſures*.
In *Bruges* 104 *meaſures*.
In *Ypres* 144 *meaſures*.
In *Rotterdam* 100, whereof 6 make one *mud* of 18 to the 100.
In *Amſterdam*, *Utricht*, *Druenter* 102 *ſchepels*.
In *Calis* in *France* 130 *barrels*, 19 to the *laſt*, but 20 by fraighting.
In *Rouen* and almoſt all *France* 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Muys*.
In *Hamburg* 7 *laſt*, whereof 80 *barrels* makes 100.
In *Denmark*, 6 $\frac{2}{3}$ *laſt*.

In *Sweden* 111 tuns or *barrels*, 16 to the *laſt*.
In *Embden* 100 *barrels*, 14 to the *laſt*.
In *Lubeck*, 7 *laſts* of 18 *barrels*.
In *London*, 7 ½ *laſts* of 18 *herring barrels*, but by weights 11 ½.
In *Venice* and *Prian*, 70 *Moſe*.

Meaſure of Sea-coal compared with other places.

Pit-coal is a commodity peculiar and native, and is ſold by the *Chalder*, which muſt be taken from the meaſure of *Newcaſtle*, where the greateſt quantity of coals is found, and they meaſure there by the *Chalder*, filled up whereof 7 ½ *Chalder* is a *laſt*, and is meaſured in giving 21 for 20. the correſpondence thereof is.

The *laſt* of *Newcaſtle* of 7 ½. *Chalder* is in

- *London* and *Yarmouth* 10 *Chalders*.
- *Rouen* 100 *barrels* giving 104 for 100.
- *Bruges* and *Oaſtend* 100 meaſures for *Oats*.
- *Dort* 12 *hort*, alſo by weighs of 144 *l.* of 24 ſtone, of 6 *l.*
- *Gaunt* 144 *ſacks*, or 24 *muds*.
- *Alſt* 200 *muds*.
- *Antwerp* 175 *Vertils*.
- *Condet* 44 *Muys*, the 80 makes a *cherk*.
- *Zeland* 68 *herring barrels*.
- *Middleburg* by weigh of 108 *l.*
- *Amſterdam* 13 ⅓ *Loot* of 38 meaſures.

Meaſures of Wine.

Wines are ſold in *England* by the tun of 252 gallons, and by reaſon of the diverſity of wines of the growth of ſundry Countrys coming to *England*, it is fit I ſhould ſet down how the tun of 252 gallons doth correſpond with other places.

It then makes in *Antwerp* 6 *ames*, containing 300 *ſtoops*, every *ſtoop* weighing 6 *l.* called a *ſtone*, every *ame* being 50 *ſtoops*, or 42 *gallons*, and every *ſtoop* being 9 ½ *pints Engliſh*.

In *Paris* and *Orleance*, 4 *hogſheads* making 10 *ſtoops*, every *hogſhead* 312 *ſtoops*, and at *Paris* 36 *ſextires*, each *ſextier* being 4 *quarts*, every *quart* two *pints*, is 288 *pints* and each *pint* is 2 *chapins*.

In *Burdeaux* 4 ½. *hogſheads*.
In *Lisbon* 5 ½. *hogſheads*.
In *Auxere* in *Burgundy* 3 *punchons*.
In *Poiton* 2 ¼. *pipes*.
In *Coniaque* 2 *pipes* or 4 *hogſheads*.
In *Ay* and *Artois*, 4 ⅔. *hogſheads*.

In *Seres* or *Canary*, 2 *pipes* of 150 *ſtoops* or 1 *But* and 2/20. every *But* is in *Antwerp*, 158 *ſtoops*, they meaſure by the *Rove* of 30 *l.* is 5 *ſtoops* of *Antwerp*, which is about 5 ⅛ *gallons*, and every *But* containeth 30 *Roves*, and the *pipes* contain 30 *Roves* of 28 *l.* weight.

In *Condado* is 2 *Buts*.
In *Madrid* 2 *pipes* lacking 16 *ſtoops*, or about 19 *gallons*.
In *Sevil* 56 ¼. *Rove* of *Romani*, a *Rove* is 8 *ſomers*, every *ſomer* is 4 *quartils*, every *quartil* is ⅛. of a *ſtoop*, of *Antwerp*, which is about 1 ½. *pints Engliſh*, and they do deliver 27 and 28 *Roves* in a *pipe*, but of *oil meaſure* by 40 and 41 *Roves* in a *pipe*.
In *Anſoy* or *Baſtard* 2 *pipes*, 16 *ſtoops* for the ſaid 6 *ames*.
In *Lisbon* 37 ½. *almudes* of 1 ½. *Rove* of *Sevil*, every *Almudas* is 12 *covados*, or *ſomer* at *Sevil*, *cavado* is 4 *quarts oil meaſure* by *alqueri* or *cantar*, every *alqueri* is 6 *covados*, every *cantar* is 4 *ſtoops* of *Antwerp*, or 4 ½. *gallons Engliſh*.
In *Algorn* 34 *ſtarre*.
In *Florence* 16 ⅔. *barrels* of 20 *fiaſchi* or 18 *ſtoops* of *Antwerp*, the 3 *barrels* is one *ſtarre*, and each *ſtarre is* 54 *ſtoops* of *Antwerp*, or 64 *gallons Engliſh*.
In *Rome* 7 ½. *brontons*, every *Bront* is 96 *Bocals* or 13 ½. *Rubes* or *Stones* of 10 *l.* of 30 ounces in one *Bront*, or 42 *ſtoops* of *Antwerp* for *Honey* the pound being 44 ounces.
In *Candia* 80 *moſtaches* in a *But* of 34 and 35 *moſtaches* of. 3 ¼. *ſtoops* of *Antwerp* or *circa* 4 ¼. *gallons Engliſh*.
In *Bollonia* 13 *corbes incirca* 19 ½. *gallons Engliſh* each *corbe*.
In *Padua* 1 and ⅔. *Cara*, the oil is by the *Millier* of 1185 *l.* is in *Antwerp* 1100 *l.* makes 152 *ſtoops* in a *But*.
In *Venice* 80 *Moſtati*, *the* 38 make one *But*, and 76 make an *Amphora*, 16 ⅘. *quarti Beſonts* meaſure the 4 one *Bigonts*, *Bigonte* is a *French hogſhead*, one *quart* 18 *ſtoops* of *Antwerp*, 15 ⅔. *quarti* meaſure, *Sechio* or ſmall meaſures of 4 *Tiſchanfer*.

Amphora

Amphora { 4 *Bigonts* or *Bigontins*. / 16 *quarti bigots* meaſure. / 18 ½. *quarti ſecchio*.

Lagol is a *punchon*, *amphora* is 2 *ames*, which is 84 *gallons*, and for *Oil* they meaſure by *amphora* alſo, and for *Honey*, but moſt by *millier*, of 1210 *l*.

In *Verona* 1 ½. *cara*.

14 *Brents*, every *brent* is 16 *baſes*.

Oil by the *millier* of 1738 is 8 *brenten* and 11 *baſes*.

In *Ferrara* 12 *maſtilli* of 8 *ſechio*, each *maſtilli* is 21 *gallons*.

In *Vicentia* 1 $\frac{1}{26}$. *cara*, and the *oil* by the *millier* of *Venice*.

In *Treviſo* 11 *conſi*, the 10 *conſi* makes one *cara*.

In *Corfu* and *Zante* 37 *Zare* or *Sare*, and each *Sare* is near 6 ½. *gallons*.

In *Iſtria* 15 *Venas*, near 17 *gallons*.

In *Prian* 12 *Urnas*, each *Urna* is 21 *gallons*.

In *Tunis* 60 *matali* of 32 *Rotolos*, every *matali* making about 4 ¼. *gallons Engliſh*.

In *Tripoli* in *Barbary* 45 *metares* of 42 *Rotolos*, and each *metara* being ſomewhat more then 5 ½. *gallons Engliſh*.

In *Conſtantinople* 180 *almes*, each *alme* being about 20 *pints*, and 96 ½. *alms of Oil* here, is at *Venice* a *Millier*.

In *Calabria* 8 *Salmes*.

In *Puglia* 8 *ſalmes*, are *French barrels*, *oil* alſo 8 *ſalmes*, every *ſalme* is 10 *ſtar*, each *ſtar* is 32 *pignatoli*.

Hereto it will not be unfit I ſhould add *Malines* his obſervation upon theſe wet meaſures in general.

The *Romans* in times paſt, called the wet meaſure by ounces, as we do now the weight, accounting ten ounces *ponderales*, for 12 ounces *menſurales*, ſo *Seſtarius Bonianorum* was 18 ounces weight meaſure, and 21 ½. ounces *menſurales* or wet meaſure. Now this cuſtom of meaſuring and correſpondency of wet meaſure and weight is yet in uſe in ſundry places:

As at *Meyſon* in *Saxony*, 20 ounces *ponderales*, make 24 ounces *menſurales*.

Alſo at *Lipſick*, 32 ounces wet meaſures, goes to 16 ½. ounces weight meaſure, the difference of correſpondence being of 5 to 6. This is further demonſtrated in many commodities.

As a *hogſhead of Wine* weigheth 500 *l*. the cask 50 *l*. ſo that in net wine there is 450 *l*.

Alſo a *hogſhead of Corn* weigheth 400 *l*. the cask 50 *l*. the net corn is 350 *l*. ſo that by this computation, the tun of wine weigheth 1800 *l*. and with the cask 2000 *l*. and the tun lading of corn, weigheth 1600 *l*. and with the cask 1800 *l*. So that for the lading of a ſhip, by weight and meaſure, theſe obſervations are to be noted.

Obſervations for the lading of a Ship by weight and meaſure.

Two tuns are accounted for one *laſt*, ſo two tuns of wine is 4000 *l*. and ſomewhat more, and in hogſheads there ſhould be but ⅔ parts of a *laſt*.

At *Dort* in *Holland* they call a great veſſel, a *rod of wine*, which weighed 4500 *l*. as a *laſt* of corn, comparing theſe 4500 *l*. *menſurales* by reduction of 6 to 5. as above is noted, are 3750 *l*. *ponderales*, is 12 ½ *ames*, now if you account the *gallon of wine* of *Antwerp* to weigh 6 *l*. the capacity of this veſſel is 15 *ames*, being 750 *gallons*.

The *rod* is a *rod quadrant*, of 10 foot long, and 10 foot broad, and one foot deep, every foot containing 7 ½ *gallons Antwerp meaſure*, or 4 ⅔ foot *Cubice*. And this is as much as I think fit to inſert in this place concerning the *Wine Meaſures of England*, with other Countreys; for other liquid commodities, the table aforegoing will more largely demonſtrate.

The Exchanges of London.

The *Exchanges* practiſed in *England*, and principally in *London*, are confined within a narrow ſcantling, being but as a Rivulet iſſuing out of the great ſtream of thoſe *Exchanges* that are uſed beyond the Seas, and therefore limitted but to ſome few places, as to *Antwerp* for *Flanders*, to *Rouen* and *Paris* for *France*, to *Amſterdam* and *Rotterdam* for the *Netherlands*, to *Dantzick* for the *Eaſt Countrey*, to *Venice* for *Italy*, to *Edenburg* for *Scotland*, to *Dublin* for *Ireland*; all the other parts of the *Exchanges* practiſed in *England*, have their derivation hence, and he that would *exchange* for any other foreign Countrey (theſe aforenamed excepted) muſt firſt have recourſe hither, and by a ſecondary *exchange*, have his deſire fulfilled: all which *exchanges*, and the manner how the ſame are calculated, and the places with which *London* hath in former time been ſeen to *exchange*, I have at large demonſtrated in the 443, 444, 445, 446, and 447 chapters of this enſuing treatiſe: whereto for better ſatisfaction I will refer the reader.

Chap. CCLXXIII.

Of the Trading in general of England.

Of the trade in general of *England.*

When I conſider the true dimenſions of our *Engliſh traffick*, as at this day to me it appeareth to be, together with the inbred commodities that this *Iſland* affordeth to preſerve and maintain the ſame, with the preſent induſtry of the Natives, and the ability of our Navigators: I juſtly admire both the height and eminency thereof: but when again I ſurvey every *Kingdom* and great City of the World, and every petty Port and Creek of the ſame, and find in each of theſe ſome *Engliſh* prying after the trade and *commerce* thereof, then again I am eaſily brought to imagine that either this *great traffick* of *England* is at its full perfection, or that it aims higher than can hitherto by my weak ſight be either ſeen or diſcerned. I muſt confeſs, *England* breeds in its own womb, the principal ſupporters of its preſent ſplendor, and nouriſheth with its own milk the commodities that give both luſtre and life to the continuance of this *trade*, (*which I pray may neither never decay, nor yet have the leaſt diminution.*) But *England* being naturally ſeated in a Northern corner of the World, and herein bending under the weight of too too ponderous a burthen, cannot poſſibly always, and for ever find a vent for all thoſe commodities that are ſeen to be daily imported and brought within the compaſs of ſo narrow a circuit, unleſs there can be (by the *policy* and *government* of the *State*) a mean found out to make this *Iſland* either the *common Emporium* and *Staple of all Europe*, or at leaſtwiſe of all theſe our neighbouring *Northern Regions.*

The *ſtaple commodities* of *England*, ſuch as are *Clothes*, *Lead*, *Tin*, ſome *new late Draperies*, and other *Engliſh Real* and *Royal Commodities*, ſhipped hence in former times, yielded by their returns from foreign parts, all thoſe neceſſaries and wants we deſired, or ſtood in need of: but the late great traffick of this *Iſland* hath been ſuch, that it hath not only proved a bountiful Mother to the Inhabitants, but alſo a courteous Nurſe to the adjoyning neighbours: for what in matter of *traffick* they have loſt, we have been found to have gained, and what they have wanted, we have been noted to have ſupplied them with.

The real worth of the *Engliſh* trade.

Hath the proud and magnificent City of *Venice* loſt her great *traffick* and *commerce* with *India*, *Arabia*, and *Perſia*? *England* hath got it, and now furniſheth her plenteouſly with the rich commodities thereof. Hath all *Italy* loſt *Venice*, that fed it with thoſe dainties? *London* now ſupplieth her place, and is found both to *clothe* and *nouriſh* it. Hath *France* almoſt loſt the excellent commodities of *Conſtantinople*, *Alexandria*, and *Aleppo*, and generally of *Turky*? *London* can and doth furniſh it. Nay, is *Turky* it ſelf deprived of the precious *Spices* of *India*? *England* can and doth plentifully afford them. Will you view *Moſcovia*, ſurvey *Sweden*, look upon *Denmark*, peruſe the *Eaſt Countrey*, and thoſe other colder regions, there ſhall you find the *Engliſh* to have been; the Inhabitants from the Prince to the peaſant, wears *England woollen livery*, feeds in *Engliſh Pewter*, ſauced with *Engliſh Indian Spices*, and ſend to their Enemies ſad *Engliſh leaden* meſſengers of death. Will you behold the *Netherlands*, whoſe eyes and hearts envy *Englands* traffick, yet they muſt perforce confeſs, that for all their great boaſts, they are indebted to *London* for moſt of their *Syria commodities*, beſides what other wares elſe they have of *Engliſh* growth? Will you ſee *France*, and travel it from *Marſelia* to *Callais*, though they ſtand leaſt in need of us, yet they cannot laſt long without our commodities. And for *Spain*, if you pry therein from the Princes Palace to the poor mans Cottage, he will *Voto*, *a dios*, *there is no clothing comparable to the Engliſh Bay*, *nor Pheaſant excelling a ſeaſonable Engliſh red Herring.*

The *Eaſt-India* Company.

The *Eaſt India Company* of *London*, are yearly ſeen to viſit *Perſia*, frequent *India*, and traffick in *Arabia*, and the coaſts thereof; and for our *Engliſh commodities*, and ſome other exported hence, they are found to import *Pepper*, *Cloves*, *Maces*, *Nutmegs*, *Cottons*, *Rice*, *Callicoes* of ſundry ſorts, *Bezoar Stones*, *Aloes*, *Borax*, *Calamus*, *Caſſia*, *Mirabolans*, *Myrrhe*, *Opium*, *Rhubarb*, *Cinnamon*, *Sanders*, *Spikenard*, *Muſk*, *Civet*, *Tamerinds*, *pretious Stones* of all ſorts, as *Diamonds*, *Pearls*, *Carbuncles*, *Emeralds*, *Jacinths*, *Saphirs*, *Spinals*, *Turques*, *Topaſes*, *Indico*, and *Silks*, raw and wrought into ſundry fabricks: *Benjamin*, *Camphire*, *Sandalwood*, and infinite other commodities; and though in *India* and theſe parts, their trade equalizeth not, neither the *Portugals* nor the *Dutch*, yet in candid, fair, and Merchant-like dealing, theſe *Pagans*, *Mahumetans* and *Gentiles*, hold them in eſteem far before them, and deſervingly have here the *Epithet* of *far more current and ſquare dealers.* And although for the preſent this *trade* and *Company* do ſuffer under ſome adverſe clouds, and groan under ſome unkind loſſes by the falſhood of the *Netherlanders*, and ſad accidents at Sea, yet their adventures and acts are praiſe-worthy, and their fair indeavours for *Englands* honour in *point of trade*, meriteth due commendations, and juſt applauſe.

The

The *Turky Company of London*, for its height and eminency, is now second to none other of this Land, for not yearly, but monthly, nay almost weekly their Ships are observed to go to and fro, exporting hence the *Clothes* of *Suffolk*, *Gloceſter*, *Worceſter*, and *Coventry*, dyed and dreſt, *Kerſies* of *Hampſhire* and *York*, *Lead*, *Tin*, and a great quantity of the above-ſaid *India Spices*, *Indico* and *Callicos*, and in returns thereof import from *Turkie*, the raw *Silks* of *Perſia*, *Damaſco*, *Tripoly*, &c. *Galls of Moſolo* and *Toccat Chamblets*, *Grograms*, and *Mohairs* of *Angora*, *Cottons*, and *Cotton Yarn* of *Cyprus* and *Smyrna*, and ſometimes the *Gems of India*, and *drugs of Egypt*, and *Arabia*, the *Muſcadines* of *Candia*, the *Currans* and *Oils* of *Zant*, *Zeffalonia*, and *Morea*, with ſundry others, and in all *theſe parts are accounted alſo ſecond to none, nor give place to any Nation, neither in the greatneſs of their traffick, nor yet in their fair and Merchant-like performance.* The *Turky* Company.

The ancient company of the *Merchant Adventurers* of *London*, hold the ſame proportion in the integrity of their dealings, and in the ſquareneſs of their performance with both the afore-named: their excellent government, and their ancient orders preſerved and maintained, is every where both applauded and commended. The Cities of *Hamburgh*, *Rotterdam*, and others in the *Netherlands* by their ſubmiſſive ſecking for their reſidence, and their priviledges and immunities granted them during that time, is a ſure teſtimony that ſpeaks their welcome every where, and an aſſured token of that Cities decay, that with leave from *England*, they furniſh them with *Clothes* of ſundry Shires, and ſome other commodities monthly, as by the ſhortneſs of their Navigation they find it needful and proper to their traffick, and from thence furniſh *England* with *Tapeſtries*, *Diaper*, *Cambricks*, *Hollands*, *Lawns*, *Hops*, *Mather*, *Steel*, *Rheniſh Wines*, and many other manufactures, as *Blades*, *Stuffs*, *Sope*, *Lattin Wier*, and *Plates*, &c. and *here alſo this Nation is accounted the moſt current and only Merchant-like Nation that trafficks or hath commerce amongſt them.* The Merchant Adventurers.

The *Eaſt Countrey Merchants*, and the *Moſcovia Company*, do alſo challenge a part in this great trade of *England*, and add ſome perfection to the traffick of the City of *London*: neither doth their fair dealing there, come behind any of their fellow Citizens, nor are they there leſs eſteemed then any other foreign Nation there reſident. They export hence principally, *Cloth*, as the beſt commodity, as alſo *Tin*, *Lead*, with ſome other *Spices of India*, and other Southern commodities, and return thence, *Aſhes*, *Clapbord*, *Copper*, *Deals*, *Fiſh*, *rich Furs*, *Maſts*, *Pipe Staves*, *Rye*, *Timber*, *Wainſcot*, *Wheat*, *Fuſtians*, *Iron*, *Laten*, *Linen*, *Mathers*, *Quickſilver*, *Flax*, *Hemp*, *Steel*, *Caviare*, *Cordage*, *Hides*, *Honey*, *Tar*, *Ropes*, *Tallow*, *Pitch*, *Wax*, *Roſin*, and ſundry others. The *Eaſtland* and *Moſcovia* Company.

What ſhall I ſay to the *French Company*, the *Greenland Company*, the *Merchants* trading into *Spain*, *Barbary*, *Guinny*, *Benin*, *Italy*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, but that they alſo challenge a great intereſt in the traffick of this City and Kingdom? for the *French Merchants* carry hence, *Engliſh Clothes*, *Kerſies*, and *Bays*, *Galls*, *Silk*, and *Cottons* of *Turkie*, and for the ſame return, *Buckrams*, *Canvas*, *Cards*, *Glaſs*, *Grain*, *Linens*, *Salt*, *Claret*, and *white Wines*, *Woad*, *Oils*, *Almonds*, *Pepper*, ſome Silk Stuffs, and ſome other petty manufactures. The *French* Merchants.

The *Merchants* trading into *Spain*, carry hence *Bays*, *Says*, *Serges*, *Perpetuanos*, *Lead*, *Tin*, *Herrings*, *Pilchards*, *Salmon*, *Newlandfiſh*, *Calf-skins*, and many other commodities, and in returns furniſh *England* thence with *Wines* of *Xeres*, *Mallaga*, *Baſtard*, *Candado* and *Alicant*, *Roſins*, *Olives*, *Oils*, *Sugars*, *Soaps*, *Aniſeeds*, *Liquoriſh*, *Soda barillia*, *Pate*, and ſundry *Weſt-India commodities*: neither have the *Spaniſh* and *Portugal* any ill opinion in the dealing and traffick of the *Engliſh Nation*; for though of all other Nations, they have the beſt conceit and opinion of their own greatneſs, and punctual worth, and have of late exchanged the name of *Mercader* into *Cargador*, (how unproper I refer to their own language) yet account they the *Engliſh* (after themſelves) *the principal and faireſt dealing Merchants in the world.* The *Spaniſh* Merchants.

The *Merchants* of *England* trading into *Naples*, *Sicilia*, *Genoa*, *Legorn* and *Venice*, &c. which here I term *Italy*, are not obſerved to have any joint Society or Company, yet to the honour and benefit of this Kingdom and City thereof, tranſport hence, *Bays*, *Says*, *Serges*, *Perpetuanos*, *Kerſies*, *Lead*, *Tin*, *Cloth*, and many other native *commodities*, beſides *Pepper*, *Indico*, *Cloves*, and other *Indian commodities*, in great abundance, and for returns thence, have *Cloths* of *Gold* and *Silver*, *Sattins*, *Velvets*, *Taffeties*, *Pluſhes*, *Tabins*, *Damasks*, *Allom*, *Oils*, *Glaſs*, *Aniſeeds*, *Rice*, *Venice Gold* and *Silver*, great quantity of *raw Silks* of ſundry ſorts, and divers other *commodities*; and here likewiſe all other *foreign Nations give willingly place to the* Engliſh, *as the prime and principal Merchants that either abide amongſt them, or negotiate with them.* I need not to inſiſt here upon the relicks of that famous *Barbary trade*, nor yet mention the petty adventures of the *Engliſh* to *Guiny* and *Benny*, though that otherwiſe they are concurrent to the traffick of this Nation; neither need I nominate the homeland *commerce* of this *Kingdom* to *Scotland* and *Ireland*, neither go about to particulariſe the large traffick of this *Iſland* to their late Plantations of *New-found land*, *Summer Iſlands*, *Virginia*, *Barbados*, and *New-England*, and to other places which rightly challenge an intereſt in the preſent trade and traffick of this Kingdom. The *Italian* Merchants.

There-

Therefore omitting what may be further ſaid in this point, and having thus ſurveyed the *trade* of this *Iſland* in the particular, and ſhewed the commodities exported and imported by every noted Company and Society, I ſhall now ſpeak a word concerning the *Navigation* of this Nation, which is one of the main and principal means by which this *traffick* is obſerved to be preſerved unto them at this day.

The navigation of the *Engliſh* famous,

I ſhall not need to look back into former ages, nor trouble my ſelf to ſearch after old Records that expreſs the *worth* of the *Engliſh Nation* at Sea in the times of old; it ſufficeth me to underſtand, and know that theſe preſent times wherein we live, are not any ways inferiour (in this point) to the former, nor the real *value* nor *valour* of the *Engliſh* any ways decayed or altered from its former ancient greatneſs, to its preſent ſplendor: what they have done, let Hiſtories remember, and what they now do, let the World witneſs and teſtifie throughout *Europe*. What Creek or Port in *Europe* have they not ſought out and found? Nay how many of them have fought againſt hunger, cold, and all extremities, to find *new Northern paſſages* to the *Southern Regions*, and though the South Seas, and a great part of *America* be at this day debarred to them and to their Navigation, yet their wills herein are more bounded to their Princes pleaſure in a faithful obedience to his Treaties and Peace with that *Don* that challengeth thoſe vaſt Countreys, then any way in fear of his greatneſs, or his Naval power at Sea, as may well witneſs their Attempts, Navigations, and Plantations in many parts of that Countrey not limitted or forbidden by that *treaty*. As for their Navigations to *Africa*, begin at *Alexandria* in *Egypt*, and ſo ſail to *Tunis*, *Argier* and *Senta*, and thence alongſt the coaſt of *Guiny* and *Benyn*, to *Cape Bona Eſperanſa*, then to *Mombaſa*, *Melinda*, *Brava*, *Cape Guarde fuy*, and into the *Red-Sea gulf*, and tell me where is it that they have not been, or what place or Port is not acquainted to them. And if you ſurvey the Maritime ſhore of *Aſia*, and begin at *Sues* in the aforeſaid Gulf, and ſo to *Aclon*, *Dieu*, *Cambaia*, *Ormus*, *Surrat*, *Goa*, *Cochin*, *Meſulapatam*, *Pegu*, *Camboi*, *Cauch*, *China*, *Maccau*, and to the utmoſt bounds of *China*, and the *Iſles of Japan*, and *Cathay*, and all the adjacent Iſlands they have all been for many years, both well acquainted to our *Sea-men*, and not unfrequented by our *Merchants* and *traders*, and for the *Caſpian Sea*, the *Euxine* and the other parts of *Aſia* compriſed from thence by *Conſtantinople* to *Scanderone*, and ſo to *Alexandria*, every week brings us tidings of the current adviſes of thoſe places. To conclude then, by what hath been ſaid may be clearly diſcerned the preſent height and amplitude of our *Engliſh commerce*, and the greatneſs of *Englands* Navigations, the continuation whereof my devotions *ſhall ever ſecond, and my Prayer ſhall be, that neither our fained friends, nor yet our froward foes, may ever have juſt cauſe to rejoyce at the decreaſe, nor leaſt diminution thereof.*

throughout *Europe*.

In *America*.

In *Africa*.

In *Aſia*.

Having thus happily ended my peregrination, and drawn out the utmoſt bounds and limits of this my *Map of Commerce*, and concluded there the manner and matter of the general and particular traffick of moſt of all the eminent Cities and Countreys of the World, I will now here caſt anchor, and finiſh in this place my Voyage, till the next fair gale doth offer and preſent it ſelf, to imbark both my time and pen in the ſurvey and calculation of the *Exchanges of Europe*, as at this day they are ſeen practiſed amongſt the *Merchants* of *Chriſtendom*.

FINIS.

EXCHANGES.

Chap. CCLXXIV.

Of Exchanges *in general, and of the Method and Manner thereof, and how calculated in any place in Chriſtendom.*

Have in the tenth Chapter of this *Map of Commerce*, ſhewed, that to make this *Treatiſe* abſolute and compleat, the Method and Manner how all *Exchanges* are framed and calculated is perfectly to be known and learned; and there alſo declared the neceſſity of this knowledge with all circumſtances depending thereupon. Exchange in general.

Now by reaſon that I have in all the afore-mentioned Cities of this *Map*, (wherein, either *cuſtom*, *time*, or commodity of *Trade*, *Exchanges of Moneys* have been ſetled, and where the ſaid *Exchanges* are daily uſed and practiſed) omitted the form, manner and calculation *thereof*, together with all the particular circumſtances requiſite and neceſſary to the explanation of this *myſtery of Exchanging*; I have in this place thought good to allot it (as worthily meriting) a peculiar diſcourſe at large by *it ſelf*, which here I conceive it moſt proper to be inſerted: and becauſe that my experience in the exactneſs required may not be peradventure ſufficient, to lead me through in every particular point and needful circumſtance; I have therefore judged it no blemiſh to my knowledge to be inſtructed by thoſe excellent and judicious Bankers, *Geo. Baptiſta Zuccetta*, a *Merchant* of *Genoa*, and *Claudio Boiero*, a *Merchant of Lions*, whoſe endeavours herein are worthy commendations, and whoſe laborious preſidents and preceding labours, where I find my ſelf defective in this task and Labyrinth, I willingly follow.

Places in uſe, and thoſe as are apt for Exchanges, are ſuch, where *Merchants* in ſome fit and competent number, do meet and are aſſembled for the benefit and behoof of *trade* and negotiation, which at this preſent day are obſerved to be many, yet withal are noted not to be ſo firmly ſetled, but that the ſame admits ſometimes an alteration and change, varying according as the due occaſions of *Commerce*, and traffick in that place requires either by the decay of the trade there, or by the encreaſe of the trade of another place more fit and proper thereunto. What are places of Exchanges.

Some places again are obſerved to be (if I may ſo term it) the *Staples of Exchanges*, and yet notwithſtanding have their dependency upon the *Exchanges* of other places, and which elſe are not found to comprehend any other manner of traffick, having only certain *times or fairs* ſetled and confirmed by the *cuſtom* of *Exchangers*, in which, and to which *Bills* of *Exchange* are either *dated*, *expired*, or are *renewed*; in which nature, and of which ſort *Placentia* is accounted the moſt notable for all *Italy* and other places, where indeed *Exchanges* are found to have a certain kind of *being*, yet acknowledgeth its real exiſtence from other places and Cities, *Beſanſon* in *Burgundy*, *Spoſſa* in the River of *Genoa*, *Camberay* in *Piedmont*, and ſome others were in former times obſerved to be of this kind, whoſe *Exchanges* did totally depend upon the *partidos of Exchanges*, made in other Countreys, and theſe ſometimes of ſuch, as had the ſame concordancy in the *current coins of the Exchange*, and ſometimes a diſcrepancy. Some Cities are the Staples of Exchanges.

And for as much as it is obſerved, that ſome other *Cities* where no ſet *Exchanges* are found, ſometimes challenge by the neceſſity of traffick and *Commerce*, a courſe of *Exchanging* with theſe or the like places, and yet have none ſetled therein, then and in ſuch caſes is it ſeen, that the *Metropolis*, or principal *Cities* of theſe Countreys preſcribes both the *Rule*, *rate*, and condition thereto, as if *Vicentia*, *Verona*, or *Padua*, would frame an *Exchange* with *Placentia*; it is obſervable, that the rate of *Venice*, in which eſtate theſe ſaid places are found to be, and who have their moneys of one and the ſelf-ſame goodneſs and value, give the *rule*, *rate*, and condition thereto. So in *Pavia*, *Como*, and other towns in the *Dutchy of Millan*, as in *Millan* it ſelf, ſo in *Briſtol*, *York*, *Cheſter* or *Hull*, or other towns in *England*, as in the City of *London*, the principal of that *Iſland*; ſo have the Cities of *France*, their rule from *Lions*, all places of *Flanders* from *Antwerp*, and ſo have the like in other places and Countrys. The Exchanges of ſome Cities depends upon the Exchanges of ſome others.

Now

The chief Cities of Exchanges.

Now for as much as *Exchanges* then are not found current in all places, *Exchangers*, *Bankers*, and *Merchants* have ſetled a common *courſe of Exchanging*, in ſome certain particular and principal places, the which are obſerved in theſe days chiefly to be theſe, as namely in *Italy* thirteen.

For *Italy* 13.	*Rome.*	*Venice.*
	Genoa.	*Florence.*
	Millan.	*Lucca.*
	Naples.	*Lechie.*
	Barri.	*Palermo.*
	Meſina.	*Bergamo,*
	Bollonia.	*&c.*
For *France* 3.	*Paris.*	*Roan*
	Lions.	*&c.*
For *Spain* 6.	*Valentia.*	*Saragoſa.*
	Barſelona.	*Sevil.*
	Alcala.	*Medina del campo.*
For *Portugal*	*Lisbon* only.	
For *Flanders*	*Antwerp* only.	
For *England*	*London* only.	
For *Germany* 5	*Vienna.*	*Auguſta.*
	Noremberg.	*Francford,*
	Colonia.	*&c.*

Beſides which ſome others of leſſer note, are obſerved to have an *Exchange current*; but by reaſon, that in ſome ſort, they have in moſt of the principal points, a dependency upon ſome of theſe, and a concordance with them; they are by moſt Authors neglected, and therefore ſhall be by me here wholly omitted.

Many Cities practice Exchanges by one and the ſame moneys, *&c.*

In the next place it is conſiderable that many of theſe before-mentioned *Cities*, are found to practiſe their *Exchanges*, in one and the ſelf ſame *moneys*, *Coins*, and *denominations*, as doth *Lechie*, and *Barry*, which are included in *Naples*, as *Naples* it ſelf, *Palermo* and *Meſina* comprehended in *Sicilia*, *Valentia*, *Saragoſa*, and *Barſelona*, in *Catalonia*, *Sevil*, *Alcala*, and *Medina del Campo*, in *Caſtilia*, *Frankford*, *Noremberg*, *Colonia*, and *Auguſta* in *Germany*, and ſo in ſome others.

What Exchange is, *&c.*

What thing this *Exchange* is properly in it ſelf found to be, as alſo what a *Bill of Exchange* is, and the due ceremonies and ſtrict rules thereof, together with the commodiouſneſs, neceſſity, and firſt real intent of the ſame, I have ſhewed in the tenth Chapter, which briefly here, may not unproperly be defined by the word it ſelf, as it is aptly expreſſed in our *Engliſh tongue*, which extendeth it ſelf into two parts; as firſt, an *Exchanging* of one ſort of *Moneys* to another, and ſecondly an *Exchanging* from one *City* or Countrey to another; in which is alſo conſiderable, both a rate and term wherein, and whereby this is brought to concluſion and perfection, which are principally obſerved to be performed by certain *fairs* or *uſances*, accuſtomed in the Art of *Exchanging*, and which are ſet down by Merchants, *Bankers* and *Exchangers*, at their aſſemblies and meetings, in a fair and regular Order, by a certain courſe of Juſtice, and by peculiar laws and ordinances amongſt themſelves; both which fairs and the rates and terms thereof, have a conſtant expiration and determination, within certain months, as the *Uſances* have, that are likewiſe included within the rules of the ſaid *Fairs*, which are found alſo to end and determine within certain prefixt daies, according to the received cuſtom of thoſe two *Cities*, wherein the ſaid *Exchanges* are found mutually and reſpectively to be both ſetled and placed.

Rates, Terms, Fairs, and Uſances of Exchange.

What is obſerved in Exchanging in the uſual manner thereof.

Moreover, in the practice of *Exchanging*, *Bankers* and *Exchangers* are found to obſerve this cuſtom amongſt themſelves in the uſual manner of *Exchanging* from one place to another, that is the *One* propounds his *Money* in a *whole number* or denomination; and the *Other* conſequently and neceſſarily in a fraction, *broken Number*, or leſſer denomination, in which *contract* or *Bargain*, it is imagined, that thoſe two, either perſons or places, would negotiate

tiate one and the self-same thing, so that the one would be the *Seller*, and the other the *Buyer* thereof to perform which, it is questionless needful, that he that hath the thing, makes the rate and price, the which shall happen without any contract, or difference of much or little; and as it chanceth in the sale of any commodity, so falleth it out in the *Exchanges* of *Moneys*, for of the two places that would *Exchange*, the one propounds a gross sum, and the other the condition and price in a lesser sum, which may either admit an encrease, or decrease in estimation or value, according as they fall to agreement, upon the lesser or greater esteem of the said sum propounded, the use of which is exemplified thus.

If *Placentia* would *Exchange* with any other place, the said *Placentia*, or as *Exchangers* term it, the said *Fair*, or *fiera* propounds and gives always the intire sum or greater denomination, and by consequence, the other that would exchange therewith, gives the other which is the lesser denomination. Example.

This *Sum* which I thus term an intire or whole denomination, falls in some places to be, sometimes one Crown, and in other places sometimes 100 Crowns, *Florins* or *Ducates*, the same is likewise found to be practised between any two places; *Exchanging*, for each place giveth either a Denomination intire of one to one other, or of *one hundred* to another *Hundred*, or else of a lesser divident then one, or then one hundred, which I here term the fraction, broken number, or smallest denomination, as shall be more plainly expressed in the *calculated Tables* following.

Now as touching the *moneys* which are thus given as intire or whole *sums*, videlicet, One or one *hundred*, these are either found to be *Crowns*, *Ducates*, *Pounds*, *Florins*, &c. according to the received quality of the gross and whole *Moneys*, which that place is found to have *current*, that would give, so in like manner it falleth out in the smaller or lesser denomination, in the places that would take, which in themselves is also various and consequently of divers sorts, as *pence*, *sols*, *deniers*, &c. as shall also appear by the *said Table*. What an intire sum in Exchanges is, and what a broken number or fraction.

And though it fall out to be the custom, that one place giveth an *Exchange in gross Moneys*, and another place in *small*, (as is before related,) and that this *gross* and *small Moneys* be of such or such a quality and kind, This observation and Rule prescribed notwithstanding, is not always necessary, but that Exchangers may, (though I confess it is seldom seen) at their pleasure propound, the one or the other differing or contrary hereunto, and that the wise and judicious exchanger may for his profit, ease or commodity, propound his own intentions, and thereby (if he can) obtain a beneficial bargain or issue, according to his desired design and plot. As for example. Liberty of Exchanging to the judicious.

If it should be said, that Exchanges may be made in a method differing from this or the common rule, or contrary to that way that hath been received and taken, some would soon censure him of folly that should be of that opinion, and conceive such a one to be little versed in exchanging affairs, that should either propound or seek to perform such a thing, but yet no great heed is to be taken, to the *raw conceits* and *childish opinions*, of such self-will'd *Merchants*, which may for the most part, be said to be either drench'd in ignorance, or drowned in Envy; because that a *skilful Merchant*, may (as I have alledged) frame his Exchanges as he sees good, and to his own commodity, the which very oftentimes is observed to be done by others, and practised daily by those of *this City* of excellent judgments. Ignorant exchangers tend sure the judicious of varying from the custom of Exchanging.

In example whereof, *posito*, I would Exchange *Genoa*, with *Naples*, between which two places, the use and custom is, that *Genoa* giveth the intire *sum*, or greater denomination, which is the *Crown of Gold*, for the which *Naples* gives the *Grain* 135. a little more or less. I demand why may not *Genoa* give that whole sum, which is the *Crown* of 4 *Livers*, as it is accustomed to give with other places, and estimating the same by 120 *grains Naples*, and thereby the Exchange will prove to be equal with the first manner before mentioned. And further, why may not the contrary be practised, *Naples* giving the whole denomination, which may be *Ducates*, one, for *sold* 66 8 *d.* and so vary in as many forms as they please, wherein I confess I never yet found any Exchanges made, neither do know any true reason that the common customs should be altered, though I have thought good to note the same here, that each *knowing Merchant* may boldly use which he please; for to him that truly understands the value and course of both the places Exchanging, there will appear no difficulty therein, and I wish that those, which know no other ways but their own, content themselves within the limits of their own manner and understanding, and suffer others of better judgments, without their censure, to follow their own, when it is to their benefit or commodity. Example.

Chap. CCLXXV.

The Declaration of the Table of Exchanges following.

Declaration of the Table of Exchanges.

THe Table of Exchanges of the Cities here following, are formed and disposed in this nature, first, in the *front* thereof there is placed the name of the *Town* or *City* Exchanging, and in what Region or Countrey seated; secondly, the *manner* and *method* wherein the *accounts* in that *City* is kept by Exchangers: thirdly, the *quality* of the *moneys* in use is observed, and in what *Coin imaginary* or *real* that City is accustomed to make its Exchange, with the others there mentioned; fourthly, underneath that, is orderly set down the *names* of all the other *places*, the which by a *line*, are found to be joyned and knit together; and lastly, in the midst of the *line* is written the *name* of the *place* and *City* it self, for which the said *Table* in the said leaf is made: as for example, in the first *leaf*, which is for *Placentia* in *Italy*, where besides the name of the *place* it self is found these *words* (*Placentia Exchangeth with*) the which *words*, by reason of the including *line* drawn from the highest to the lowest, hath reference to every one of the *names* of the other *places* which are so included together; so that it is to be understood, as that *Placentia* Exchangeth with *Lions*, *Placentia* Exchangeth with *Rome*, with *Genoa*, &c. and so in the rest from one to another. Next to every one of the said *names* of *places*, followeth the *species* or *moneys* exchanged either by an entire and whole *sum*, or by a broken and lesser denomination, which the place in the *Table* giveth in Exchange by proportion with the other, to whose *name* the said *moneys* are placed and put unto, as to say, *Placentia* exchangeth with *Lions* 100 Crowns, that is understood, that in Exchanging between *Placentia* and *Lions*, 100 Crowns of *Placentia* are supposed and put by an Equivalency or in Value to that quantity or sum of money, which is found to be noted in *Lions* following, as in the said Example, *Placentia* Exchangeth with *Lions* Crowns 100, for Crowns 97 $\frac{3}{4}$, so likewise is it to be understood, that in the said Exchanges that for every 100 Crowns of *Placentia*, or of *Fiera*, or of *Mark*, it is as much to say, as *Lions* counter-payeth or giveth 97 $\frac{3}{4}$ of his *Crowns*, that is, of the Sun. Also *Placentia* exchangeth with *Genoa* Crown 1. for *sol.* 67. 10. *d.* that is to say, that *Placentia* Exchanging with *Genoa* it giveth (or as I said before, it selleth) Crown 1. of *Mark* to have in *Genoa*, *Sol.* 67. 10 *d.* of *Gold*, and in the same manner the rest of the said places are to be understood, and whereas the rates and prizes of these Exchanges may here be found to disagree from the current rates of the same in sundry places, at this very day and time, yet that cannot take away the benefit that may redound to *Merchants*, by the use thereof, nor prejudice the labour or judgment of him that calculated the said *Table*; because we see by experience, that the rates of Exchanges do hourly differ, and the *moneys* also are found to rise, and fall daily in sundry places, upon which, these Exchanges have their ground-work and foundation, and though a *Table* were calculated precisely to this present day, and time, yet ere the same could be published it would find a disagreement in divers places.

Though the Tables of Exchanges differ from the present rates, yet the use thereof is not any way lessened.

Chap. CCLXXVI.

The Use of the Table of Exchanges.

The use of the Table of Exchanges, by three Examples.

THe method being thus understood, the use thereof is easily comprehended, which by three *examples*, I shall illustrate and make plain, where by the way, it is to be noted, that in *exchanging* of any sum of moneys whatsoever, the rates mentioned in this *Table*, are not observable, save only for the *example sake*, and for instruction in the contract, that may be made thereupon; but the rate agreed upon, and by which the *exchange* is conditioned by both the giver and taker, is the true and firm rule, whereby the question is to be wrought: notwithstanding for the first *Example*, we will propound a question by a contracted price, according to the current rates mentioned in this said *Table*, and that from *Naples*, a *Merchant* would *exchange Ducates* 738. 4. 10. with *Placentia*, and the price of the *exchange*, shall be that which is mentioned, in the *Table of Naples*, with the Town of *Placentia*, where it is found, that *Naples* exchangeth with *Placentia* at *Grains* 133 for a Crown.

First Example.

By these three numbers in the *Tables* mentioned, I work thus then by the *Rule of Three*, saying, if 133 grains, give 1 *Crown*, how many do 738 *Ducates*, 4. 10. give, and working *Arithmetically* according to the said *Rule*, it makes 555 *Crowns* 11, 3. of *Mark* in *Credit* to be given in *Fiera* of the said *Placentia*.

Gr.—

Gr.—133—*Crown* 1 — *Duc.*—738—4—10
Cro.—555—11—3—*Lorins* 369—4
Gra.— 73890
739
740
Via.—20—75 by 20 reduced.
1500
170
Via.—12—37 by 12 reduced.
444

For a ſecond Example, I will propound, that *Naples* would exchange 500 *Ducates* with *Placentia* at *Sold.* 18. 2. *d.* &c. This example conſidered, will not be found to differ from the former, ſave that in the former *Naples* gave the leſſer or broken number, and in this, *Naples* gives the whole and intire number, notwithſtanding which the rule is not found to differ, as in other the like queſtions in ſimple exchanges, wherein is to be obſerved that *ſol.* 18. and *Den.* 2. of *Valentia*, are paid for 1 *Ducate* of *Naples*, and by that price and rate, I would know how many *Livers* of that *Money* of *Valentia* the propoſed ſum of 500 *Ducates* in *Naples* come unto; and by that which we find in the *Table* by the ſame *Rule of Three*, I ſay, If one *Ducate* is worth 18 *Sol.* 2 *Den.* How many ſhall 500 be worth, and by working the queſtion, it makes 454 *Livers*, 3 *s.* 4 *d.* And ſo much *Credit* will 500 *Ducate* of *Naples* give at the price afore-mentioned, thus. Second Example.

1———18 2———500
218
Den. 109000
908 3—4
Liv. 454—3—4 *d.*

All other Exchanges have their reſolutions as theſe two former, but yet ſometimes it is true, ſome accident may interpoſe, which may cauſe the queſtion to have a double working, as if I ſhould ſay, that *Genoa* would exchange with *Venetia* Crowns 1000 of *Livers* 4. to *Livers* 7 *l.* 10 *Sol.* of that money, and the *Credit* is required in *Ducates*. Now then becauſe the ſimple Exchange gives the money in *Livers*, you muſt make another reckoning to reduce the ſame into *Ducates*; but yet for all this, neither in this, nor in any other caſe, would I have but one account made, the which may be done by the *rule multiplied*: I ſay then, if 1 *Crown* be worth 7. 10 *Den.* and that 6 *s.* 4 *Den.* is worth one *Ducate*, how many *Ducates* will a 1000 *Crowns* make? and by working the queſtion, it will be found to make 1209 *Ducates* 13. 6 *d.* for *credit*, which from *Genoa* will be produced by a thouſand *Crowns* in *Venice*: the queſtion being well obſerved, it will be found to be wrought in this manner; Third Example.

1———7 10	6. 4.———1	1000
150	124	
0——— 150	124——— 0———1000	

150000
260
1200
84
1680
124
Duc. 1209. 13. 6. 440
68
816

It is to be noted, that in what place ſoever the *Moneys* are accounted by *Livers*, *Sols* and *Den.* or as we ſay, in *England*, by *pounds*, *ſhillings*, and *pence*, it is accounted by 20, and by 12, becauſe that *ſol.* or ſhil. 20. make a *liver*, or *pound*, and 12 *deniers* or pence makes a *ſolde* or *ſhilling*; the ſame rule alſo holds in thoſe places, whoſe greateſt moneys are imaginary and feigned, or who keep not this orderly ſucceſſion, as are the *Ducates* of *Catalonia*, of *Caſtilia*, of *Rome*, and of *Portugal*, alſo thoſe *Crowns*, who have no proper parts, alſo the *Ducatons* in what Countrey ſoever and the *Florins* in *Germany*; all theſe I ſay, which ought to ſucceed in 20, and 12. That is, in *ſolds*, and *deniers*, or *ſhillings* and *pence*, and each of the other ſorts of moneys ſhall be accounted

according to the property of that Countrey, and as shall be signified, in the front of the following table of that place, amongst which there are some which are commonly resolved, by the more principal of their own moneys, as the Exchange of *Sicily* with *Catalonia*, *Castilia*, *Portugal*, *Brabant* and *England*, and howsoever they make their Exchange, either by the *Sicilian Florin*, or by the *Ducate*, notwithstanding the parcel is resolved in *Ounces*, *Tarins*, *Grains*, and *Picholes*, which is throughly declared in the following Tables.

And lastly, for as much as the terms and days of Bills of Exchange, are found in many Countreys, to differ in length of time, and are limited of divers days, and that the rates, rising and falling of Exchanges have a course set by a continual meeting of Exchangers, and their opinions in equality of value; I have thought good to insert the same with some other needful circumstances of this Art of Exchanging, at the end of the *Tables*, to which I refer the learner, where also he shall find at large, how most of these Exchanges are cast up, and reckoned from one place to another; and now I will proceed to the *Tables* themselves, as I find them calculated by the said *Geo. Bapt. Zucetta*, and others following him.

CHAP. CCLXXVII.

Of the Exchanges *of* Placentia, *a place of Fairs, or* Fiera *of* Exchanges *in* Italy.

The Exchanges of *Placentia.*

THis *Town* is considered as a *Fair* or *Staple* of Exchanges, and not as a City of Traffick; and therefore there is no esteem made of the current Money of the place, but only of that which is made by Exchanging, which are *Crowns* of *Mark*; in which Moneys, Bankers and Exchangers do only treat and account in; and the same is held by *Crowns*, *Sold.* and *Deniers* of *Mark*. And in the custom of Exchanges here in use, it giveth the entire and whole sum to all other places, being either *Crowns One*, or *Crowns* one *hundred.*

Placentia doth exchange with	*Lions*	*Crown*	100	for	96 ¾ *Crown*
	Rome	*Crown*	100		99 ⅕ *Ducate.*
	Genoa	*Crown*	1		67. 10 *Sol. of Gold*
	Milan	*Crown*	1		134. 9 *Sol.*
	Venice	*Crown*	100		130 *Ducate*
	Florence	*Crown*	100		109 ½ *Crown*
	Lucca	*Crown*	100		116 ¾ *Ducatons*
	Naples	*Crown*	1		134 *Grains*
	Lechy	*Crown*	1		135 ⅓ *Grains*
	Bary	*Crown*	1		135 *Grains*
	Palermo	*Crown*	1		29 *Carlins*
	Mesina	*Crown*	1		29 ¼ *Carlins*
	Antw. & Col.	*Crown*	1		128 *Grosses.*
	London	*Crown*	1		81 ½ *d. sterl.*
	Valentia	*Crown*	1		24 *Sold.*
	Saragosa	*Crown*	1		24 *Sol.* 6 *Den.*
	Barselona	*Crown*	1		24 *Sol.* 4 *Den.*
	Siv. al. Med.	*Crown*	1		432 *Marvedes*
	Lisbon	*Crown*	1		482 *Rais*
	Bolonia	*Crown*	1		119 *Ducatons*
	Bergamo	*Crown*	1		118 ¾ *Ducatons*
	Francfort	*Crown*	1		103 ⅓ *Quarentins.*

In the 382. Chapter, the Reader may find how these Exchanges are cast up and calculated.

CHAP. CCLXXVIII.

Of the Exchanges *of* Lions, Paris, *and* Rouen, *in* France.

The Exchanges of *Lions*, &c.

IN *Lions*, *Paris*, *Rouen*, and through all *France*, they keep their accounts in *Livers*, *Sols*, *Deniers*, and *Turnois*, and they here do exchange in *Crowns* of the *Sun*, and *Deniers* of the *Sun*, this *Liver* is also called in some places of *France*, a *Frank*, and three *Livers* or *Franks* is accounted for the said *Crown* of the *Sun*, and the *Crown* of *Italy* by a decree and standard of the Countrey passeth at 58 *Sol.* of the said *Crown.*

And in the custom of Exchanging, it giveth the entire and whole sum or number, either *one Crown*, or *one hundred Crowns* of the *Sol.*

Lions

Lions doth exchange with

Placentia	*Crown*	100		103 ½ *Crowns*
Rome	*Crown*	100		99 ½ *Ducate*
Genoa	*Crown*	1		66 ½ *Sol. of Gold*
Millan	*Crown*	1		115 *Sol.*
Venice	*Crown*	100		116 ¾ *Duc. Bank.*
Florence	*Crown*	100		106 ½ *Crown*
Lucca	*Crown*	100		117 ½ *Ducatons*
Naples	*Crown*	1		124 *Grains*
Lechie	*Crown*	1		122 ½ *Grains*
Bari	*Crown*	1		123 *Grains*
Palermo	*Crown*	1	for	29 ½ *Carlins*
Mesina	*Crown*	1		29 ½ *Carlins*
Antw. & Col.	*Crown*	1		096 *Groſs*
London	*Crown*	1		62 *Pence ſterling*
Valentia	*Crown*	1		23 *Sol. 10 Den.*
Saragoſa	*Crown*	1		23 *Sol. 8 Den.*
Barſelona	*Crown*	1		24 *Sol.*
Siv. al Med.	*Crown*	1		436 *Marvedes.*
Lisbon	*Crown*	1		485 *Raies*
Bollonia	*Crown*	100		119 ½ *Ducatons*
Bergamo	*Crown*	100		118 ⅕ *Ducatons*
Frankford	*Crown*	1		104 *Quarentins*

Vide chap. 302 and ſo following of the calculation of the Exchanges of this place.

CHAP. CCLXXIX.

Of the Exchanges *of* Rome *in* Italy.

The Exchanges of *Rome*.

IN *Rome*, the Bankers, and Exchangers keep their accounts in *Crowns*, *Julios*, *Bacochs* and *Quatrins*, and they Exchange in *Ducates*, *Sols*, and *deniers* of *Camera*. The *Crown* of the aboveſaid money is worth 10 *Julios*, or 100 *Cacochs*, or elſe 400 *Quatrins*; the *Julio* is 10 *Bacoch*, or elſe 40 *Quatrins*, and the *Bacoch* is 4 *Quatrins*.

The *Ducate* of *Camera* according to the old value, is worth 2 ½ *per cent.* more than the *Crown* of *Gold*, ſo that 100 *Ducates* are 102 ½ *Crowns*.

In the cuſtom of Exchange amongſt Merchants, the place giveth the *Broken number* to all *Italy*, excepting to the kingdom of *Naples*, to *Sicilia*, *Bollonia*, and *Bergamo*, and to all others it giveth the *whole number*, which is either *one Ducate* or by a 100 *Ducates*.

Rome doth exchange with

Placentia	*Ducates*	97 ¼		100 *Crowns.*
Lions	*Ducates*	97 ½		100 *Crowns.*
Genoa	*Ducates*	97 ⅛		100 *Crown of Gold*
Millan	*Ducates*	97 ¾		100 *Crown of Gold*
Venice	*Ducates*	85 ⅓		100 *Ducates.*
Florence	*Ducates*	91 ¼		100 *Crowns*
Lucca	*Ducates*	84		100 *Ducatons*
Naples	*Ducates*	100		135 *Ducates*
Lechy	*Ducates*	100		134 ⅔ *Ducates*
Bary	*Ducates*	100		134 ½ *Ducates*
Palermo	*Ducate*	1	for	14 15 *Tarins*
Meſina	*Ducate*	1		14 17 *Tarins*
Antw. & Col.	*Ducate*	1		125 *Groſſes*
London	*Ducate*	1		87 ½ *d. ſterling*
Valentia	*Ducase*	1		242 *Sol*
Saragoſa	*Ducate*	1		23 *Sol 8 Deniers*
Barſelona	*Ducate*	1		23 *Sol 10 Deniers*
Siv. al. Med.	*Ducate*	1		440 *Marvedes*
Lisbon	*Ducate*	1		482 *Raies*
Bolonia	*Ducate*	100		119 *Ducatons*
Bergamo	*Ducate*	100		119 ½ *Ducatons*
Frankfort	*Ducate*	1		103 *Quarentins*

Vide how theſe are calculated, *Chap.* 326. and ſo following.

CHAP.

CHAP. CCLXXX.

Of the Exchanges *of* Genoa, *the Metropolis of* Liguria.

The Exchanges of *Genoa.*

IN *Genoa*, Exchangers keep their accounts in *Livers*, *Sols* and *Deniers* current, and they exchange in *Livers*, *Sols*, and *Deniers* of *Gold*. The *Moneys current*, is it that is the common in use; of which, the *Crown of Gold* is worth *Sol.* 90. and in times past was worth less: The *Moneys* of *Gold* are *imaginary*, and valued according as the *Fairs* of Exchanges permit; of which the *Crown of Gold* is always worth 68 *Sol.*

In the custom of Exchanging, this place giveth the whole sum to all, excepting *Placentia* and *Lions*, the which are either one *Crown*, or 100 *Crowns*; the which *Crowns* are accounted of *Gold* for all the places, excepting *Millan*, *Venice*, and *Germany*, to which they are accustomed to give the *Crown* of 4 *Livers current.*

Genoa doth exchange with	*Placentia*	—	*Sold.* 66 *of Gold*	for	1 *Crown*
	Lions	—	*Sol.* 664 *of Go'd*		1 *Crown*
	Rome	—	*Crown* 100 *of Gold*		98 ½ *Ducates*
	Millan	—	*Cro.* 1 *of* 4 *Liv. cor.*		119 *Sold*
	Venice	—	*Cro.* 1 *of* 4 *Liv. cor.*		7 *Liv.* 10 *Sol. Pic.*
	Florence	—	*Crown* 100 *of Gold*		106 ¼ *Crowns*
	Lucca	—	*Crown* 100 *of Gold*		118 *Ducates*
	Naples	—	*Crown* 1 *of Gold*		134 *Grains*
	Lechy	—	*Crown* 1 *of Gold*		135 *Grains*
	Bary	—	*Crown* 1 *of Gold*		134 ½ *Grains*
	Palermo	—	*Crown* 1 *of Gold*		29 ⅓ *Carlins*
	Mesina	—	*Crown* 1 *of Gold*		29 ½ *Carlins*
	Antw. & Col.	—	*Crown* 1 *of Gold*		124 *Grosses*
	London	—	*Crown* 1 *of Gold*		83 *d. sterling.*
	Valentia	—	*Crown* 1 *of Gold*		*Sol.* 23 9.
	Saragosa	—	*Crown* 1 *of Gold*		*Sol.* 23. 10.
	Barselona	—	*Crown* 1 *of Gold*		*Sol.* 23. 8.
	Siv. al. Med.	—	*Crown* 1 *of Gold*		*Marved.* 436.
	Lisbon	—	*Crown* 1 *of Gold*		*Raies* 470.
	Bollonia	—	*Crown* 110 *of Gold*		*Ducat.* 118 ½.
	Bergamo	—	*Crown* 110 *of Gold*		*Ducat.* 118 ⅓.
	Frankfort	—	*Cro.* 1 *of* 4 *Liv. cor.*		*Quarentin* 92.

Vide Chap. 360. how the Exchanges of this place are calculated.

CHAP. CCLXXXI.

Of the Exchanges *of* Millan, *in* Lombardy.

The Exchanges of *Milan.*

IN *Millan* Exchangers keep their Accounts in *Livers*, *Solds* and *Deniers Imperial*, and some in *Crowns*, *Sols*, and *Deniers* of *Gold*. The *Moneys* current, is accounted the *Imperial Moneys*: there is also the *Crown of Gold*, of no setled price, but now worth *Sol.* 135. The *Crown* of 6 *Livers*, is it which some do use in Exchange with *Genoa*. The *Crown* of 117 *Sol*, is in use for the Exchange of *Venetia.*

In the custom of Exchanging, this place giveth the *broken number* to *Placentia*, *Lions*, and sometimes to *Genoa*, and to all the other the *whole number*, which is either *one* or 100 *Crowns of Gold*, excepting only to *Venetia*, which is of *Sol.* 117 as aforesaid.

Millan doth exchange with	*Placentia*	*Sold.*	134	1 *Crown*
	Lions	*Sold.*	135 ½	1 *Crown*
	Rome	*Gold Cro.*	100	98 ¾ *Ducates*
	Genoa	*Gold Cro.*	1	*Liv.* 4. 10 *current*
	Venice	*Cro.* 1 *of* 117	*Sol.* 1	*Liv.* 7. 6.
	Florence	*Gold Crowns*	100	*Crowns* 105.
	Lucca	*Gold Crowns*	100	117 *Ducates*
	Naples	*Gold Crowns*	100	133 *Ducates*
	Lechy	*Gold Crowns*	100	134 *Ducates*
	Bary	*Gold Crowns*	100	133 ½ *Ducates*
	Palermo	*Gold Crown*	1	29 ¼ *Carlins*
	Mesina	*Gold Crown*	1	29 ⅓ *Carlins*
	Antw. & Col.	*Gold Crown*	1	124 *Grosses*
	London	*Gold Crown*	1	84 ½ *d. sterling*
	Valentia	*Gold Crown*	1	24 *Sol.*
	Barselona	*Gold Crown*	1	23. 9. *Sol.*
	Siv. al. Med.	*Gold Crown*	1	434 *Marved.*
	Lisbon	*Gold Crown*	1	465 *Raies*
	Bollonia	*Gold Crowns*	100	118 *Ducatons*
	Saragosa	*Gold Crown*	1	23. 10. *Sol.*
	Bergamo	*Gold Crowns*	100	118 *Ducatons*
	Frankfort	*Gold Crown*	1	103 *Quarentins*

Vide Chap. 440. how these are calculated.

CHAP. CCLXXXII.

Of the Exchanges *of* Venice, *in the* Adriatick *Seas.*

IN *Venetia* they keep their accounts in *Livers*, *Sols*, and *Deniers* of *Picol*, and some in *Livers*, *Sols*, and *Deniers Gross*, and others in *Ducates* and *Grosses*. The *Moneys* which here is called *Picoli*, is the current *Moneys* of the place. The *Moneys* which we here call *Gross*, is worth 1 *Liver*, *Sol.* 62 of *Picols*, or 10 *Ducates*. The *Ducate* is always worth *Livers* 6. *Sol* 4. of *Picol*, or esse accounted 24 *Grosses*. The *Gros* is worth *Sol.* 5. 2 *d.* of *Picol*, and in the *Liver* of *Grosses*, it is accounted and reckoned as in *Deniers*. The Exchanges of *Venice*.

In the custom of Exchanging, it giveth the *broken number* only to *Placentia*, *Lions*, *Genoa*, *Millan*, and *Bolonia*, and to all the rest, the *whole number*, either by *one Ducate*, or by 100 *Ducates*.

Venetia doth exchange with	*Placentia*	*Ducates*	129	100 *Crowns*
	Lions	*Ducates*	129 ½	100 *Crowns*
	Rome	*Ducates*	100	77 ½ *Ducates*
	Geno. Liv. Pic.	*Ducates*	7. 10	1 *Cro. of* 4 *Liv. current*
	Mill. Liv. Pic.		7. 6, 5	1 *Crow. of* 117 *Sol.*
	Florence	*Ducates*	100	82 *Crowns.*
	Naples	*Ducates*	100	101 *Ducates*
	Lechi	*Ducates*	100	100 ¼ *Ducates*
	Bary	*Ducates*	100	99 ¼ *Ducates*
	Palermo	*Ducate*	1	*Tarins* 11 2.
	Mesina	*Ducate*	1	*Tarins* 10. 18
	Antw. & Col.	*Ducate*	1	91 *Gross*
	London	*Ducate*	1	60 *d. sterl.*
	Valentia	*Ducate*	1	*Sol.* 17 6.
	Saragosa	*Ducate*	1	*Sol.* 17 8
	Barselona	*Ducate*	1	*Sol.* 17 10.
	Siv. al. Med.	*Ducate*	1	*Marvedes* 320
	Lisbon	*Ducate*	1	*Raies* 350
	Bolonia	*Ducates*	115	*Ducatons* 100
	Bergamo	*Ducates*	100	*Ducatons* 117
	Frankfort	*Ducates*	100	*Florins* 127
	Lucca	*Ducates*	100	*Ducatons* 91.

Vide Chap. 368. how these are calculated.

CHAP.

CHAP. CCLXXXIII.

Of the Exchanges *of* Florence, *the Ducal City of* Toſcany.

The Exchanges of *Florence.*

IN *Florence* the Exchangers keep their accounts in *Livers*, *Solds*, and *Deniers*, *Picoli*, and Exchange in *Crowns*, *Sols*, and *Deniers*.

The Moneys which is here called *Picol*, is the money current of the place, the *Crown* is always worth *Livers* 7, *Sol.* 10. of *Picol*, wherein the cuſtom of other places is divers, in which the Crown of Gold, with the *current Moneys*, and here the variety is accorded by the Exchange.

They uſe alſo a *Ducate* which is worth *Livers* 7, or elſe *Bolonini* 70.

In the uſe of Exchanging it giveth the broken number to *Lions*, *Placentia*, *Genoa*, *Millan* and *Venice*, and to all others the intire or *whole number* found to be either one *Crown* or 100 *Crowns*.

Florence doth exchange with	*Placentia*	*Crowns* 105	for	100 *Crowns*
	Lions	*Crowns* 105 1/2		100 *Crowns*
	Rome	*Crowns* 100		96 *Ducates*
	Genoa	*Crowns* 106		100 *Crowns of Gold*
	Millan	*Crowns* 106 1/3		100 *Crowns of Gold*
	Venetia	*Crowns* 82 1/3		100 *Ducates*
	Lucca	*Crowns* 100		112 *Ducatons*
	Naples	*Crowns* 100		130 *Ducates*
	Lechi	*Crowns* 100		129 *Ducates*
	Bari	*Crowns* 100		129 1/4 *Ducates*
	Palermo	*Crown* 1		28 1/3 *Carlins*
	Meſina	*Crown* 1		28 1/3 *Carlins*
	Antw. & Col.	*Crown* 1		118 *Groſs*
	Londno	*Crown* 1		80 *Pence ſterl.*
	Valentia	*Crown* 1		23 4 *Sold.*
	Saragoſa	*Crown* 1		23 6 *Sol.*
	Barſelona	*Crown* 1		23 2 *Sol.*
	Siv. al. Med.	*Crown* 1		432 *Marvedes:*
	Lisbon	*Crown* 1		460 *Rais*
	Bolonia	*Crowns* 100		115 1/2 *Ducatons*
	Bergamo	*Crowns* 100		115 *Ducatons*
	Frankfort	*Crown* 1		98 *Quarentins.*

Vide Chap. 400. how theſe are calculated.

CHAP. CCLXXXIV.

Of the Exchanges *of* Lucca, *a Republick in* Toſcany.

The Exchanges of *Lucca.*

IN *Lucca*, Exchangers do keep their accounts in *Livers*, *Sol.* and *Deniers* of *Picols*, and do Exchange in *Ducatons*, *Sol.* and *Deniers*: the *Moneys* here called *Picols*, is the *current Coin* of the place. The *Crown of Gold* is always worth *Liv.* 7. *Sol.* 10. of *Picols*: as in *Florence*, the *Ducaton* is worth 7. *Livers* of *Picol*, and is commonly called the *Crown of Silver*.

In the cuſtom of Exchanging, it giveth the *broken number* to *Placentia*, *Lions*, *Genoa*, *Millan* and *Venetia*, and to all other *the entire* or *whole*, which is one *Ducaton* or 100 *Ducatons*.

Lucca doth exchange with

Placentia	*Ducat.*	117 ¼	for	100 *Crowns*
Lions	*Ducat.*	118 ¼		100 *Crowns*
Rome	*Ducat.*	119		100 *Duc.*
Genoa	*Ducat.*	118		100 *Crowns of Gold*
Millan	*Ducat.*	118 ½		100 *Crowns of Gold*
Venetia	*Ducat.*	92		100 *Ducats*
Florence	*Ducat.*	113		100 *Crowns*
Naples	*Ducat.*	100		114 *Ducats*
Lucca	*Ducat.*	100		114 ⅔ *Ducates*
Bary	*Ducat.*	100		115 *Ducates*
Palermo	*Ducat.*	1		24 ½ *Carlins*
Mesina	*Ducat.*	1		24 ⅓ *Carlins*
Antw. & Col.	*Ducat.*	1		102 *Grosses*
London	*Ducat.*	1		67 *d. sterl.*
Valentia	*Ducat.*	1		20 *Sol.*
Saragosa	*Ducat.*	1		19. 10 *Sol.*
Barselona	*Ducat.*	1		19. 11 *Sol.*
Siv. al. Med.	*Ducat.*	1		365 *Marvedes*
Lisbon	*Ducat.*	1		395 *Raies*
Bolonia	*Ducat.*	100		*Ducatons* 100 ¼.
Bergamo	*Ducat.*	100		*Ducatons* 99 ½
Francfort	*Ducat.*	1		85 *Quarentins.*

CHAP. CCLXXXV.

Of the Exchanges *of* Naples, *the Metropolis of that Kingdom.*

The Exchanges of *Naples.*

IN *Naples*, the *Exchangers* keep their Accounts in *Ducats*, *Tarins*, *Grains*, and *Cavals*, which are accounted in 5, 10, and 12 foll. The *Ducate* is 5 *Tarins*, or 100 *Grains*, or else 1200 *Cavalles*; the *Tarine* is accounted 20 *Grains*, or 240 *Cavalles*, and the *Grain* is 12 *Cavalles*. Besides which, there is in use another sort of *Moneys current*, which are *Carlins*, *Cinquins*, and *Torneses*. The *Carline* is 10 *Grains*, or half a *Tarine*; from whence 10 *Carlins* maketh the *Ducate*. The *Cinquine* is 2 ½ *Grain*, of which, 4 maketh the *Carline*, and 40 the *Ducate*. The *Torneſe* is 6 *Cavalles*, of which, 5 makes a *Cinquine*, 20 makes a *Carline*, 40 the *Tarine*, and 200 the *Ducate*.

In the custom of *Exchanging*, it gives the *broken number* to all *Italy* and *Lions*, *Palermo* only excepted, and to all others it giveth the *whole number*, which is either *one Ducate*, or 100 *Ducates*.

Naples doth exchange with

Placentia	*Grains*	133	for	1 *Crown*
Rome	*Ducat.*	136		100 *Duc.*
Lions	*Grains*	135 ½		1 *Crown*
Genoa	*Grains*	135		1 *Crown of Gold*
Millan	*Duc.*	134 ½		100 *Crown of Gold*
Venetia	*Duc.*	100 ½		100 *Duc.*
Florence	*Duc.*	131		100 *Crowns*
Lucca	*Duc.*	113 ½		100 *Ducatons*
Lechy	*Duc.*	100		100 ¼ *Ducates*
Bari	*Duc.*	100		99 ¾ *Ducates*
Palermo	*Duc.*	1		174 *Gra. of* 8 *Pic.*
Mesina	*Duc.*	96 *of* 6 *Tar.*		100 *Ducates*
Antw. & Col.	*Ducate*	1		88 *Grosses*
London	*Ducate*	1		66 ½ *Pence sterl.*
Valentia	*Ducate*	1		18. 2. *Sols*
Saragosa	*Ducate*	1		18 *Sols*
Barselona	*Ducate*	1		17. 10. *Sols*
Siv. al. Med.	*Ducate*	1		330 *Marvedes*
Lisbon	*Ducate*	1		346 *Raies*
Bolonia	*Duc.*	114		100 *Ducatons*
Bergamo	*Duc.*	100		88 *Ducatons*
Frankfort	*Duc.*	1		76 *Quarentins.*

Vide Chap. 343. how these are calculated.

Chap. CCLXXXVI.

Of the Exchanges *of* Lechy *in* Calabria.

The Exchanges of *Lechy*.

In *Lechy* the *Exchangers* keep their accounts and have their *Moneys* as in *Naples*, the *Metropolis* of that *Kingdom*, which is in *Ducates*, *Tarins*, *Grains*, and *Cavalies* accounted in 5, 20 and 12, and in *Exchanging* it differs not much from the custom of *Naples*, specified in the former leaf.

Lechy doth exchange with

Placentia	*Grains*	134	for	1 *Crown*
Lions	*Grains*	136		1 *Crown*
Rome	*Grains*	135		1 *Ducate*
Genoa	*Grains*	135		1 *Crown of Gold*
Millan	*Grains*	134		1 *Crown of Gold*
Venetia	*Duc.*	101 ½		100 *Ducates*
Florence	*Duc.*	131		100 *Crowns*
Lucca	*Duc.*	116		100 *Ducaton*
Naples	*Duc.*	102		100 *Ducates*
Bari	*Duc.*	100		100 ½ *Ducates*
Palermo	*Ducate*	1		22 ¾ *Carlins*
Mesina	*Ducate*	1		23 *Carlins*
Antw. & Col.	*Ducate*	1		87 *Grosses*
London	*Ducate*	1		61 *Pence sterl.*
Valentia	*Ducate*	1		17. 10. *Sols.*
Saragosa	*Ducate*	1		18 *Sol.*
Barselona	*Ducate*	1		18. 1. *Sol.*
Siv. al. Med.	*Ducate*	1		328 *Marvedes*
Lisbon	*Ducate*	1		348 *Raies*
Bolonia	*Grains*	115		1 *Ducaton*
Bergamo	*Grains*	114		1 *Ducaton*
Frankfort	*Ducate*	1		75 ½ *Quarentins*

Chap. CCLXXXVII.

Of the Exchanges *of* Bary *in* Puglia.

The Exchanges of *Bary*.

In *Bary* their Accounts and Moneys are the same as are in use in *Naples*, mentioned in the former Leaf, and the custom in *Exchanging* also, is near comformable thereto.

Bari doth exchange with

Placentia	*Grains*	133	for	1 *Crown*
Lions	*Grains*	135		1 *Crown*
Rome	*Grains*	137		1 *Ducate*
Genoa	*Grains*	134		1 *Crown of Gold*
Millan	*Grains*	134 ½		1 *Crown of Gold*
Venice	*Duc.*	101		100 *Ducates*
Florence	*Duc.*	130		100 *Crown*
Lusca	*Duc.*	115 ½		100 *Ducatons*
Naples	*Duc.*	101 ½		100 *Ducates*
Lechy	*Duc.*	100		99 ½ *Ducates*
Palermo	*Ducate*	1		22 ⅘ *Carlins*
Mesina	*Ducate*	1		23 *Carlins*
Antw. & Col.	*Ducate*	1		88 *Grosses*
London	*Ducate*	1		62 *d. sterling*
Valentia	*Ducate*	1		*Sol.* 18.
Saragosa	*Ducate*	1		*Sol.* 17. 10.
Barselona	*Ducate*	1		*Sol.* 18. 2.
Siv. al. Med.	*Ducate*	1		330 *Marvedes.*
Lisbon	*Ducate*	1		345 *Raies.*
Bolonia	*Grains*	114		1 *Ducaton*
Bergamo	*Grains*	112		1 *Ducaton*
Frankfort	*Ducate*	1		75 *Quarentins*

Chap. CCLXXXVIII.

Of the Exchanges *of* Palermo, *in* Sicilia.

The Exchanges of *Palermo.*

IN *Palermo* Exchangers keep their accounts in *Ounces*, *Tarins*, *Grains*, and *Pichols*, the which is succeſſively accounted in 30, 20, and 6. and others there be that keep their accounts in *Crown of moneys*, in *Tarins*, *Grains*, and *Pichols*, and theſe account it by 12, 20, and 6. The *Ounce is* 30 *Tarins*, or 600 *Grains*, or 3600 *Pichols*, the *Tarin is* 20 *Grains*, or 120 *Pichols*, and the *Grain* is 6 *Pichols*. Beſides which there is a *Crown in Moneys* which is 12 *Tarins* or 240 *Grains*, or 1440 *Pichols*, the *Ducate* is 13 *Tarins* or *elſe* 260 *Grains*, or 1560 *Pichols*, *The Florin* is 6 *Tarins*, or 120 *Grains*, or 720 *Pichols*, the *Carlin* is ½ a *Tarin*, or 10 *Grains*, or 60 *Pichol*. In the cuſtom of Exchanging it giveth the *broken number* to all *Italy*, and to *Lions*, and to all other places it giveth the *whole number*, which is ſometimes one *Ducate*, or one *Florin*, or 1 *Ounce*, or one *hundred Ounces*.

Palermo doth exchange with	*Placentia*	*Carl.*	29 ⅓	for	1 *Crown*
	Lions	*Carl.*	29 ½		1 *Crown*
	Rome	*Carl.*	29 ¾		1 *Ducate*
	Genoa	*Carl.*	29 ½		1 *Crown of Gold*
	Milan	*Carl.*	29 ⅗		1 *Crown of Gold*
	Venetia	*Carl.*	24 ¼		1 *Ducate*
	Florence	*Carl.*	28		1 *Crown*
	Lucca	*Carl.*	25		1 *Ducaton*
	Naples gra. di pic.		172		1 *Ducate*
	Lechy	*Carl.*	23		1 *Ducate*
	Bary	*Tarin.*	11 8		1 *Ducate*
	Meſina	*Ounc.*	100		101 ½ *Ounces*
	Antw. & Col.	*Ducate*	1		106 *Groſſes*
	London	*Ducate*	1		73 *Pence ſterling*
	Valentia	*Florin*	1		9. 8. *Sols.*
	Saragoſa	*Florin*	1		9. 10 *Sol.*
	Barſelona	*Florin*	1		*Sol.* 9. 7.
	Siv. al. Med.	*Florin*	1		185 *Marved.*
	Lisbon	*Florin*	1		196 *Raies*
	Bolonia	*Carl.*	25		1 *Ducaton*
	Bergamo	*Carl.*	25 ¼		1 *Ducaton*
	Frankfort	*Ducate*	1		89 *Quarentines*

Vide Chap. 419. how theſe are calculated.

Chap. CCLXXXIX.

Of the Exchanges *of* Meſina, *in the Fair of* Sicilia.

The Exchanges of *Meſina.*

IN *Meſina*, the accounts are kept, and the *Moneys* that are *current*, are the ſame as in *Palermo* aforementioned, only excepting in the *Exchange* thereof with *Naples*, it giveth a *whole Number*, which are found to be of 100 *Ducates*.

This place and *Palermo*, are accounted to *Exchange* with *Placentia* or *Lions*, to give more one *Carlin per Ounce*, by the name of making good the Moneys, ſo that, he that here is to pay *Money* by *Exchange* for the ſaid places, muſt pay 61 *Carlins per Ounce*.

Meſina doth exchange with	*Placentia*	*Carl.* 29 1/4	for	1 *Crown*
	Lions	*Carl.* 29 1/2		1 *Crown*
	Rome	*Carl.* 29 3/8		1 *Ducate*
	Genoa	*Carl.* 29 1/2		1 *Crown of Gold*
	Millan	*Carl.* 29 1/2		1 *Crown of Gold*
	Venetia	*Carl.* 22 1/2		1 *Ducate*
	Florence	*Carl.* 28 1/4		1 *Crown*
	Lucca	*Carl.* 25 1/8		1 *Ducaton*
	Naples	*Duc.* 100		96 1/2 *Duc. of* 6 *Tarins*
	Lechy	*Tarin* 11. 14		1 *Ducate*
	Bary	*Carl.* 23 1/2		1 *Ducate*
	Palermo	*Ounce* 100		102 *Ounces*
	Antw. & Col.	*Ducate* 1		107 *Groſſes*
	London	*Ducate* 1		72 *Pence ſterling*
	Valentia	*Florin.* 1		*Sol* 9. 9. *D.*
	Saragoſa	*Florin.* 1		*Sol.* 9. 10. *D.*
	Barſelona	*Florin.* 1		*Sol* 9. 8. *D.*
	Siv. al. Med.	*Florin.* 1		190 *Marved.*
	Lisbon	*Florin.* 1		200 *Raies.*
	Bolonia	*Carlins* 25 1/4		1 *Ducaton*
	Bergamo	*Carlins* 25		1 *Ducaton*
	Frankfort	*Ducate* 1		90 *Quarentins*

Vide Chap. 419. how theſe are calculated.

Chap. CCXC.

Of the Exchanges *of* Antwerp, *in* Brabant, *and* Collen *in* Germany *the lower.*

The Exchanges of *Antwerp* and *Colonia*.

IN both theſe places the *Exchangers* keep their accounts in *Livers*, *ſols*, and *Deniers* of *Groſſes*, ſo that their *Groſſes* are there accounted, as their *Deniers* or *Pefening*.

And in the cuſtom of the *Exchanges* of theſe two places, they give the *broken number* to all other places, *London* only excepted, which they give not by the *Groſs*, but by the *Sol*, or *ſhilling*.

Antwerp and *Colonia* doth exchange with	*Placentia*	*Groſs* 125	for	1 *Crown*
	Lions	*Groſs* 128		1 *Crown*
	Rome	*Groſs* 130		1 *Ducate*
	Genoa	*Groſs* 129		1 *Crown of Gold*
	Millan	*Groſs* 127		1 *Crown of Gold*
	Venetia	*Groſs* 94 1/2		1 *Ducate*
	Florence	*Groſs* 112		1 *Crown*
	Lucca	*Groſs* 104		1 *Ducaton*
	Naples	*Groſs* 91		1 *Ducate*
	Lechi	*Groſs* 90 1/2		1 *Ducate*
	Bary	*Groſs* 91		1 *Ducate*
	Palermo	*Gro.* 107 1/2		1 *Ducate*
	Meſina	*Groſs* 107		1 *Ducate*
	London	*Sold.* 34 1/2		1 *Pound ſterling*
	Valentia	*Groſs* 107		1 *Ducate*
	Saragoſa	*Groſs* 109		1 *Ducate*
	Barſelona	*Groſs* 112		1 *Ducate*
	Siv. al. Med.	*Gro.* 106 1/4		1 *Ducate*
	Lisbon	*Groſs* 102		1 *Ducate*
	Bolonia	*Groſs* 104		1 *Ducaton*
	Bergamo	*Groſs* 105		1 *Ducaton*
	Frankfort	*Groſs* 78		1 *Floren of* 65 *quar.*

Vide Chap. 435. how theſe are calculated.

Chap. CCXCI.

Of the Exchanges *of* London, *the Metropolis of* England.

The Exchanges of *London*.

IN *London*, and throughout all *England*, *Exchangers* keep their Accounts in *Pounds*, *Shillings* and *Pence ſterling*, and caſt it up, as in other places, by *Livers*, *Sols*, and *Deniers* by 12 and 20. And in the cuſtom of *Exchanging*, it giveth the *Exchange* to all places by the *broken number* of *Pence ſterling*, *Antwerp* and *Colonia* only excepted, with which two places it *Exchangeth* by the *Pound* of *Sterling Money*, above ſpecified.

London doth exchange with	*Placentia ſterl.*	*Pence* 64	for	1 *Crown*
	Lions	*Pence* 64		1 *Crown*
	Rome	*Pence* 66		1 *Ducate*
	Genoa	*Pence* 65		1 *Crown of Gold*
	Millan	*Pence* 64 $\frac{2}{4}$		1 *Crown of Gold*
	Venetia	*Pence* 50		1 *Duc. in Banco.*
	Florence	*Pence* 61		1 *Crown*
	Lucca	*Pence* 53 $\frac{1}{2}$		1 *Ducaton*
	Naples	*Pence* 50		1 *Ducate*
	Lechy	*Pence* 50 $\frac{1}{2}$		1 *Ducate*
	Bary	*Pence* 51		1 *Ducate*
	Palermo	*Pence* 57 $\frac{1}{2}$		1 *Ducate*
	Meſina	*Pence* 56 $\frac{1}{2}$		1 *Ducate*
	Antw. & Col.	*Pounds ſterl.* 1		34 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Shill. Flem.*
	Valentia	*Pence* 57 $\frac{1}{2}$		1 *Ducate*
	Saragoſa	*Pence* 59		1 *Ducate*
	Barſelona	*Pence* 64		1 *Ducate*
	Siv. al. Med.	*Pence* 58 $\frac{1}{2}$		1 *Ducate*
	Lisbon	*Pence* 53 $\frac{1}{2}$		1 *Ducate*
	Bolonia	*Pence* 53 $\frac{1}{3}$		1 *Ducaton*
	Bergamo	*Pence* 52		1 *Ducaton*
	Francfort	*Pence* 59 $\frac{1}{2}$		1 *Florin.*

Vide Chap. 443. how theſe are calculated.

Chap. CCXCII.

Of the Exchanges *of* Valentia, *the Metropolis of* Valentia.

The Exchanges of *Valentia*.

IN *Valentia* and in all the Kingdoms of *Valentia*, in *Spain* Merchants do keep their accounts in *Livers*, *Solds and Deniers*; the *current moneys* of the place, are *Rials* and *Deniers*, and *Ryals* ten are accounted for a *Liver*, ſo that half a *Rial* is a *Soldo*, the *Ducate* is here imaginary, and accounted for 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Rials*, and accounted 21 *Sols*.

In the cuſtom of *Exchanges* of this place, it giveth the *broken number* to all *Italy*, *Spain* and *Germany*, and to all other places the *intire number*, either of one *Ducate* or 100 *Ducates*.

The *Caſtiliano* is alſo here found in uſe for an *imaginary Coin*, in the ancient cuſtom of *Exchanging* with *Sevil*, and accounted worth 27 *Sol.* 4 *Deniers*.

Valentia doth exchange with

Placentia	*Sol.* 23. 6	for	1 *Crown*
Lions	*Sol.* 23. 8		1 *Crown*
Rome	*Sol.* 24. 2		1 *Ducate*
Genoa	*Sol.* 23. 10		1 *Crown of Gold*
Millan	*Sol.* 23. 9		1 *Crown of Gold*
Venice	*Sol.* 17. 10		1 *Ducate*
Florence	*Sol.* 23. 0		1 *Crown*
Lucca	*Sol.* 20. 2		1 *Ducaton*
Naples	*Sol.* 18. 0		1 *Ducate*
Lechie	*Sol.* 18. 2		1 *Ducate*
Bari	*Sol.* 18. 1		1 *Ducate*
Palermo	*Sol.* 9. 6		1 *Florin*
Mesina	*Sol.* 9. 7		1 *Florin*
Antw. & Col.	*Ducate* 1		106 *Grosses*
London	*Ducate* 1		72 ½ *d. sterling*
Saragosa	*Duc.* 100		102 *Ducates*
Barselona	*Duc.* 100		101 ½ *Ducates*
Siv.al & Med.	*Sol.* 20. 3		1 *Ducate*
Lisbon	*Duc.* 100		100 ⅓ *Ducates*
Bolonia	*Sol.* 20. 3		1 *Ducaton*
Bergamo	*Sol.* 20. 4		1 *Ducaton*
Frankford	*Sol.* 14		1 *Florin*

Vide Chap. 426. how these are calculated.

Chap. CCXCIII.

Of the Exchanges *of* Saragosa, *in* Catalonia.

The Exchanges of *Saragosa.*

IN *Saragosa, Merchants* keep their accounts as in *Valentia* afore mentioned, and have the same *Moneys*, saving that the *Ducate* passeth here in account for 22 *Sols*, or 11 *Rials*.

In the custom of *Exchanging*, it giveth the *broken number* to all *Italy*, and to all the *whole number*, which is found to be either one *Ducate* or 100 *Ducates*.

Saragosa doth exchange with

Placentia	*Sol.* 23. 8	for	1 *Crown*
Lions	*Sol.* 23. 11		1 *Crown*
Rome	*Sol.* 24. 3		1 *Ducate*
Genoa	*Sol.* 23. 9		1 *Crown of Gold*
Millan	*Sol.* 23. 8		1 *Crown of Gold*
Venice	*Sol.* 17. 9		1 *Ducate*
Florence	*Sol.* 22. 10		1 *Crown*
Lucca	*Sol.* 20. 1		1 *Ducaton*
Naples	*Sol.* 17. 10		1 *Ducate*
Lechy	*Sol.* 18. 1		1 *Ducate*
Bary	*Sol.* 18. 0		1 *Ducate*
Palermo	*Sol.* 9. 8		1 *Florin*
Mesina	*Sol.* 9. 9		1 *Florin*
Antw. & Col.	*Duc.* 1		105 *Grosses*
London	*Duc.* 1		73 *d. sterling*
Valentia	*Duc.* 100		103 *Ducates*
Barselona	*Duc.* 100		102 *Ducates*
Siv. al. Med.	*Duc.* 100		105 *Ducates*
Lisbon	*Duc.* 100		108 *Ducates*
Bolonia	*Sol.* 20. 2		1 *Ducaton*
Bergamo	*Sol.* 20. 1		1 *Ducaton*
Frankfort	*Duc.* 1		95 *Quarentins.*

Vide Chap. 426. how these are calculated.

Chap. CCXCIV.

Of the Exchanges *of* Barſelona *the Metropolis of* Catalonia.

IN *Barſelona*, the uſe of account keeping, and the *moneys* are the ſame as is ſpecified in *Valentia*, excepting, that the *Ducate* is here accounted *Sol.* 24, which is twelve ſingle *Rials*. The Exchanges of *Barſelona*.

In the cuſtom of *Exchanging*, this place giveth the *broken number* to all other places, excepting to *Antwerp*, *Colonia*, *London*, *Lisbon*, and *Germany*, to which it giveth the *whole number*, which is found to be either one *Ducate* or 100 *Ducate*.

Barſelonia doth exchange with	*Placentia*	*Sold.* 23. 10	for	1 *Crown*
	Lions	*Sol.* 24		1 *Crown*
	Rome	*Sol.* 24. 4		1 *Ducate.*
	Genoa	*Sol.* 24. 2		1 *Crown of Gold*
	Millan	*Sol.* 24. 1		1 *Crown of Gold.*
	Venice	*Sol.* 18 2.		1 *Ducate*
	Florence	*Sol.* 23. 0		1 *Crown*
	Lucca	*Sol.* 20. 2		1 *Ducaton*
	Naples	*Sol.* 18. 3		1 *Ducat.*
	Lechy	*Sol.* 18. 2		1 *Ducat.*
	Bary	*Sol.* 18. 1		1 *Ducat.*
	Palermo	*Sol.* 9. 10		1 *Florin.*
	Meſina	*Sol.* 9. 9		1 *Florin.*
	Antw. & Col.	*Ducate* 1		103 *Groſſes*
	London	*Ducate* 1		72 *d. ſterl.*
	Valentia	*Ducate* 103		100 *Ducates*
	Saragoſa	*Duc.* 104.		100 *Ducates*
	Siv. al. & Med.	*Duc.* 106		100 *Ducates*
	Lisbon	*Duc.* 100		104 *Ducates*
	Bolonia	*Sol.* 20		1 *Ducaton*
	Bergamo	*Sol.* 20 2		1 *Ducaton*
	Frankfort	*Ducate* 1.		9 *Quarentines.*

Vide Chap. 426. how theſe are calculated.

Chap. CCXCV.

Of the Exchanges *of* Sevil, Alcala, Medina del Campo, *and other places in* Caſtilia.

IN theſe parts, and generally throughout *Spain*, *Merchants* do keep their accounts in *Marvedes*; yet notwithſtanding, for the benefit of *Exchanging*, they have an *imaginary Ducate*, which *Ducate* is accounted 375 *Marvedies*. The *Crown of Gold* is ever worth 400 *Marvedies*, and the *ſingle Rial* ever worth 34 *Marvedies*. The Exchanges of *Sevil*, *Alcala*, *Medina del Campo*, &c.

In the cuſtom of *Exchanging*, this place giveth the *broken number* to all *Italy* and *Lions*, but to all other places the *whole number*, found to be either ſimply the *ſingle Ducate*, or 100 *Ducates*.

There is alſo of old in uſe an *imaginary Coin* called the *Caſtiliano*, wherewith theſe places do exchange with *Valentia*, and is 485 *Marvedies*.

Sevil, Alcala, and *Medina* doth exchange with

Placentia	*Marved.* 440	for	1 *Crown*
Lions	*Marved.* 445		1 *Crown*
Rome	*Marved.* 450		1 *Ducate*
Genoa	*Marved.* 442		1 *Crown of Gold*
Millan	*Marved.* 438		1 *Crown of Gold*
Venice	*Marved.* 330		1 *Ducate*
Florence	*Marved.* 430		1 *Crown*
Lucca	*Marved.* 370		1 *Ducaton*
Naples	*Marved.* 337		1 *Ducat.*
Lechy	*Marved.* 334		1 *Ducat.*
Bary	*Marved.* 333		1 *Ducat.*
Palermo	*Marved.* 180		1 *Florin.*
Mesina	*Marved.* 175		1 *Florin.*
Antw. & Col.	*Ducate* 1		105 *Grosses.*
London	*Ducate* 1		72 *Pence sterl.*
Valentia	*Ducate* 1		*Sol* 19. 8.
Saragosa	*Ducates* 100		104 ½ 1 *Ducat.*
Barselona	*Ducates* 100		108 *Ducat.*
Lisbon	*Ducates* 100		109 *Ducat.*
Bolonia	*Marved.* 372		1 *Ducaton*
Bergamo	*Marved.* 368		1 *Ducaton*
Frankfort	*Ducate* 1		88 *Quarentins.*

Vide Chap. 426. how these are calculated.

Chap. CCXCVI.

Of the Exchanges *of* Lisbon *in* Portugal.

The Exchanges of *Lisbon.*

IN *Lisbon* and throughout *Portugal,* Merchants accounts are kept in *Rais,* beside which, they have an imaginary *Ducate,* which is accounted for four hundred *Rais.*

In the custom of Exchanging, this place giveth a *whole number* to *Anvers, Colonia, London,* and *Germany,* which is only upon the said one *Ducate,* and to all other places it giveth on Exchange by a *broken number.*

Lisbon doth exchange with

Placentia	*Res* 472	for	1 *Crown*
Lions	*Res* 480		1 *Crown*
Rome	*Res* 483		1 *Ducate*
Genoa	*Res* 476		1 *Crown of Gold*
Millan	*Res* 475		1 *Crown of Gold*
Venice	*Res* 354		1 *Ducate*
Florence	*Res* 465		1 *Crown*
Lucca	*Res* 397		1 *Ducaton*
Naples	*Res* 350		1 *Ducat.*
Lechi	*Res* 352		1 *Ducate.*
Bary	*Res* 348		1 *Ducat.*
Palermo	*Res* 190		1 *Florin.*
Mesina	*Res* 193		1 *Florin.*
Antw. & Col.	*Ducate* 1		104 *Grosses.*
London	*Ducate* 1		69 *d. sterl.*
Valentia	*Duc.* 105		100 *Ducates.*
Saragosa	*Duc.* 104 ¾		100 *Ducates.*
Barselona	*Duc.* 103 ⅓		100 *Ducates.*
Siv. al. Med.	*Duc.* 106		100 *Ducates.*
Bolonia	*Res* 400		1 *Ducaton*
Bergamo	*Res* 388		1 *Ducaton*
Frankfort	*Duc.* 1		89 *Quarentines.*

Chap. CCXCVII.

Of the Exchanges *of* Bolonia *in* Italy.

The Exchanges of *Bolonia.*

IN *Bolonia* some are found to keep their accounts in *Livers, Sols,* and *Deniers,* and others in *Ducatons, Sols,* and *Deniers.* And in the custom of Exchanging, this place giveth the *broken number* to *Placentia, Lions, Rome, Genoa, Millan, Florence,* and *Lucca,* and to all the others the *whole number,* which is the *Ducaton,* either one or one hundred.

Bolonia doth exchange with

Placentia	*Ducat.*	117	for	100 *Crowns*
Lions	*Ducat.*	119 ¾		100 *Crowns*
Rome	*Ducat.*	120		100 *Duc.*
Genoa	*Ducat.*	118		100 *Crowns of Gold*
Millan	*Ducat.*	117		100 *Crowns of Gold*
Venice	*Ducat.*	100		114 ½ *Ducats*
Florence	*Ducat.*	116		100 *Crowns*
Lucca	*Ducat.*	101		100 *Ducatons*
Naples	*Ducat.*	100		113 ½ *Ducates*
Lechy	*Ducat.*	1		112 *Grains*
Bary	*Ducat.*	100		112 ½ *Ducates*
Palermo	*Ducat.*	1		24 ½ *Carlins*
Mesina	*Ducat.*	1		24 ⅓ *Carlins*
Antw. & Col.	*Ducat.*	1		103 *Grosses*
London	*Ducat.*	1		67 *Pence sterling.*
Valentia	*Ducat.*	1		*Sol.* 20. 2. *d.*
Saragosa	*Ducat.*	1		*Sol.* 20. 0.
Barselona	*Ducat.*	1		*Sol.* 20. 1 *d.*
Siv. al. Med.	*Ducat.*	1		370 *Marvedes*
Lisbon	*Ducat.*	1		395 *Raies*
Bergamo	*Ducat.*	100		101 *Ducatons*
Francfort	*Ducat.*	1		87 *Quarentins.*

CHAP. CCXCVIII.

Of the Exchanges *of* Bergamo, *in* Lombardy.

IN *Bergamo*, Merchants accounts are kept in *Livers*, *Sols*, and *Deniers* of *Picolis*, and the Exchanges in *Ducatons*, *Sols*, and *Deniers*. The *Money* of *Picholi*, is the *current Coin* of the place, and the same as is in use in *Venetia*. The *Ducaton* is worth 7 *Livers* of *Picolis*, so that 1 *Sol.* of *Ducaton* is worth 7 *Sol* of *Picholi*, so likewise the *Denier* of *Ducaton* is worth 7 *Deniers* of *Picoli*. The Exchanges of Bergamo.

In the custom of Exchanging, this place giveth the *broken number* to *Placentia*, *Lions*, *Rome*, *Genoa*, *Millan*, *Venetia*, *Florence Lucca*, *Naples* and *Bolonia*, and to all other places the *whole number* which is found to be the *Ducaton*.

Bergamo doth exchange with

Placentia	*Ducat.*	117 ¼	for	100 *Crowns*
Lions	*Duc.*	117 ½		100 *Crowns*
Rome	*Duc.*	118		100 *Duc.*
Genoa	*Duc.*	117 ¾		100 *Crown of Gold*
Millan	*Duc.*	117 ¾		100 *Crown of Gold*
Venice	*Duc.*	87		100 *Ducates*
Florence	*Duc.*	111 ½		100 *Crowns*
Lucca	*Duc.*	100 ¾		100 *Duc.*
Naples	*Duc.*	88 ½		100 *Duc.*
Lechy	*Ducaton*	1		112 *Grains*
Bari	*Ducaton*	1		110 *Grains*
Palermo	*Ducaton*	1		25 *Carlins*
Mesina	*Ducaton*	1		24 ¼ *Carlins*
Antw. & Col.	*Ducaton*	1		104 *Grosses*
London	*Ducaton*	1		67 *d. sterling*
Valentia	*Ducaton*	1		*Sol.* 20
Saragosa	*Ducaton*	1		*Sol.* 20 1 *d.*
Barselona	*Ducaton*	1		*Sol.* 20. 2 *d.*
Siv. al. Med	*Ducaton*	1		370 *Marvedes*
Lisbon	*Ducaton*	1		390 *Raies*
Bolonia	*Duc.*	100 ½		100 *Ducatons*
Frankfort	*Ducaton*	1		86 *Quarentins.*

CHAP. CCXCIX.

Of the Exchanges *of* Francfort, Norimberg, Augusta, *and* Vienna *in* Germany.

The Exchanges of *Francfort, Norimberg, Augusta,* and *Vienna.*

IN these places, Merchants are found to keep their accounts in *Florins, Sols,* and *Deniers,* as by 20 and 12, the *Florin* being 20 *Sols,* or 60 *Quarentines.* The *Quarentine* is in some places called the *Craizer,* which is 4 *Pfenings,* so that 12 *Pfening* makes one *Sol.*

In the custom of *Exchanging,* these places give the *whole number,* which is the *Florin,* to *London, Antwerp, Colonia,* and *Valentia,* and to all others gives the *broken number,* which is the *Quarentine.*

Francfort, Norimberg, Augusta, and *Vienna* doth exchange with	*Placentia*	*Quarentine*	102	for	1 *Crown*
	Lions	*Quarent.*	103		1 *Crown*
	Rome	*Quarent.*	104		1 *Ducat.*
	Genoa	*Quarent.*	191		1 *Cro.* of 4 *l. curr.*
	Millan	*Quarent.*	102 ½		1 *Crown of Gold*
	Venice	*Flor.*	126		100 *Ducates*
	Florence	*Quarent.*	96		1 *Crown*
	Lucca	*Quarent.*	86		1 *Ducaton*
	Naples	*Quarent.*	77		1 *Ducat.*
	Lechy	*Quarent.*	77		1 *Ducat.*
	Bary	*Quarent.*	78		1 *Ducat.*
	Palermo	*Quarent.*	90		1 *Ducat.*
	Mesina	*Quarent.*	89		1 *Ducat.*
	Antw. & Col.	*Flor. of 65 quar.*	1		80 *Gross.*
	London	*Florin.*	1		50 *d. sterl.*
	Valentia	*Florin.*	1		*Sol.* 13. 8 *d.*
	Saragosa	*Quarent.*	96		1 *Ducat.*
	Barselona	*Quarent.*	97		1 *Ducat.*
	Siv. al. & Med.	*Quarent.*	87		1 *Ducat.*
	Lisbon	*Quarent.*	86		1 *Ducat.*
	Bolonia	*Quarent.*	88		1 *Ducaton*
	Bergamo	*Quarent.*	87		1 *Ducaton*

CHAP. CCC.

Of the Terms of Payments in general of Bills *of* Exchange.

The terms of payment of Bills of Exchange, five.

TO make these *Tables* compleat, and the Rules of these *Exchanges* to be truly and rightly understood, it is *observable,* that as all *Exchanges* have a setled rate and price, by which the *taker* taketh, and the *giver* by covenant giveth it; so is there likewise a certain *positive term,* and *time* limited, wherein, and at which day expired, the *factor* of the *taker,* or his assign, repayeth the covenanted sum to the *factor,* or assign of the *giver* thereof, which *term* or time is of differing space of days prefixed: the common *term* or times by which all *Bills* in *Exchanges* are made, are found usually to be *five*; which is, first, at *sight of the Bill*; secondly, at *Usance*; thirdly, at *double Usance*; fourthly, at *half Usance*; fifthly, at *Marts, Fairs,* &c. which five *Terms* in *Exchanges* are thus understood.

1. At Sight.

First then, *at sight,* or so many days *after sight,* is understood to be so long a *term* or time, as the *Bill of Exchange* will be after the delivery going to that place, where it is covenanted that the same should be paid; and upon the *shew and sight thereof,* or at *so many days after,* as is specified therein, it must be paid and answer'd accordingly.

2. At Usance.

Secondly, at *Usance,* is understood to be of a different *term* and space of time, sometimes consisting of 8 *days,* as from *Rome* to *Naples*; sometimes of 10 *days,* as from *Genoa* to *Rome*; sometimes of 30 *days,* as from *London* to *Rouen,* to *Antwerp,* to *Middleburgh,* to *Amsterdam,* and so to other places; sometimes of 60 *days,* or two *months,* as from *London* to *Hamburgh,* from *Antwerp* to *Rome,* and to *Venice,* and to *Florence,* to *Naples,* to *Palermo,* and so to other places: sometimes again, *Usance* is understood to be 90 *days,* or three *months,* as from *London* to *Venice, Florence, Naples,* &c. according to the several customs of the said distant several places, where the *Bills of Exchanges* are made, and ever accounted from the date of the said Bill.

Thirdly,

Thirdly, at *double Uſance*; which, conſidering the ſaid places, is underſtood to be double; the former ſpace of *ſingle Uſance*, being either of 8, 10, 30, 60, or 90 *days* doubled, according to the cuſtom of the place where the *Bill* is made, and accounted alſo from the date of the ſaid *Bill*. 3. At double Uſance.

Fourthly, at *half Uſance* this is underſtood to be half the aboveſaid firſt limited term or time, according (as I ſaid before) to the common cuſtom of that place where the *Bill* is made, and accounted alſo from the date of the *Bill*. 4. At half Uſance.

Fifthly, at *Marts* or *Fairs*, which by *Italians* and *Spaniards* is called *La Fira*, and this ſpace of time for payment of *Bills* is underſtood to be at ſome certain days, accounted for *Fairs* in the ſaid places, where the *Bills* are made to be payable, as is found in *Placentia* quarterly four times of the year; the like obſerved generally in *Lions*, and in *Caſtile*, at three times of the year, accounted as in three *Banks* 1° *i' las Fieras de Vilaleon.* 2° *de Medina del Campo*, 3° *de Medina del Rio Sicco*, which places are as publick *Marts* whereto Merchants do uſe to give and take, ſometimes to benefit themſelves by Exchanges, as in the aboveſaid places, and ſometimes to buy commodities, and ſupply their occaſions, as is uſed twice a year for ſome *Marts* in *Germany*, as I have touched more largely in the *deſcription of the trade of the ſaid Cities*. 5. At Fairs and Marts.

Chap. CCCI.

How the Rates and Prices in Exchanges *are ſetled.*

How the Rates and prices of Exchanges are ſetled.

THe next thing conſiderable yet to be handled for the explanation of *theſe Tables of Exchanges*, is the rate and price it ſelf, for ſeeing that ſo many Merchants of great eminence, whoſe eſtates are continually traverſed from one Countrey to another, and from one Coin to another, do daily and conſtantly give and take as their occaſion, and the rates of the Exchanges, conduce to their profit, it may be conceived, that their great purſes, ſhould preſcribe the rule and rate thereto, which is ſeen ſo variouſly to alter, and daily to riſe and fall by the continual current of thoſe and others that *uſe this Myſtery*; yet notwithſtanding, not found that they have any determinate power or ſtroak, in giving the price thereto, though it muſt be confeſſed, that ſuch have a conducing hand, ſo far forth as it may be found, that their opinion concur with the univerſal opinions of the reſt, intereſſed in this *myſtical body of Exchanges*: and therefore to explain my ſelf, it may fitly here be demanded, how theſe rates and prices of Exchanges come to be ſet, and then continued, or how it comes to paſs that the ſame are ſeen ſo frequently to vary and alter, in foreign parts: whereto I anſwer, that the *Bankers* in *Italy*, *Spain* and *France*, being now a days found to be the only great takers and deliverers of *moneys*, have at the times of the payments of Exchanges, in the principal places aforeſaid, (as namely, at *Lions* in *France*, *Madrid*, and in other places of *Spain*, *Florence*, *Genoa*, *Venetia*, and ſuch other places in *Italy*) a conſtant meeting, and there by certain tickets in writing, deliver every man his opinion, what the price of the Exchange ought to be for all places: Then exchanging for the next *Fair* or time of payment in every the ſaid places, and according to the ſame, the calculation is caſt up by the *Medium*; that is to ſay, if there be *ſeven* or more *Voices* or *Tickets*, the ſaid *ſeven* are added together, and the *ſeventh part* is the *Medium*; and if there be *ten*, then the *ten* being caſt up, the *tenth part* is the *Medium*; and ſo for greater or leſſer numbers accordingly: wherein it is to be noted, that theſe *Bankers* do obſerve, how the plenty of *Moneys* lieth by Exchange, how the occaſions of *Princes* may help or hinder, either by great *Receits*, or great diſburſements; how the *Trade* and commerce of the Negotiators and *Merchants* is concurrent and effective; and therein they are found to concur, in ſetting the ſaid Rates and Prices for their own commodity and advantage: and from this *Spring*, is obſerved to raiſe the *Main Ocean* of all the Exchanges of *Chriſtendom*; in which, this of our Countrey of *England* hath but a ſmall ſhare, as being only a *Branch* derived from the principal *Channel*.

Chap. CCCII.

Of the Par *in* Exchanges.

Of the Par in Exchanges, which is two.

THe next thing obſervable here, is the loſs and gain accruing by theſe Exchanges practiſed amongſt *Merchants*: to diſtinguiſh which, and for the finding out the reality thereof, every *giver* and *taker* applieth his ſtudy to find out the true and *real Par of Exchanges*; whereby it is manifeſted, both what the gain and loſs is, and who is gainer, and who is the

loſer. Now this *Par* in Exchanges may be here properly (in the general) ſaid to be of two diſtinct kinds; the one as appertaining to the State and Prince, and belonging to the profit and loſs of the *Kingdom*; and the other to the *Merchant* or *Exchanger*, and appertaining to the profit and loſs of his private eſtate and intereſt; the firſt, I hold proper and fit the knowledg of *Counſellors* and *Stateſ-men*; and the other, is proper and fit the knowledge of the *Trading-Merchant*: the finding out of both which *Par's* in *Exchanges*, is thus:

1. Princes *Par.* The firſt *Par* in *Exchanges*, which I term here the *Princes Par*, or the *Sovereigns Value for Value*, is grounded upon the weight, fineneſs, and valuation of the *Moneys* of each ſeveral *Kingdom*, *City*, or *Place*; the ſeveral *Standards* thereof ſo equally proportioned, ſo truly and juſtly by the art of the *Mint* rectified, that each *Prince* his *Coin*, in Exchanges, may have its due allowance, according to the goodneſs and fineneſs, coarſeneſs and badneſs thereof: and therefore herein to make and to ſetle this above-named *Par* exactly betwixt one *Kingdom* and another, we are to examine and compare, not only the weight and fineneſs of our own *Coins* as they are in themſelves, but alſo the weight and fineneſs of thoſe of other *Princes* and *Countreys*, with the *real proportion* that happeneth therein, not only between our own *Gold* and *Silver*, but alſo between the *Gold* and *Silver* of other *Countreys*. This examination, compariſon, and proportion, duly, rightly, and really examined, compared, and proportioned, and no difference, inequality, or diſproportion found or admitted therein, then may our Exchanges run at one and the ſame price and rate, both for *Gold* and *Silver*, taking the denomination according to the valuation of the *Moneys* of each *Countrey* and *Kingdom*; hereby finding how much *fine ſilver* or *gold* our own *pound ſterling* containeth, and what quantity of other *Moneys*, either of *France*, *Italy*, *Germany*, *Netherlands*, *Eaſtland*, &c. this *Kingdom* is to have in Exchange, to countervail the ſame, in the like weight and fineneſs, anſwerable to our own, be it by the *Pound*, *Doller*, *Ducate*, *Crown*, or any other *real* or *imaginary coin*, giving always a Value for Value, and receiving the like; which, by reaſon of the great conſequence depending thereon, I here call the *Prince* his *Par*, in the exchanges of his *Moneys* by Bills of Exchange with other *Countreys* and *Kingdoms*.

2. Merchants *Par.* The ſecond *Par*, I call the *Merchants* or *Exchangers Par* in *Bills* of *Exchange*, and is grounded partly upon the *Sovereign* or *Princes Par* above mentioned, but principally upon the *current value* of the ſaid *Coins*, the *plenty* and *ſcarcity* thereof, the *riſing* and *falling*, *inhanſement* and *debaſement* of the ſame: and therefore ſuch *Merchants* as are Exchangers, do endeavour by certain rules of Exchanges, to equalize the valuation of the *Moneys* of one *Prince* or *Countrey* with another: And therefore every man that delivereth his *Money* in one *Countrey*, or *Place*, to have it in another, is and ought to be ever curious, to underſtand either the *loſs* or *gain* that cometh thereof; which is only and properly diſtinguiſhed by the knowledge and finding out this *Par* afore-mentioned. For finding out of which, it is requiſite for him that remitteth, to know either by his own advice, judgment, or otherwiſe, how much the *Crown*, *Doller*, *Ducate*, or *Pound* whence he remitteth, is worth in the place whither he would make his remittance unto. As for example, having *Money* in *Lions* in *France*, which I would remit for *Antwerp*, I ought to know how much the *Crown* of *France* is really worth in *Antwerp*: as preſuppoſe, that the *Crown* of *France*, of 67 *Sols*, or 3 *l.* 7 *Sols Tournois*, is worth by exchange, according to the courſe thereof, 100 *Groſs* there; I would then know what the *real Crown* of 60 *Sols* or 3 *l. Tournois* (the *Crown* wherein Exchanges are made) is worth, multiplying and dividing as the rule requireth, it will appear to be *Sols* 89 $\frac{37}{67}$ *Groſs*, which is indeed the true value of the *Crown*: if then the Bill of Exchange be made for leſs then 89 $\frac{37}{67}$ *Groſs per Crown* of 3 *l. Tournois*, there is a loſs thereby; and if for more, there is a gain thereby: ſo that it is hereby evident, that 89 $\frac{37}{67}$ *Groſs* is the *Par* in *Exchanges* between theſe two Countreys, in the *Crown* of *France*, and in the *Groſs* of *Antwerp*; the which rule may ſerve as example in remittances for all other places: for it is not otherwiſe to be imagined, that any poſitive rule can be ſet down herein, conſidering the diverſity of *ſpecies*, which, as I ſaid before, daily riſeth and falleth, and the price of the Exchanges, which every day, according to preſenting occaſions, likewiſe altereth, found to be ſometimes at one rate, and ſometimes at another. And this *Par* is the matter whereupon all *Merchants Exchanges* for profit and loſs is grounded, and is the *Par*, or Value for Value, which in this following Tract I principally and fundamentally aim at.

Now the laſt thing conſiderable in this place, and now to be obſerved, is the *method*, *form*, and *manner*, how the Accounts of theſe divers Exchanges, from one Countrey to another, is between one *Merchant* and another caſt up and calculated; which indeed principally is the work of the *Pen*, and the *hand* of the *Arithmetician*; which as a neceſſary adjunct, and needful furtherance to the *Myſtery of Exchanging*, I have hereto inſerted, and have herein pitched upon the principal places here mentioned, willingly omitted the leaſt and reſt of them, having fitted (to ſuch as I have conceived the moſt worthy) apt *Queſtions* and their *Solutions*, from one Town or City to another, with the denomination of their

ſeveral

ſeveral accounts and *ſpecies*, the manner of the brief calculations thereof, and the ſhort proof of each preſcribed rule and poſition, adding for concluſion to each general City of *Exchanges*, ſome examples of orders and *Commiſſions*, given and received, in *draughts* and *remittances*, made according to the common cuſtom and uſe of the place, omitting ſome other principal points, wherein I might have enlarged both this matter and ſubject, that the ingenious head and hand of the learner may have room and ſcope to work upon according either to his deſire, capacity, or inclination.

CHAP. CCCIII.

Of Examples upon the Exchanges *practiſed at* Lions, *and how the ſame are calculated.*

Examples upon Exchanges in *Lions*.

I Have formerly noted, that the payments of *Bills of Exchanges* at *Lions* is only in uſe four times a year, which are, firſt,

1. The payments of *Roys*, beginning the 6. of *March* after their *ſtyle*, and continueth the reſt of that moneth.
2. The payments of *Paſques*, or *Eaſter*, the 6. of *June*.
3. The payments of *Auguſt*, the 6. of *September*.
4. The payments of *All-Saints*, the 6. of *December*.

The cuſtom of acceptation of Bills of Exchange in *Lions*.

The *acceptance* of all *Bills of Exchange* here is always made the firſt day of the month of each payment: which *acceptances* hold in themſelves both a promiſe and aſſurance of the payment of the ſum included in the ſaid *Bills* ſo *accepted*: And becauſe there is no other time accuſtomed wherein *Bills of Exchange* are *accepted*, the *Merchants* here reſident have invented, by means of a little *Book*, a way of regiſtring their ſeverals *Bills*, which they commonly call in *French* a *Bilan*; in which *Book*, or *Bilan*, they accuſtomarily uſe to make a little Croſs or mark upon each *Bill* there regiſtred, and thus orderly *accepted*. But if the party to whom the ſame is preſented, make a queſtion whether he ſhall *accept* it or not, and demandeth time to think upon it, then they place upon that *Bill* ſo there regiſtred the letter *V*, ſignifying in *French*, *Voir la lettre*, or the *Bill ſeen*; and if in concluſion he refuſe the ſame, either becauſe he holdeth not the party that chargeth the ſame ſufficient, or *ſolvent*, or for any other juſt occaſion, they commonly note the ſame in their *Bilan* with *S* and *P*, ſignifying that the ſame is *Soubs Proteſt*, that is, *under Proteſt*: The which *Bilan* of *Acceptations*, *Draughts*, and *Remittances*, thus quoted and thus regiſtred, I obſerved at my reſidence in that City, to carry ſo much credit amongſt the *Merchants* of the place, as if the ſame had been done with witneſſes by a *publick Notary*.

▲ *Bilan.*

The price ſetled for the ſucceeding Fairs.

The third day of the month of the ſaid payments, the price of the *Exchange* is cut and ſetled, as well for the ſucceeding courſe of *Lions* it ſelf, as for all the principal *exchanging* places of *Chriſtendom*; in all which it is found, that *Lions* gives the Law and Rule, ordering in ſome ſort the price of all other places, excepting for *Placentia*.

Diſcounters or transferring of Bills of Exchange, and debts in *Lions*.

The ſixth day all the *Merchants* reſiding upon the place, appear in certain publick rooms neer the Burſe, or place of daily meeting with their *Book* or *Bilan*, containing both their *Debit* and *Credit*, of both debts and *Bills* of *Exchanges*, and there addreſs themſelves to one another, and to whom they are indebted, intimating unto them, to transfer parcels, or as they term it *Virer partie*, and give for *Debtor* one or more, who doth owe and ſtands indebted unto them, the like ſum or parcel, the which being accepted by the *Creditors*, the ſum is reſpectively regiſtred, and noted in the *Bilan* aboveſaid; and after that time, that parcel is underſtood to be *transfer'd*, and remaineth entirely upon the *Risgoe*, peril and fortune of the party that did accept the ſame: and in this manner here I have obſerved a *Million* of *Crowns* hath in a morning been paid and ſatisfied without the diſburſement of a *Denier* in money, and therefore to this purpoſe all *Merchants* reſident here, or their ſervants for them are compelled in this manner, to appear with their *Bilan*, thus to ſatisfie accounts with their *Creditors*, and make good their payments, or in default of this appearance, are by the cuſtom of the place declared as *Bankrupts*, and this in brief is the remarkable cuſtom of *Lions* in matters of *Exchanges* upon every payment.

Rules of caſting up the Exchanges in *Lions*.

It now remaineth I ſhould ſhew the rules how the *Exchanges* are made in this place, for at every payment, the *current moneys* of the place are found increaſing, or decreaſing, being ſometimes worth, from one payment to another 2 *per cent.* or 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ more or leſs: to underſtand then theſe rules, I will firſt lay down ſome *Examples* for the help of thoſe that are not well acquainted with the cuſtom of this City.

Preſuppoſe that a *Merchant* hath taken in *Banco* 455 *Livers*, at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *per cent.* from the payments of *Roys*, as they call it, or *Kings*, until the payment of *Pasques* or *Eaſter*, and to know what the *Exchange* may amount unto, at the rate aboveſaid, do this briefly the $\frac{1}{40}$ of the ſaid

455 *l.*

At 2 ½ *per cent.* 455 *l.* is first to be taken, and then the ¼ of the said tenth, shall be the Exchange, forasmuch as the tenth of an hundred is ten, and the ¼ of ten is 2 ½, which is the Exchange aforementioned, and therefore ¼ of the tenth is to be taken, as for example:

455 *l.*
1/10 ——— 45—10 *sterl.*
¼ ——— 11—07—6 *d.* is the Exchange of the said parcel.

At 2 ¾. Again a *Debtor* oweth unto his *Creditor l.* 3141. 16. 6 *d.* to pay at the rate of 2 ¾ *per cent.* for Exchange, the which most facile and briefly is thus performed; take the 1/10 of the said sum, and of the proceed ½, and of the ½ the ⅓, adding the said fifth to the ½. And thus the value of the said Exchange is found out, as here followeth:

Lib. 3141—16—6.
1/10 314— 3—8.
½ 62—16—8.
⅓ 20—18—10.
Lib. 83—15— 6 is the value of the Exchange.

The reason of this brevity is, that if from 100, one taketh as is before said ½ of 1/10 and ⅓ of the said ½ the product of the said ½ with the ⅓, gives just 2 ⅔, as is above specified.

Again at 2 ¾ *per cent.* how much amounteth the Exchange of *l.* 842. 17. 6. you must here take ⅓ of a 1/10, and a 1/10 of the said, adding the two last *products* the Exchange will appear, as

Lib. 842—17—6
Lib. 84— 5—9
½ 21—01—5
1/10 2— 2—1
Lib. 23— 3—6 for the Exchange.

At 2 ⅓. Again, a *Debtor* oweth to his *Creditor l.* 1435. 17. 8 *d.* to be paid at the rate of 2 ⅓ *per cent.* for the Exchange; to do this, take the 1/10 parts of the said sum, and of his *Product* ½, and of the ⅓ the ¼ adding the said ½ to the said ⅛ and the Exchange will appear.

Lib. 1435—17—8 *d.*
1/10 143—11—9.
½ 28—14—4.
⅛ 4—15—8.
Lib. 33—10—0. is the Exchange.

At 2 ¼. Again, at 2 ¼ *per cent.* what will the Exchange of 7661 *l.* 17 *Sols* amount unto, to do which, the ½ of 1/10, and the ⅛ of the said ½ is to be taken, adding the ½ and the ⅛ and it giveth the Exchange.

Lib. 7661—17—0.
1/10 766— 3—8.
½ 153— 4—9.
⅛ 19— 3—10.
Lib. 172— 7—10. is the Exchange at 2 ¼.

At 3 *per cent.* Again, at 3 *per cent.* I would know the Exchange of 7000 *l.* herein take ¼ of 1/10 and ⅓ of the said ¼, adding the two last *products*, it giveth the *Exchange*: as example,

Lib. 7000—00—0
1/10 700
¼ 175—00—0
⅓ 35—00—0
Lib. 210—00—0 is the *Exchange.*

Also

Alſo preſuppoſe, that a *Merchant* hath ſold ſome goods for the value of 5312. 10. *l.* at a years time, conditionally to have the allowance of 2 ½ *per cent.* for every payment, what ought the *Buyer* to give the *Seller* at the ſaid term? in this caſe conſider, that 2 ½ *per cent.* for a payment, is 10 *per cent.* for the year; and therefore the $\frac{1}{10}$ is to be taken, and to be added to the total, and it giveth *l.* 5843. 15. At 2 ½.

Lib. 5312—10—0
$\frac{1}{10}$ 531— 5—0 *Exchange.*
Lib 5843—15—0 is the *Exchange* and principal.

But I have ſtayed upon this point too long, and therefore will omit further Examples, and will only inſert a brief Method of theſe forms of *Exchanges*, in this place, becauſe the *ingenious* may make it ſerve his occaſions in any Countrey, where *Moneys* are either given or taken at intereſt, ſerving as compendious *Tables*, for caſting up of any *Exchange* here, or of intereſt elſewhere, for any ſpace and term of time whatſoever, and fitly ſerveth as a neceſſary introduction to what I ſhall here further inſert, as concerning the *Exchanges* made by *Lions* for other Countreys.

CHAP. CCCIV.

Brief Rates of Exchanges *in* Lions, *which may ſerve for the Rates of Intereſts in many other places.*

Rates of Exchange in *Lions*, and may ſerve for rates of intereſt in many other Cities.

First, at ½ *per cent.* take $\frac{1}{10}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$, and the ½ of the laſt $\frac{1}{10}$ ſhall be the rate and ſum of the *Exchange* propounded and demanded.
At $\frac{1}{3}$ *per cent.* take a $\frac{1}{10}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$, and a $\frac{1}{3}$ of the laſt $\frac{1}{10}$, is the *Exchange.*
At $\frac{2}{3}$ *per cent.* take a $\frac{1}{10}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$, and $\frac{2}{3}$ of the laſt $\frac{1}{10}$ is the Exchange.
At $\frac{1}{4}$ *per cent.* —— $\frac{1}{10}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$, and $\frac{1}{4}$ of the laſt $\frac{1}{10}$ is the Exchange.
At $\frac{3}{4}$ *per cent.* —— $\frac{3}{4}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$, and the $\frac{1}{10}$ ſhall be the Exchange.
At $\frac{1}{5}$ *per cent.* —— $\frac{1}{5}$ of the $\frac{1}{10}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$ ſhall be the Exchange.
At $\frac{2}{5}$ *per cent.* —— $\frac{2}{5}$ of the $\frac{1}{10}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$ ſhall be the Exchange.
At 1 *per cent.* —— $\frac{1}{10}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$ ſhall be the Exchange.
At 1 ½ *per cent.* —— $\frac{1}{10}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$ and ½ of the laſt $\frac{1}{10}$, adding the two laſt.
At 1 ½ *per cent.* —— $\frac{1}{10}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ of the laſt $\frac{1}{10}$, adding the $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{10}$.
At 1 $\frac{2}{3}$ *per cent.* —— ½ of a $\frac{1}{10}$ ſhall be the Exchange.
At 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ *per cent.* —— $\frac{1}{8}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$ ſhall be the Exchange.
At 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ *per cent.* —— ½ and $\frac{1}{4}$ of the $\frac{1}{10}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$ ſhall be the Exchange.
At 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ *per cent.* —— $\frac{1}{10}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$ and $\frac{3}{8}$ of the laſt $\frac{1}{10}$.
At 2 *per cent.* —— $\frac{1}{5}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$ ſhall be the Exchange.
At 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ *per cent.* —— $\frac{1}{5}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$ and $\frac{1}{6}$ of the ſaid $\frac{1}{5}$, adding the $\frac{1}{6}$ and $\frac{1}{5}$.
At 2 $\frac{2}{3}$ *per cent.* —— $\frac{1}{5}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$ and ½ of the ſaid $\frac{1}{5}$.
At 2 ½ *per cent.* —— $\frac{1}{4}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$ ſhall be the Exchange.
At 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ *per cent.* —— $\frac{1}{5}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ of the ſaid $\frac{1}{5}$, adding the $\frac{1}{5}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$.
At 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ *per cent.* —— $\frac{1}{4}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$ and the $\frac{1}{10}$ of the ſaid $\frac{1}{4}$.
At 3 *per cent.* —— $\frac{1}{4}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ of the ſaid $\frac{1}{4}$, adding the $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{5}$.
At 3 $\frac{1}{3}$ *per cent.* —— $\frac{1}{3}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$.
At 3 ½ *per cent.* —— $\frac{1}{4}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$ of the ſaid $\frac{1}{4}$, adding the $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{2}{5}$.
At 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ *per cent.* —— $\frac{3}{4}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$ and ½ of the ſaid $\frac{1}{4}$, adding the $\frac{1}{4}$ and ½.
At 4 *per cent.* —— $\frac{1}{5}$ of a $\frac{1}{5}$.
At 4 ½ *per cent.* —— $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{5}$ of
At 5 *per cent.* —— ½ of a $\frac{1}{10}$.
At 5 ½ *per cent.* —— ½ of a $\frac{1}{10}$ and $\frac{1}{10}$ of the ſaid ½, adding the ½ and $\frac{1}{10}$.
At 6 *per cent.* —— $\frac{1}{5}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$ and $\frac{1}{5}$ of the ſaid $\frac{1}{5}$, ſhall be the Exchange.
At 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ *per cent.* —— $\frac{1}{10}$ of a $\frac{1}{4}$ of a $\frac{1}{4}$ ſhall be the Exchange.
At 6 $\frac{2}{3}$ *per cent.* —— $\frac{1}{10}$ or a $\frac{1}{5}$ of one $\frac{1}{5}$.
At 7 $\frac{1}{5}$ *per cent.* —— $\frac{1}{5}$ of $\frac{1}{10}$ and ½ of the ſaid $\frac{1}{5}$.
At 8 $\frac{1}{3}$ *per cent.* —— $\frac{1}{12}$.
At 10 *per cent.* —— $\frac{1}{10}$
At 12 ½ *per cent.* —— $\frac{1}{8}$.
At 15 *per cent.* —— $\frac{1}{15}$ and ½ of the ſaid $\frac{1}{10}$, adding the whole.
At 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ *per cent.* —— $\frac{1}{20}$.

At 17 ½ *per cent.* —— $\frac{1}{10}$ and twice the $\frac{1}{2}$ the one of the other of the ſaid $\frac{1}{7}$.
At 20 *per cent.* —— $\frac{1}{5}$.
At 22 ½ *per cent.* —— $\frac{1}{5}$ and of $\frac{1}{4}$ of the ſaid $\frac{1}{5}$ adding giveth the Exchange.
At 25 *per cent.* take the $\frac{1}{4}$.

The reaſon and benefit of theſe rules, as well in *Lions* as elſewhere.

The reaſon why I have been induced to ſet down the brief method of calculating the Exchanges here is, that as it is to be underſtood that the rate of the Exchange at the payment is regulated for the next enſuing payment from that day; ſo muſt it alſo be underſtood, that the neerer the time is to the day of the next enſuing, the leſſer conſequently is the rate of the Exchange, for that payment to be accounted, and becauſe in many contracts that are made there in private bargains, between *Merchant* and *Merchant*, it is oftentimes found that the time of payment prefixed by agreement is ſometimes 2, 3, or 4, or more *Fairs* or payments to come and ſucceed, and thereto is oftentimes to be conſidered, the remaining time running to the firſt payment enſuing: therefore in this caſe, I have for the eaſier and better reckoning of him that ſells a commodity, and of him that doth buy the ſame, ſet down the eaſieſt and briefeſt way how to make his account of the time to run, which here I have ſet down to the common term of ten payments, which at 2 ½ *per cent.* makes 25 *per cent.*

CHAP. CCCV.

Examples of the Exchanges *of* Lions, *with the profit of the Profits thereof.*

Example of Exchange, with the profit of the profit thereof, in the nature of intereſt upon intereſt.

THe declaration of theſe rules is beſt demonſtrated by examples, which here following my intended method, for the better underſtanding thereof, I here purpoſe to inſert, the queſtion being: That if a *Creditor* receiveth not each payment, the Exchange that is due to him, the *Debitor* ought to make him good the ſame, as if it were the Principal. For Example:

I would know what ſhall *l.* 1560, 15 *ounces* give for profit at the rate of two ½ *per cent.* for three payments, valuing the ſaid Exchange with the principal at the price above-named.

Firſt it is to be noted, that if by the rules above-mentioned, the profits of the ſaid ſum at 2 ½ *per cent.* for one payment comes to *l.* 39. 0. 4 *d.* that ſum is to be added to the principal, and then it doth amount unto *l.* 1599. 15 *s.* 4 *d.* out of which muſt be drawn the Exchange of the ſecond payment, and add that likewiſe to the principal, and out of that, the Exchange of the third, and adding that in the ſame manner, and it giveth 1680. 15. As by example following doth appear:

Lib.	1560—15—0 *d.*	the firſt principal.
	xx8—xx—8.	
Exchange	39—00—4.	add to the principal.
Lib.	1599—15—4.	for firſt payment.
	xx9—xx—8.	
Exchange	39—19—10.	add to the principal.
Lib.	1639—15—2	for the ſecond payment.
	xx3—xx—8.	
Exchange	40—19—10.	add to the ſecond principal.
Lib.	1680—15—0.	for the third payment.

And in this manner the account of the profits of the Exchange of *Lions* may be made for any time whatſoever, and foraſmuch as the rate of the Exchange, for a payment in a continued ſum, may alter, therefore I will lay down one Example more, which *poſito* may be 7450 put out by the Exchange of *Lions* for a year, or 4 payments: The firſt payment falling to be at 2 ½, the ſecond at 2 ½, the third at 2 ½, and the fourth payment at ½, which accordingly caſt up, and continued with the profit of the profit added to the principal, it will amount to 8203 *l.* 6. 6 *d.* as following, ſhall appear by the example:

Lib. 7450.

Lib. 7450
$\frac{1}{10}$ 745
$\frac{1}{5}$ 149—00—0 } *Exchange* at 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ *per cent.*
$\frac{1}{8}$ 18—12—6 }
Lib. 7617—12—6 for the first payment.
761—18—3
152—7—0 } *Exchange at* $\frac{1}{3}$ *per cent.*
25—7—11 }
Lib. 7795—7—5 for the second payment.
779—18—9
194—17—8 Exchange at 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ *per cent.*
Lib. 7990—5—1 for the third payment.
799—0—6
159—16—1 } *Exchange at* 2 $\frac{2}{3}$ *per cent.*
53—5—4 }
Lib. 8203—6—6 for the last payment.

Now forasmuch as these *Rules* have affinity with the interest used in many Countreys, continued by the year from one to another, called by us, *interest upon interest*, it will be needless further to insist thereupon; and therefore before I proceed to the *Exchange* of *Lions*, I must not omit to shew one particular circumstance much in use upon this place, which is the account of discounting, which falls out in many occasions, but principally when a *Merchant* doth here sell his commodities at 4, 6, or 10 payments time, and that he would pay the same at any payment, before the prefixed time, at a covenanted rate; an example or two in this kind I will also shew, serving for other Countreys also, where the like manner of discounting is used, with a brief manner how the same is easily cast up, contrary to the method of many our common *Arithmeticians*. Interest paid upon Rebate.

Chap. CCCVI.

Of the Account of Discounts or Rebates, and the manner thereof, used as well in Lions, *as in many other places of Trade.*

A *Merchant* selleth a commodity for *l.* 3709, 12, 9 payable at a year, to discount at pleasure at 2 *per cent.* for a payment or *Fair*, now if the buyer pay the same content, or in ready money, how much ought the seller to rebate him for a discount for the 4 payments of fairs at the said price? Accounts of Discounts or Rebates in *Lions*, and elsewhere.

To do this succinctly and briefly, I first draw the discount of the said *l.* 3709, 12, 9 at 108 *per cent.* and then multiply the said sum by 2, and of the *product* take $\frac{1}{3}$ of a $\frac{1}{3}$ or more facilely, 3 thirds, the one of the other, the last whereof, shall be the discount of the said parcel, and so much must the seller rebate to the buyer, the which discount deducted from 3709. 12, *d.* 6. there resteth 3434 *l.* 17. 0 *d.* which the buyer ought to pay in ready money, the which for better declaration, I will lay down by example, with the proof of the rule, for the trial of the certainty thereof.

Lib. 3709—12—9
2
$\frac{1}{3}$ 7419—5 6
$\frac{1}{3}$ 2473—1-10
$\frac{1}{3}$ 824—7—3
274—15—9 discount.
Lib. 3434—17—0 resting.

The Proof.
Lib. 3434—17—0
$\frac{1}{10}$ 343—9—8
$\frac{1}{5}$ 68—13—11
Lib. 274—15—9

Now the reason why out of 108 *per cent.* there must three thirds be taken one out of the other, is, because that 8 (which is the discount or Rebate) is contained 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ times in 108, the which 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ doubled, are 27, and therefore must be divided by 27, or for the briefer and readier way, take $\frac{1}{3}$ of a $\frac{1}{9}$, or three thirds one out of the other, and therefore to make the proof, take $\frac{1}{10}$ of the said 3434. 17.0. and in drawing $\frac{1}{5}$ of the said $\frac{1}{10}$, the rest giveth 274. 15. 9 *l.* which declareth that the rule is well and rightly made. Example proved.

Becauſe that in this manner of diſcounting, or as we term it, of Rebating, the time and price is found diverſly to alter, I will ſet down a brief Table for the caſting up of any ſum, for any *Fair* or Payment, and an example or two for the underſtanding thereof, thereby the better to come to the main and principal point of our account of *Exchanges*.

CHAP. CCCVII.

The Table of caſting the Accounts of Diſcounts, or Rebatements.

A table for caſting up all accounts of diſcounts or rebatements.

Imprimis, At 101 *per cent. divide* by 101.
At 101 ¼ *per cent.* divide by 81, or take ⅛ of a ⅛.
At 102 *per cent.* divide by 51.
At 102 ½ *per cent.* divide by 41.
At 102 ⅔ *per cent.* for 38 ½ divide by 77, or take ⅐ of *one* 1/10.
At 104 *per cent.* divide by 26, or take ½ of a 1/13.
At 105 *per cent.* divide by 21, or take ⅓ of a ⅐.
At 106 *per cent.* for 17 ⅓ divide by 53.
At 106 ¼ *per cent.* divide by 17.
At 107 ½ *per cent.* for 14 ⅓ divide by 43.
At 108 *per cent.* for 13 ½ divide by 27, or take ⅓ of a ⅛.
At 108 ⅓ *per cent.* divide by 13.
At 100 *per cent.* divide by 11, or take 1/11.
At 112 *per cent* for 9 ⅓ divide by 28, or take ¼ of one ⅛.
At 112 ½ *per cent.* divide by 9, or take ⅛.
At 113 ½ *per cent.* for 8 ½ divide by 17.
At 114 *per cent.* for 8 ½ divide by 57.
At 115 *per cent.* for 7 ⅔ divide by 23.
At 116 *per cent.* for 7 ¼ divide by 29.
At 116 ⅔ *per cent.* divide by 7, or take ⅐.
At 117 ½ *per cent.* for 6 ⅐ divide by 47.
At 118 *per cent.* for 6 ⅖ divide by 59.
At 120 *per cent.* divide by 6, or take ⅙.
At 122 ½ *per cent.* for 5 ⅘ divide by 49, or take a ⅐ of a ⅐.
At 125 *per cent.* divide by 5 or take ⅕.

Example of Diſcounting or Rebate.

For the better underſtanding of the precedent *Table*, note that for Example, to take the diſcount at 122 ½, I divide the 22 ½, in 2, which make 45, and the like of the 100, making 200, which *divided* by 45, the *product* giveth 4 ⅘, and ſo many times 22 ½ are contained in 100, and becauſe that the Diſcount or Rebate is always upon the 100, one more is to be added thereto, which makes 5 ⅘, ſo that the ſaid 22 ½ are contained 5 ⅘ in 122 ½, and therefore it muſt be divided by 4 ⅘, the which to do, it is needful, that all the ſame be put into ninths, multiplying by 9, as well the ſum out of which the diſcount is to be made, as the ſaid 5 ⅘, amounting to 49 for *Diviſor*, and for to divide by 49, as the briefeſt and and ſhorteſt way, take the ⅐ of a ⅐, becauſe that 7 times 7 makes 49.

Another Example of Diſcounting at 105.

Again to draw the diſcount at 105 *per cent.* I divide 100 by 5, taking ⅕ which is 20, to the which number, I always add one for the reaſon before-mentioned, making thereby 21 for *diviſor*, and for to divide by 21, you muſt take ⅓ of the ſum, which the diſcount is to be made of, and the ⅐ of the ſaid ⅓ ſhall be the diſcount.

Another Example at 107 ½.

Again, for to make the diſcount at 107 ½, I double 7 ½ in two parts, which making 15, and ſo of the 100, making 200, which I *divide* by 15, taking ⅕ of ⅕, his *product* giving 13 ⅓, to which I add 1, making thereby 14 ⅓, and ſo many times 7 ½ are contained in 107 ½, and therefore you muſt divide the ſum, of which the diſcount muſt be made, by 14 ⅓, and thus do in all other ſums and parcels.

Chap. CCCVIII.

Of the Exchanges *of* Lions *with* Rome.

I Have declared before in the general Chapter of the *Exchanges* of *Lions*, how many Cities *Lions* is found to *Exchange* with, and there alſo ſhewed the common rates how the ſame doth govern, which notwithſtanding is found at every *Fair*, and payment, to alter, yet it ſtandeth the *Merchant* ſo far in ſtead, that thereby he is able to make the account, both of his *draughts* and *remittances*, though otherwiſe altering from their noted prices, which is the thing now reſteth to be handled, that it may be diſcerned, how the *Exchange* at *Lions* is caſt up with any other place whatſoever: and there likewiſe it is obſerved, how the *Merchants Exchangers* do keep their accounts, which for the moſt part is in *Livers*, *Tournois*, *Sols* and *Deniers*, 12 *Deniers* making a *Sol*, and 20 *Sols* a *Liver*, and yet ſome there be, that keep their accounts in *Crowns* of *Exchange*, called *Crowns* of the *Sun*, and is as the *Liver* diſtinguiſhed into *Sols* and *Deniers* of *Gold*, accounted by 12 and 20 as the former, this *Crown* being accounted worth 3 *Livers*, upon which the *Exchange* of the place is made and marked with *Crowns*, *Livers*, *Sols* and *Deniers*; the queſtion then upon the *Exchange* of *Lions* with *Rome* is thus: 100 *Crowns* of *Gold* of 3 *l.* is given in *Lions*, to have in *Rome* 85 *Crowns of Gold*, *Eſtampe* or *de Camera*, more or leſs, as the *Exchange* paſſeth, I demand for *Crowns* 4520. 12. 6 *d.* of *Gold* of the *Sun*, how many *Crowns* of *Eſtampe* ſhall *Lions* have at *Rome*, to know which, you muſt multiply the ſaid *Crowns* of the *Sun*, by 85, and from the *Product* cut the two laſt figures, the which muſt multiply by 20, to make them *Sols*, and then by 12 to make them *Deniers*, which will come to be 3842. 10. 7 of *Gold* of *Eſtampe* which *Lions* ought to have in *Rome* for the ſaid ſum of *Crowns* of *Gold*, which this calculation following maketh more apparent. Example.

The Exchanges of *Lions* with *Rome*.

Accounts kept in *Lions*.

Crowns 4520. 12. 6.
At 85 *per cent.*

22600.
36160.
42 10 0.
10 12 6.

Crowns 3842 | 53 02 6.
20
Sol. 10 | ——
62
Den. 7 | 12
50 *facit* 3842. 10. 7 *d.*

The proof the ſaid account will appear in the ſame queſtion propounded, where *Rome Exchangeth* at the ſame terms with *Lions*.

Proof.

Chap. CCCIX.

Of the Exchanges *of* Lions *with* Florence.

Lions Exchangeth with *Florence*, and giveth 100 *Crowns* to have in the ſaid place 95 ¼ *Crowns* of *Gold* more or leſs, I demand for *Crowns* 1324. 15. 0. of *Gold* of the *Sun*, how many *Crowns* of *Gold* I ſhall have in *Florence*, to know which, I multiply the ſaid *Crowns* of *Gold* by 95 ¼ in cutting the two laſt figures of the *Product*, as I did in the precedent account, the which are to be multiplied by 20 and 12, to make the ſame *Sols* and *Deniers*, and I find I muſt have in *Florence*, *Crowns* 1268. 8. 11 of *Gold*, for the ſaid *Crowns* of the *Sun*; as in the following Example.

Exchanges of *Lions* with *Florence*.

Crowns 1324—15—0 of *Gold* of the *Sun.*
At *Crowns* 95—¾ *per cent.*

6620
11916
662—7—6
331—3—9
47-10—0
23-15—0.

Crowns	1268	44—16—3	
		20—	
Sols	8	96	
		12	
Deniers	11	55	

Proof. *Facit Crowns* 1268—8—11 which ſhall appear, when *Florence Exchangeth* with *Lions.*

CHAP. CCCX.

Of the Exchange *of* Lions *with* Lucca.

Exchanges of *Lions* with *Lucca.*

LIONS Exchangeth with *Lucca*, and taketh *Crowns* 100 to pay in *Lucca*, *poſito* 103 ⅙ of *Livers* 7 ½ the *Crown*: I demand for *Crowns* 1234—5—6. of *Gold* of *Sun*, how much muſt I pay in the ſaid City of *Lucca*: to know which, I multiply the ſaid ſum of *Crowns* of the *Sun* by *Crowns* 103 ⅙ and from its *Product* cut off the two laſt figures, the which I multiply by 20 to come to *Sols*, and then by 12 to come to *Deniers*, and it will make *Crowns* 1273—7—2, which I muſt pay in the ſaid place of *Lucca*: Example.

Crowns 1234—5—6. of *Gold* of the *Sun.*
At *Cro.* 103—⅙ *per cent.*

3702
1234
205—14—3
25—15—0
2—11—6

Crowns	1273	36—0—9	
		20	
Sols	7	20	
		12	
Deniers	2	49	

Facit 1273—7—2 *d.*

Payment made in Money.

Note that if in *Lions* it be paid in money, there is one *per cent.* given more, ſo that receiving in the ſaid place of *Lucca*, the ſaid *Crowns* 1273—7—2 in money of the ſaid place, the *Debtor* ſhall be bound to pay more *Crowns* 12.14 8, which is in all *Crowns* 1286—1—10, as for Example thus caſt up:

Crowns	12	73—7—2	
		20	
Sols	14	67	
		12	
Deniers	8	06	

Facit 12 *Crowns* 14 8 *d.*

Crowns 1273-7—2
12-14—8
Facit 1286—1-10

The proof of the ſaid Exchange, you ſhall find in the account when *Lucca* doth Exchange with *Lions*, made by the *Rule* of *Three*, ſaying, if *Crowns* 103 ⅙ give 100, how many ſhall the aboveſaid 1273—7—2 *d.* give, which will be *Crowns* 1234—5—6. of *Gold* of the *Sun.*

CHAP.

Chap. CCCXI.

Of the Exchanges *of* Lions *with* Naples.

Lions exchangeth with *Naples*, and giveth *Crowns* 100 of the *Sun* to have in that place *Duc.* 127 ½ more or less of *Taries*, 5 *per Ducate*. I would know for *Crowns* 2584. 9 6. of *Gold* of the *Sun*, how much *Lions* shall have credit for in *Naples*: the which to do, you must multiply the said sum of *Crowns* by the said 127 ½ *Duc.* cutting the two last figures of the *Product*, the which must be multiplied by 5, to make them *Taries*, and then by 20, to make them *Grains*, because that the *Ducate* is worth 5 *Taries*, and the *Tarie* 20 *Grains*, so that it will give in *Naples*, *Duc.* 3295, *Tarie* 1. Exchanges of *Lions* with *Naples*.

Crowns 2584—9—6
At Duc. 127—½ *per cent.*

18088
31008
1292
31—4—7
25——2—10
3——0—18

Duc. 3295	20	
Tarie 1	5	
	02	
	20	
	55	

The proof of the said rule shall appear in the *Exchange* of *Naples* with *Lions*.

Chap. CCCXII.

Of the Exchanges *of* Lions *with* Palermo *or* Mesina.

Lions exchangeth for *Palermo* or *Mesina*, and giveth 1 *Crown* of *Gold* of the *Sun*, to have in the said place *posito* 38 *Carlins*. I would know, for *Crowns* 4692. 11. 3. of the *Sun*, how many *Ounces* shall *Lions* have credit in *Palermo* or *Mesina*: first multiply the said *Cro.* of the *Sun* by the said 28 *Carlins*, the value of the *Crown*, and taking the rest of the multiplication for parts of 10, because the *Carlin* is worth 10 *Grains*, and the product shall be *Carlins* and *Grains*, to make the which *Ounces*, you must take ½ in cutting the last figure, because that 60 *Carlins* makes an *Ounce*, and of that which resteth cut off, add with the last figure, you must take ½ to make *Taries*, one whereof being 2 *Carlins*, and 30 worth one *Ounce*, and if you find a rest of the said *Taries*, you must take ½ which is 10 *Grains*, because that one *Tary* is worth 10 *Grains*, and ½ of 20 which is 10, to the which must be added the resting *Grains*, if any be, so that the said sum of *Carlins* will make *Ounces* 2189 *Tar.* 25, *Grains* 17, and so many *Ounces* will *Palermo* or *Mesina* give, and over and above the said sum of *Ounces*, one *Carlin per Ounce* is given for to make it good money; and to add the said *Carlin per Ounce* in the shortest way, it is to be considered that for the said *Ounces* 2189 is given the same sum of *Carlins* for the *Laggio* of the moneys as they term it, which reduced into *Ounces*, cutting the last figure, and taking ½ of the rest, as hath been said before, will give *Ounces* 36, resting two *tens* of *Carlins*, which is twenty, to which must be added the last figure cut off, and it will be 29 *Carlins*, which is 14 *Taries*, and there will rest 1 *Carlin*, which is 10 *Grains*, to which must be added 8 *Grains* for 25 *Taries* which are with the *Ounces*, seeing that for 3 *Taries* cometh one *Grain*, for *Lagio* of the said money, and they will be *Ounces* 2226. 10. 15. and so much will the *Credit* of *Lions* be in *Palermo*, and because that the said *Carlin per Ounce* comes to 1 ⅔ *per cent.* the account may be made in taking ⅔ *per cent.* of the said sum of *Ounces*, and it will make the same sum; as Example. Exchanges of *Lions* with *Palermo* and *Mesina*.

Cro.

Cro. 4692. 11. 3. *of the Sun.*
Carl. 28. *per Cent.*

37536.
9384
14
1. 7.
Car. 131391 7.
Oun. 218. 9. 25. 15.
Good mo. 36. 14. 18.
Oun. 2226. 10. 15.

Laggio of the money at 1 $\frac{2}{3}$ *per Cent.*

Oun. 2189. 15. 17.
$\frac{2}{3}$ 729. 28. 12.
729. 28. 12.

Ounce	36	49 23 1.	
		30	
Taries	14		
		93	
Grain	18	20	
		61	

Proof. The proof of the said account shall appear in the Exchange of *Palermo* and *Mesina* back to *Lions*.

Chap. CCCXIII.

Of the Exchanges *of* Lions *with* Genoa.

Exchanges of *Lions* with *Genoa*.

Lions exchangeth with *Genoa*, and giveth one *Crown* of the *Sun*, to have in that place, *posito* of money in *Gold* 59 *s.* 9 *d.* I demand for *Cro.* 9432. 9 of the *Sun*, how much credit shall *Lions* have in *Genoa* in *current money*: to do which, first multipy the said *Crown* of the *Sun* by *Sol.* 59. 9 *d.* and it maketh *Sol.* 563588. 10 *d.* which reduced into *Livers*, makes *Lib.* 28179. 8. 10 *Money of Gold*, which divided by 68 *Sol*, which is the price of a *Crown* of *Gold* in money of *Gold*, and that which resteth of the division, you must multiply by 20, to make them *Sols* of *Gold*, and then by 12 to make them *Deniers*, and they will be *Crowns* 8288. 1. 5 of *Gold*, the which multiply by 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ which is the price at present of the *Crown* of *Gold* in *current money*, and of its *product* will come *Lib.* 37296. 6. 4 of *money current*, and so much *Credit* shall *Lions* have in *Genoa*, for the said *Crown* 9432. 9 of the *Sun*. And you must note that the *Livers*, of the *money* of *Gold* cannot be reduced into *current money*, unless first it be reduced to *Crowns* of *Exchange*.

Crowns 9432—9 *of the Sun.*
at— 59—9 *Sol. per Crown.*

84888
47160
4716
2358
14—11
11—11
56358|8—10

Lib. 28179—8—10 *Money of Gold.*
20
563588
6
3381533
1175
3593
3293
29
20
580
172
12
2064

68
6
408
Crow. 8288—1—5
4 $\frac{1}{2}$
33151—5—8
4144—0—8
Current Money 37296—6—4

Proof. The proof of this Rule is seen, when that *Genoa* doth *Exchange* for *Lions*.

Chap.

Chap. CCCXIV.

Of the Exchanges *of* Lions *with* Millan.

LIONS Exchangeth with *Millan*, and giveth a *Crown of the Sun* to have in *Millan posito* 118 $\frac{1}{3}$ *s*, I would know how many *Livers* makes *Crowns* 1564. 15. 6. *of Gold of the Sun* in *Millan*: to do which, you muſt multiply the ſaid ſum of *Crowns* by 5 *l.* 18. 4. which are the *Sols* 118 $\frac{1}{3}$, beginning to multiply the *l.* 5 by the 6 *Den.* and then by the 15 which are with the *Crown of the Sun*, the proceed of the multiplication ſhall be *l.* 9258. 5. which ſhall be had in *Millan* for the ſaid *Cro. of the Sun*: as for example, Exchanges of *Lions* with *Millan*.

Crowns 1564—15—6
at —— 5—18—4 *Sol per Crown*

7823—17—6
521—11-10
521—11-10
391—3—0

Lib. 9258—5—10 *Money* of *Millan*.

The proof of the ſaid account ſhall be manifeſt in the Example of *Millan* with *Lions*. Proof.

Chap. CCCXV.

Of the Exchanges *of* Lions *with* Venetia.

LIONS exchangeth with *Venice*, and giveth 100 *Crowns of Gold*, to have there *Ducates poſito* 119 $\frac{2}{3}$ of *Livers* 6 $\frac{1}{5}$ *per Ducat*; I demand, for *Crowns* 3549. 10. *of the Sun*, how much *credit* ſhall *Lions* have in *Venice*: to know which, multiply the ſaid ſum of *Crowns* by the ſaid 119 $\frac{2}{3}$ *Ducats*, and the remainder produced by the ſaid multiplication, ſhall be divided by 24, becauſe that the *Ducat* is worth 24 *Groſs*, and out of that *product* cut the two laſt figures, the which being multiplyed by 24, to make them *Groſſes*, they will make *Ducats*, 4238 $\frac{1}{12}$, which *Lions* ſhall have *credit* in *Venice* for the ſaid *Crowns of the Sun*: as Example. Exchanges of *Lions* with *Venetia*.

Crowns—3549—10—0
at *Duc.* 119—$\frac{2}{3}$ *per Cent.*

31941
39039
709—19
709—19
59—17

Duc. 4238 | 10—7
Groſs —2 | 24/47

Facit, 4238 *Ducat.* 2 *Groſs*. And the proof of this account ſhall be manifeſted by Example, in the Exchanges of *Venetia* back for *Lions*. Proof.

Chap. CCCXVI.

Of the Exchange *of* Lions *with* Bolonia.

LIONS exchangeth with *Bolonia*, and giveth 100 *Crowns of the Sun* to have in *Bolonia* *Crowns* 113 of *Livers* 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ *per Crown*; I demand then, for *Crowns* 3879. 13. 4. *of the Sun*, how much *credit* ſhall *Lions* have in *Bolonia*: to do which, multiply the ſaid *Crowns of the Sun* by 113, and from the *product* cut the two laſt figures, then multiply them by 20. and 12. to make them *Sols* and *Deniers*, and it will come to *Crowns* 4282. 6. 5. in *Bolonia*, the which you muſt bring into *Livers*, by multiplying them by *l.* 4. 15. which is the value of the *Crown* in *Bolonia*, and they make *l.* 20341. 0. 5. which *Lions* ſhall have *credit* for in *Bolonia*. Exchanges of *Lions* with *Bolonia*.

Crowns

Crowns 3789—13—4
At *Crowns* 113 *Crowns per cent.*

11367
41679
37—13—4
37—13—4

Crowns 4282 | 32—6—8
Sol. 6 | 20 / 46
Den. 5 | 12 / 60

Crowns 4282—6—5
At *Lib.* 4-15 *per Crown.*

17129—5—8
2141—3—2
1070-11—7

Lib. 20341—0—5

The proof hereof ſerveth to know how to make the account, when *Bolonia* exchangeth for *Lions*, and is done by the *Rule* of 3 ſaying, if *Crowns* 213 give 100 *Crowns*, how many ſhall 4282 *Crowns* 5. 6. *d.* give?

CHAP. CCCXVII.

Of the Exchange *of* Lions *with* Placentia.

The Exchanges of *Lions* with *Placentia.*

LIONS exchangeth with *Placentia*, and giveth 119 ⅔ *poſito Crowns of the Sun*, to have in *Placentia Crowns* 100 of *Marc.* I demand for *Crowns* 3489. 15 of *Gold of the Sun*, how many *Crowns* ſhall be due to me in *Placentia*: to find which, I ſay by the *Rule of Three*, if *Crowns* 119 ⅔ give 100 *Crowns* of *Marc.* how many will *Crowns* 3489. 15. give? the *product* of which *Rule*, giveth *Crowns* 2916. 4. 6 *d.* of *Marc.* and ſo much ſhall be due to me in the ſaid place of *Placentia*, for the ſaid ſum of *Crowns of the Sun*: for example,

Crowns 119 ⅔ — *Crowns* 100 — *Crowns* 3489. 15. 0 *d.*

3 — 3
359 — 10469—5
Crowns 2916—4—6 — 100
1046926
3289
582
2235
81
20
1620
184
12
2308

The proof of this rule is ſeen, when that *Placentia* ſhall exchange with *Lions.*

CHAP. CCCXVIII.

Of the Exchange *of* Lions *with* Antwerp.

Exchanges of *Lions* with *Antwerp.*

LIONS exchangeth with *Antwerp*, and giveth one *Crown of the Sun* to have in *Antwerp poſito* 121 ½ *Groſs*; I demand then, how many *Livers* of *Groſſes* I ſhall have there, for *Cro.* 6895. 11. 3. To do which, I multiply the ſaid ſum by the ſaid 121 ½ *Groſs*, and it giveth *Groſſes* 836661, out of which take ½, to make them *Sols*, and they make *Sols* 69721. 9. which to make into *Livers*, you muſt cut the two laſt figures, and take the ½ of the others, and it will come to *l.* 3486. 1. 9. of *Groſſes*, which I ſhould have in the ſaid place of *Antwerp*, for the above-mentioned ſum of *Crowns of the Sun*: as by Example,

Crowns

Crowns—6895—11—3
at *Groſs* 121—½ *per Crown*

6895
82740
2298
60
8

Groſs 83666 1
Sols. 6972—1—9
Livers. 3486—1—9 *Money* of *Groſſes* in *Antwerp.*

The proof of the ſaid account will appear, when that *Antwerp* exchangeth with *Lions*: and therein it is to be *noted*, that in the meaner of the Exchange that *Lions* maketh with *Antwerp*, the calculation will ſerve in the ſame manner with *Colonia*; becauſe the ſame *Moneys* are uſed in Exchanges in the ſaid City of *Colonia* as in *Antwerp*, and the ſame alſo is in uſe in *Amſterdam*, and throughout the *Netherlands*.

CHAP. CCCXIX.

Of the Exchange *of* Lions *with* London.

Exchanges of *Lions* with *London.*

Lions exchangeth with *London*, and giveth a *Crown of the Sun* to have in *London poſito Pence ſterling* 58; I then demand, for *Crowns* 7693. 10. 0. *Crowns of the Sun*, how many *Livers* of *Pounds ſterling* ſhall I have in *London*, working the ſame as the precedent rule, and account from *Lions* to *Antwerp*, and it will make *ſterling Pounds* 1859. 5. 3 *d.* And ſo much *credit* ſhall the ſame give me in *London*, as ſhall appear by Example following:

Crowns 7693—10—0 *of the Sun.*
at——58——— *Pence ſterl.* the *Crown.*

61544
38465
29

Pence 446223 *ſterling.*
Shill. 3718|5-3 *d. ſterl.*
Pounds 1858-5-3 *ſterl. Facit.*

The proof of this account ſhall appear, when I come to the Exchanges of *London* with this place of *Lions.* Proof.

Here alſo it is to be *noted*, that the account is calculated in the ſame manner, when either *Paris*, *Rouen*, or any other part of *France* doth exchange for the City of *London*, or for any other City in *England.* *Paris, Rouen.*

CHAP. CCCXX.

Of the Exchange *of* Lions *with* Francfort.

Exchanges of *Lions* with *Francfort.*

Lions exchangeth for *Francfort*, and giveth a *Crown of the Sun* to have in the ſaid place *Quarentines poſito* 95 ¼; I demand, for 1500 *Crowns of the Sun*, how many *Florins* ſhall *Lions* have in *Francfort*: to do which, multiply the ſaid *Crowns of the Sun*, by 95 ¼, and it maketh *Quarentines* 143625; to reduce which into *Florins*, you muſt cut off the two laſt figures, and then take ⅙ of the others, or elſe divide them by 60, becauſe that 60 *Quarentines* make a *Florin*, and it giveth *Florins* 2393, and 4 *over-plus*, which is to be underſtood for 40, and with the figure cut off, makes 45, of which, ⅓ is to be taken to make *Sols*, becauſe that 3 *Quarentines*, is a *Sol*, and then it makes *Florins* 2393. *Sol.* 15. which *Lions* ought to have *credit* for in *Francfort.*

Example. *Crowns* 1500
At *Quarentines* 95 ¾ *per Crown.*

142500
750
375

Quarent. 143625
Florins. 2393-15

Proof. Desiring for proof of the said account, to exchange from *Francfort* to *Lions*, the said *Florins* 2393.15. at *Quarent.* 95 ¾ *per Crown*, I first put the said *Florins* into *Quarentines*, multiplying them by 60, and they will be *Quarentines* 143625, which divided by 95 ¾ makes just *Crowns* 1500 *of the Sun*, as aboveſaid.

Note alſo, that in *Francfort* is only accounted two *Fairs*; the firſt, in *Mid-Lent*; and the other, in *Mid-September*; and if the *remittance* be out of the *Fair*, you may ſtay for the ſaid *Fair*, and the *Money* muſt ſtay half a year, which is here two *Fairs*, in ſatisfaction whereof, is ſometimes made good 6, ſometimes 7 *per cent.* as *Merchants* can agree, more or leſs.

Note alſo, that when *Lions* is found to exchange with *Norimberg*, the account thereof is made as above is ſaid, with *Francfort*.

Chap. CCCXXI.

Of the Exchange *of* Lions *with* Sevil.

Exchanges of *Lions* with *Sevil.* *Lions* exchangeth with *Sevil*, and giveth *Crowns* 1 of the *Sun*, to have in the ſaid place *poſito* 396 *Marvedes*: I demand then, what credit I ſhall have in *Sevil*, for *Crowns* 6792—16—6 *d.* delivered in *Lions*, at the ſaid price: to do which, multiply the ſaid *Crowns* by 396, and they will make *Marvedes* 2689958, to which muſt be added ½ *per cent.* for the *Lagio* of the money, which is 5 *per* 1000, and then they will make, *Marvedes*, 2703407, and ſo much ſhall *Lions* have *credit* in *Sevil*: as Example:

Crowns 6792—16—6
At *Marv.* 396—*per Crown.*

40752
61128
20376
198
79
39
10

Marved. 26899—58
For *Lagio* 134—49

Marved. 2703407

Alcala. Note that when *Lions* doth Exchange with *Alcala*, the account is made as the precedent with *Sevil*, and that the proof of the ſaid calculation is found true by the Exchange of *Sevil*, or *Alcala* with *Lions*.

Chap. CCCXXII.

Of the Exchanges *of* Lions *with* Lisbon.

Exchanges of *Lions* with *Lisbon.*

Lions exchangeth with *Lisbon*, and giveth 1 *Crown* of the *Sun*, to have their *posito* 528 *Raes*, I demand then for *Crowns* 7893. 4. 6. of the *Sun*, how many *Raes Lions* shall have credit in the said place of *Lisbon*; and to know which I multiply the said *Crowns* by 528, and find that it giveth in *Raes* 4167622, which *Lions* shall have *credit* in *Lisbon*: as for Example:

Crowns 7893—4—6
At *Raes* 528 *per Crown.*

63144
15786
39465
105
13

Raes 4167622

The Proof of this Rule is manifested, when that *Lisbon* shall *exchange* with *Lions.*

Chap. CCCXXIII.

Of the Exchanges *of* Lions *with* Barselona.

Exchanges of *Lions* with *Barselona.*

Lions exchangeth with *Barselona*, and giveth one *Crown* of the *Sun*, to have in the said place *posito* 22. 8. *Sols*: I demand for 7822. 12. 6. *Crowns* of the *Sun*, which *Lions* doth remit to *Barselona*, how many *Livers* shall I have; to do which, you must multiply the aboveſaid sum of *Crowns*, by *l.* 1. 2. 8. which is 22. 8 *d.* beginning to multiply by the *Deniers*, and then by the *Sols*, which are annexed to the *Crowns*, and the sum will come to 8865. 12. 10, which you shall have in *Barselona* for the said sum of *Crowns* of the *Sun.* Example:

Crowns 7822—12—6 of the *Sun.*
At *lib.* 1— 2—8 *per Crown.*

7822—12—6
782— 5—3
260—15—1

Lib. 8865—12-10 *d.* Money of *Barselona.*

The proof of the said account will appear, when *Barselona exchangeth* back with *Lions.*

Valentia and *Saragosa.*

It will not be needful I should propound here any Examples, when *Lions exchangeth* with *Valentia* and *Saragosa*, seeing that the account is the same as with *Barselona* aboveſaid, and this is as much as I conceive requisite concerning the *Exchanges* of *Lions* with other places, to which I could add sundry *Remittances* and *Draughts* in *Exchange* hence made to other places, with other such circumstances: but here being matter enough set down, to exercise the pen and head of the ingenious, and of him that will study the *Art* and the *Mystery* of the *Exchanges* of this place, I will only add a word of the *Orders* and *Commissions*, given and received here in *Exchanges*, and an Example for Explanation thereof, and leave the rest to the consideration of the studious.

Chap. CCCXXIV.

Of Orders and Commissions given and received for Draughts and Remittances by Exchanges *in* Lions.

Of Orders and Commissions given and received for Draughts and Remittances in *Lions.*

Before I enter this vast Subject of *Orders* and *Commissions*, I will briefly shew, how the accounts of these *Orders* and *Commissions* are made, being only given, by the expert and subtle heads of *Bankers* and *Exchangers*, conversant in the course of *Exchanging*, which sorts of *Com-*

miſſion or *Orders*, are wrought partly by the *Rule* of *Three Direct*, and partly by the ſame rule *backward*, and the better to diſtinguiſh thoſe that are made *Direct*, and thoſe that are made backward, it is requiſite, that the courſe and manner of *Exchanging* from one place to another be preciſely known and learned, and how that place to which the *Commiſſion* is ſent and given, draw or remit either by a certain or uncertain rate, and ſuch Commiſſions ought to be made, by the *Rule* of *Three backward*, taking one of the prices, which are found for *Diviſor*, and the other two, which are the order'd prices, take for the ſum to divide by, and it is to be noted, that the firſt price, which is taken for *Diviſor*, be of the ſame place as the laſt; and to know herein what is meant by this word *certain* and *uncertain*, I ſhall now declare it.

Certain price in Exchanges.

A *Certain Exchange* is no other, then to give a ſetled price, which varieth not in *Exchanging*, and hath no change or alteration, as it is ſeen in *Lions*, or in *Placentia*, which giveth always *Crowns* 100, or *Crown* 1, to have in *Naples Ducates* 130 more or leſs, and this 100 *Crowns*, or 1 *Crown* is never found to alter, and therefore termed by *Exchangers* to be the *certain price*.

Incertain price in Exchanges.

Incertain Exchange is a price that is obſerved unconſtant, and which admits of variation, which ſhall be when the place which *exchangeth*, giveth a number of *Crowns*, *Ducates*, or *Sols*, or of any other money which cometh not to the juſt ſum of 100, or elſe exceedeth the ſame, and therefore the ſame not being firm and ſtable, are named *incertain Exchanges*, as ſubject to alteration, ſometimes more, and ſometimes leſs, which is rightly and well to be conſidered and underſtood in *Orders* and *Commiſſions* of *Exchanges* given.

When the place then wherein the *Commiſſion* is to be effected, giveth to the places whereto it ought to *remit*, and draw, to both of them the *Incertain*, the account muſt be made by the Rule of *Three Forward* or *Direct*, taking for firſt and ſecond number, the prices that have been ordered, and for the laſt number of the ſaid Rule, take one of the prices that are found, in ſuch a manner, that the firſt *Exchange* of the ſaid rule be of the ſame place as the latter. Likewiſe, when the ſaid place where the *Commiſſion* is effected, giveth to the places that it ought to *remit*, and to draw to both of them the *certain*, the account thereof is made by the ſaid *Rule* of *Three forward*, as by Example.

Example of a certain and incertain Exchange.

Order and *Commiſſion* is given for a *Merchant* to his friend at *Lions*, to remit to *Naples* at *Ducates* 126 ½, and to prevail for *Rome* at 85 *Crowns*, or at another price differing therefrom, provided that it may be done without loſs, it is found to remit to *Naples* at 125 ⅓ *Ducates*, I would now know at how much might the ſame be drawn for *Rome*, to the end that this *Commiſſion* be fully and juſtly effected.

It is here firſt to be conſidered, that *Lions* giveth the price *certain* to the ſaid two places of *Naples* and *Rome*, and therefore by that account, it muſt be made, by the *Rule* of *Three forwards*, ſaying, if *Ducates* 126 ½ give *Crowns* 85, the inordered price, how many will *Ducates* 125 ½ give, the price found for *Naples*, and it will come to *Crown* 84. 4. 4, and at that price you muſt draw for *Rome*.

By this *Commiſſion* then it is to be underſtood, that thoſe of *Naples* will have *Ducates* 126 ½ in remittance, in that place, and be *Debitors* in *Rome Crowns* 85; who finding to remit at *Ducates* 125 ⅓, it giveth loſs, receiving leſs than that which was inordered; and making the account in this aboveſaid manner, it is found, that the *Draught* ought to be made at *Crowns* 84. 4. 4. which is to profit, becoming this way a leſs *Debitor*, then that which was inordered, which cometh to recompence the loſs which is made in the remittance; as for Example ſhall appear.

Ducates 126 ½ — *Crowns* 85 — *Ducates* 125 ⅓

6		6
759		752
		85
Crowns 84-4-4		3760
		6016
		63920
		3200
		164
		20
		3280
		244
		12
		2928

To

To prove this account, by which may be clearly known, how this *Commiſſion* remaineth perfectly effected, do in this manner. Proof.

Preſuppoſe that thoſe of *Naples* have given the *Commiſſion* for *Crowns* 2000 of *Gold* of *Eſtampe*, or *de Camera*, which they would draw for *Rome*, and remit the value for *Naples*: You muſt firſt ſee how much the ſaid *Crowns* of *Eſtampe* are worth in *Crowns* of the *Sun*, at *Crowns* 85 *per cent.* the inordered price, and it will come to *Crowns* 2352. 18, 9. of *Gold* of the *Sun*, out of which you muſt take $\frac{2}{3}$ *per cent.* for proviſion, and there will remain *Crowns* 2343. 10. 7. the which muſt be remitted to *Naples* at the price inordered of *Ducates* 126 $\frac{1}{2}$ *per cent.* and it will come to *Ducates* 2964 $\frac{1}{2}$ or thereabout.

So that as it doth appear, the ſaid *Crowns* 2000 of debt in *Rome*, are made by remittance to *Naples*, *Ducates* 2964 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Now then it is to be obſerved in the prices (different from the order given) which are found, that is to ſay at *Crowns* 84. 4. 4. for *Rome*, and at *Ducates*, 125 $\frac{1}{3}$ for *Naples*, if for the ſaid *Crowns* 2000 by *Draught* to *Rome*, a *remittance* may be made of the aboveſaid *Ducats* 2964 $\frac{1}{2}$; and the better to know it, it muſt be ſeen, how much the ſaid ſum of *Crowns* of *Eſtampe* are worth in *Crowns of Gold of the Sun*, at *Crowns* 84. 4. 4. *per cent.* which will come to *Crowns* 2374. 16. 6 *Crowns of the Sun*; out of which, taking the proviſion at $\frac{2}{3}$ *per cent.* there will remain *Crowns* 2365. 6. 7. which muſt be remitted to *Naples* at the ſaid price, which is found of 125 $\frac{1}{3}$ *per cent.* and it will make in *Ducates* 2964 $\frac{1}{2}$, or thereabouts by *remittance* to *Naples*; the which ſheweth the ſaid *Commiſſion* is perfectly accompliſhed, in conformity of the order given. For example.

Example.

Crowns 85—100

Crow. 2352 18·9

$\frac{2}{5}$ 470 11·9
470 11·9

Crowns 94 | 1.3.6
Sols 8 | 20
Den. 2 | 23
| 12
| 82

Crowns 2000
300
450
250
80
20
1600
750
70
12
840

Crowns 2352-18.9
Proviſ. Deduct. 9-8.2

2343-10.7
at *Grains* 126 $\frac{1}{2}$ *per C.*

14058
28116
11171
63
3
1

Ducates 2964|56

Crowns 84. 4. 4. 100
20

1684
3

5053

Cro. 2374 16 6
$\frac{2}{5}$ 474 19 3
474 19 3

9|49 18 6
20
9|98
12
11|76

2000
20

40000
3

120000.00
18940
3781
243. 90
4178
20

83560
33030
2712
12

32544

Cro. 2374. 16. 6
Prov. ded 9. 9. 11

Crown 2365. 6 7
at *gra.* 125 $\frac{1}{3}$ *per C.*

11825
28380
788
41

Duc. 2964|58

I could here add many of theſe Examples for the illuſtration of this point of *Commiſſions*, but I forbear to do it, becauſe the examples might prove tedious and intricate, and the rather becauſe I may publiſh in this kind ſome things that I have already roughly drawn, if I find that my labours this way prove grateful; and therefore touching other circumſtances and queſtions that may ariſe in the *Exchanges* practiſed in *Lions*, I will refer the ſame to the ingenious lover of this *Art* and *Myſtery*, having ſet down ſufficient, to exerciſe both the head and hand of the ſtudious, and which may afford matter for greater variety in the next place, therefore I will in the next place ſurvey the *Exchanges* practiſed in *Rome*, after the ſame manner. CHAP.

Chap. CCCXXV.

Of the Fairs *of* Lions *wherein all* Bills *of* Exchange *are thence drawn, and are there ſatisfied.*

Th- four Fairs of *Lions.*

Lions is noted to have four *Fairs*: the manner of *accepting* of *Bills* of *Exchange* therein, I have obſerved in the 275. Chapter; the *times* of the ſaid *Bills* now reſteth to be ſhewed.

1. *Foir des Rois.*

The firſt *Fair* beginneth in *Lions* the firſt *Monday* after the *Epiphany*; and if the ſame fall upon a *Monday*, the *Fair* doth then begin the *Monday* following; the which laſteth fifteen working days, excluding and excepting *Sundays* and *Holy-days*, the which is deſigned for *Merchants* to do their affairs: at the end whereof (which oftentimes happens at *Candlemas*) all parties are made by *Exchanges*, and all former *Remittances* are paid and diſcharged.

2. *Foir des Paſque.*

The *ſecond*, is the *Fair* of *Eaſter*, which beginneth the *Monday* following the *Octaves* after *Eaſter-day*, and laſteth 15 working days, *Sundays* and *Holy-days* excepted: at the end whereof, all former *Draughts*, payable in this *Fair*, are ſatisfied, and all new *Remittances* and *Draughts* for other places, are made and framed from one man to another.

3. *Foir d' Auſt.*

The third, is the *Fair* of *Auguſt*, and beginneth the fourth of the ſaid Month, and continueth as the reſt, 15 working days, which oftentimes happeneth not till the beginning of *September*; wherein, as above is noted, the *Draughts* made hither, and *Remittances* are diſcharged, and new parties by *exchange* for other places framed, and perfected from one one to another.

4. *Foir des touts Sains.*

The fourth, is the *Fair* of *All-Saints*, beginning the third of *November*, continuing as the former, 15 working days, which ſometimes happeneth on the beginning of *December*; and therein the *Merchants* uſe to diſcharge all former *Bills* that come hither from other places, and frame new *Remittances* and *Draughts* hence to other Cities, between man and man. For it is here to be *noted*, that all *Bills* of *Exchanges*, and for the moſt part all *Bills* of *Debt* have in this City no other time of payment, receipt, or diſcharge, but during theſe four principal afore-mentioned Times or Fairs.

Chap. CCCXXVI.

Of Examples *of the* Exchanges *practiſed in* Rome, *and how the ſame are calculated.*

Exchanges practiſed in *Rome*, and firſt with *Lions.*

I Have ſhewed in the general *Exchanges* of *Rome*, with how many Places the ſame is found to *exchange*; and there alſo ſhewed the common Rates how the ſame doth govern, which every day is ſo obſerved to alter, that no ſet Rule can be peremptorily laid down for the ſame; yet it is in it ſelf ſo beneficial, that thereby the ignorant may make his calculation, either in his *Draughts*, or *Remittances*: The way of making which account, now remaineth to be handled, obſerving the ſame with ſo many other places, as may be fit to underſtand the ground thereof.

It is alſo there *noted*, for the underſtanding of what is to follow, that *Bankers* and *Exchangers* in *Rome* do keep their accounts in *Crowns* of *Stampe* or *Camera*, *Sols*, and *Deniers* of *Gold*, named of the *Eight Stampe*, which are numbred by 20 and 12, becauſe that 20 *Sols* of *Gold* makes a *Crown*, and 12 *Deniers* a *Sol*.

The *Crown* of *Stampe* being worth —— 12 } *Julioes.*
The *Crown* in *Money* worth —— 10 }
And the *Julio* worth —— 10 *Baioes.*

Chap. CCCXXVII.

Of the Exchanges *of* Rome *with* Lions.

Exchanges of *Rome* with *Lions.*

FIrſt then, *Rome exchangeth* with *Lions*, and giveth *Cro.* 85 of *Gold* of the *Eight Stampe*, to have in the ſaid City of *Lions Crowns* 100 *of the Sun*; I demand, for *Crowns* 3842. 10. 7. of *Eſtampe*, how many *Crowns of the Sun* ſhall *Rome* have in *Lions*: To know which, you muſt ſay by the *Rule of Three*, If *Crowns* 85 give 100 *Crowns of the Sun*, how much will 3842. 10 7 *Crowns* give? and it will come to *Crowns* 4520. and the remainder of the *Dividend* multiply by 20 and by 12, to make *Sols* and *Deniers* of *Gold*, and it will be *Crowns* 4520. 12. 5 *of the Sun* that *Rome* ought to have in *Lions* for the ſaid ſum: As may be ſeen by the following Example:

Crowns

Crowns 85 —— 100 —— *Crowns* 3842—10—7

100

Crowns 4520—12—5

384200

50

2—10

8—4

384252—18—4

442	1058
175	208
52	38
20	12
1058	460

The proof of this account is seen, when *Lions* doth *exchange* with *Rome*. Proof.

CHAP. CCCXXVIII.

Of the Exchange *of* Rome *with* Placentia.

Rome exchangeth with *Placentia*, and giveth *posito* 99 ¼ *Crowns* of *Gold* of *Eſtampe*, to have here *Crowns* 100 of *Marc*. I demand, for *Crowns* 1382. 5. 8. of *Eſtampe*, how many *Crowns* of *Marc*. *Placentia* ſhall have? You muſt reduce the price and the ſum of *Crowns* into *Deniers*, multiplying the ſame by 20 and by 12, and adding 15 for the ¼ of a *Crown*, then ſay by the *Rule of Three*, If the *Deniers* come at of the ſaid price, give *Crowns* 100 of *Marc*. how many will the *Deniers* come of the ſaid ſum of *Crowns* give? and multiplying the remainder of the diviſion by 20 and by 12, to make them *Sols* and *Deniers* of *Gold*, in doing which, they will amount to *Crowns* 1385. 14. 11. of *Marc*. which muſt be had in the ſaid place of *Placentia* for the ſaid ſum of *Crowns* of *Eſtampe*, as may be ſeen by the following Example. Exchanges of *Rome* with *Placentia*.

Crowns 99 ¼ —— *Crowns* 100 —— *Crowns* 1382—5—8

20

1995

12

23940

Crowns 1385—14—11 of *Marc*.

20

27645

12

331748

92348

205280

137600

17900

20

358000

118680

22840

12

274080

34680

10740

The proof of this account is seen, when *Placentia* doth *exchange* with *Rome*. Proof.

CHAP.

Chap. CCCXXIX.

Of the Exchanges *of* Rome *with* Florence.

Exchanges of *Rome* with *Florence.*

Rome exchangeth with *Florence*, and giveth *posito Crowns* 92 ¼ of *Gold Eſtamp*, to have in this place 100 *Crowns* of *Gold*; I demand for *Crowns* 1476. 2. 3. of *Eſtamp*, what *credit* ſhall *Rome* have in the ſaid *Florence*? To know which, you muſt reduce (as afore is ſaid) the price and the ſum of *Crowns* into *Deniers of Gold*, multiplying by 20 and by 12, and adding 5 *Sol* for the ¼ *Crown*; then ſay by the *Rule of Three*, If the *Deniers* come of the ſaid price, give *Crowns* 100 of *Gold*, how many will the *Deniers* of the aboveſaid ſum of *Crowns* give? and multiplying the remainder of the diviſion by 20 and by 12, to have *Sols* and *Deniers* of *Gold*, it will appear to come to *Crowns* 1600. 5. 2. of *Gold*: and ſo much *credit* muſt *Rome* have in *Florence*. As for example:

Crowns 92 ¼ —— *Crowns* 100 —— *Crowns* 1476—2—3

20		20
1845		29522
12		12
22140		354267 00
		132867
Crowns 1600—02—5 *of Gold.*		27 00
		20
		54000
		9720
		12
		116640
		5940

Proof. The proof of this account is ſeen, when as *Florence* doth *exchange* with *Rome.*

Chap. CCCXXX.

Of the Exchange *of* Rome *with* Venetia.

Exchanges of *Rome* with *Venice.*

Rome exchangeth with *Venice*, and giveth *Crowns* 73 ½ *poſito* of *Eſtampe*, to have in that place *Ducates* 100 *de Banco* of *Livers* 6 ½ *per Ducate*. I demand for *Crowns* 850. 15. 8. of *Eſtamp*, what *credit* in *Banco* ſhall I have at *Venice*? to do which, I muſt reduce, as in the precedent accounts, the price and the ſum of *Crowns* into *Deniers* of *Gold*, multiplying the ſame by 20 and by 12, and add 10 *Sols* for the ½ *Crown*, and then ſay by the *Rule of Three*, If the *Deniers* come of the price, give *Ducates* 100, how many will the *Deniers* give me, that come of the aboveſaid ſum of *Crowns*? and multiplying the remainder of the diviſion by 24, to bring them into *Groſs*, becauſe that 24 *Groſſes* are worth in the ſaid City of *Venice* 1 *Ducate* of *l.* 6 ½, then it will make *Ducates* 1157 ½, which *Rome* hath *credit* at *Venice*: as for example.

If 73 ½ *Crown* give *Ducates* 100. what ſhall *Crowns* 850. 15. 8.

20		20
1470		17015
12		12
17640		204188
		27788
Ducate 1157—12 ½		10148
		1328
		93—20
		24
		223680
		47280
		12000

Proof. The proof of this account may be diſcerned, when as *Venetia* doth *exchange* with *Rome* back.

CHAP.

CHAP. CCCXXXI.

Of the Exchanges *of* Rome *with* Millan.

Exchanges of *Rome* with *Millan.*

Rome exchangeth with *Millan*, and giveth *poſito Crown.* 87 $\frac{4}{5}$ of *Eſtamp*, to have in that place *Crowns* 100 of *Livers* 5. *Sol.* 17. *per Crown*; I demand, for *Crown* 2140. 16 of *Eſtamp* how many *Livers* of *Millan* ſhall I have?

Firſt, reduce the price and the *Crowns* into *Sols of Gold*, multiplying them by 20, and to the multiplication add 16 *Sol.* $\frac{4}{5}$ of a *Crown*, and then ſay by the *Rule of Three*, If the *Sols* coming of the price, give *Crowns* 100, how many will the *Sols* coming of the aboveſaid ſum of *Crowns* give? and multiplying the remainder of the diviſion by 20 and by 12, to make them *Sols* and *Deniers of Gold*, they will make *Crowns* 2438. 5. 4 *d.* the which you muſt reduce into *Livers*, by multiplying them by *l.* 5. 17. and they will make *l.* 14263. 17. 2 *d.* which I muſt have at *Millan* for the ſaid ſum of *Crowns* of *Eſtamp*; as appeareth plainly by this Example.

If *Crowns* 87 $\frac{4}{5}$ give *Crowns* 100, what ſhall *Crowns* 2140. 16. give?

20		20	
1756		42816	00
		7696	
Crowns 2438	5 4	672	
at *Lib.* 5	17 0	145	20
		472	
12191	6 8	20	
1219	2 8		
609	11 4	9440	
243	16 6	660	
		12	
Lib. 14263	17 2 of *Millan.*		
		7920	
		896	

The proof of this rule is apparent, when *Millan* ſhall *exchange* with *Rome* Proof.

CHAP. CCCXXXII.

Of the Exchanges *of* Rome *with* Naples.

Exchanges of *Rome* with *Naples.*

Rome Exchangeth with *Naples*, and giveth *Crowns* 100. of *Gold* of *Eſtampe*, to have in that place, *poſito Ducates* 135 $\frac{2}{3}$, I demand for *Crowns* 2346. 15. 4 of *Eſtampe*, how many *Ducates* ſhall I have? To do which, you muſt multiply the ſaid ſum of *Crowns* by *grains* 135 $\frac{2}{3}$ *per crown*, ſeeing it is the ſame *grains* 135 $\frac{2}{3}$ *per crown*, as in *Ducates* 135 $\frac{2}{3}$ *per cent.* becauſe the *Ducate* is worth in *Naples grains* 100, and of the product will come *grains* 318377, off the which you muſt cut the two laſt figures, to make them *Ducates*, and it then maketh *Ducates* 3183, *Taries* 3, *grains* 17, and theſe *Taries* and *grains* make *grains* 77, becauſe that the *Tarie* is worth *grains* 20; and ſo much you are to have in *Naples* for the ſaid *Crow.* of *Eſtampe*, as appears by this Example following.

Crowns 2346. 15. 4
at *Grains* 135 $\frac{2}{3}$ *per Crown*

11730	
30498	
782	
782	
67	
34	
2	
Ducates 3183	77

Tarries 3 and *grains* 77

The proof of the ſaid account is ſeen when as *Naples* doth *exchange* this ſum back with *Rome.* Proof.

Chap. CCCXXXIII.

Of the Exchanges *of* Rome *with* Genoa.

Exchanges of *Rome* with *Genoa.*

Rome Exchangeth with *Genoa*, and giveth *posito Crowns* 101 of *Gold* of *Estampe* to have in the said place *Crowns* 100 of *Gold* of *Italy*. I demand for *Crowns* 4000. 10. of *Gold* of *Estampe*, what *credit* shall *Rome* have at *Genoa*? You must first reduce the said *Crowns of Estampe* into *Crowns of Gold of Italy*, at the rate of *Crowns* 100 of *Estampe*, for *Crowns* 102 ½ of *gold*, and therefore you must multiply by 102 ½ in cutting the two last figures, the which you must multiply by 20, and by 12, and they will make *Crowns* 4100. 10. 3 *of Gold of Italy*; then say by *the Rule of Three*, If 101 *Cro.* give 100 *Crowns* what shall 4100 *Crowns* 10. 3 give? and it will come to *Crowns* 4059. 18. 3 of *Gold in Gold of Italy*, and for to reduce them into *Livers*, you must multiply them by *Livers* 4 ½ (the value of a *Crown of Gold*) and in so doing, it will come to *l.* 18269. 12. 1 *current money*, that *Rome* shall have *credit* in *Genoa* for the said *Crowns of Estampe*, as for Example.

Crowns 4000. 10
at *Crow.*—102. ½ *per cent*

408000
2000. 5
51

4100 | 51. 5
10 | 20
25
3 | 12
00

If *Crowns*—101—*Crowns* 100—4100. 10. 3
100

410000
50
1. 5

Crowns 4059. 18 3
at *lib.* 4 ½ *per cent.*

16239. 13.
2029. 19. 1

lib. 18269. 12. 1

410051. 5
605
1001
92
20

1845
835
27
12

324

Proof. The proof of the said Rule is more apparently demonstrated, when *Genoa* doth *Exchange* this parcel back with *Rome.*

Chap. CCCXXXIV.

Of the Exchanges *of* Rome *with* Palermo *or* Mesina.

Exchanges of *Rome* with *Palermo* and *Mesina.*

Rome Exchangeth with *Palermo* or *Mesina*, and giveth 1 *Crown* of *Gold of Estampe* to have in one of the two said places, *posito carl.* 29 ⅓, I would know then for *Crowns* 4000. 10. 6, what *credit* in *Ounces* shall *Rome* have in *Palermo* or *Mesina*: to do which you must multiply the said *Crown* by 29 ⅓, and the *product* will be *carlins* 117348. 7. 2. the which must be reduced into *Ounces*, by cutting the last figure, and by taking the ½ of the rest, and the 48 remaining are *carlins*, of which taking the ¼ and they shall be *Taries*, and in thus working, it will make *ounces* 1955, *Taries* 24, *grains* 7, and *picolies* 2, which *Rome* must have *credit* for in one of the aforesaid places, for the above mentioned *Crowns of Estampe*, as is apparent by the following Example.

Crowns 4000. 16. 6.
at *Carl.* 29 ⅓ *per crown.*

216000
1333. 3. 2
14. 6. 4
7. 2

Carl. 117348. 7. 2
Onn. ¼ 1955. 24. 7. 2.

Proof. The proof of this account is seen when *Palermo* or *Mesina* shall *exchange* back with *Rome.*

CHAP.

CHAP. CCCXXXV.

Of the Exchanges *of* Rome *with* Antwerp.

Rome Exchangeth with *Antwerp*, and giveth one *Crown* to have in the ſaid City of *Antwerp poſito* 114 *groſs*; I demand then, for *Crowns* 2000 17. 8, how many pounds in *groſs*, or *groſſes*, ſhall *Rome* have *credit* in *Antwerp*: to do this, you muſt multiply the ſaid ſum of *Crowns* by 114, and of the *product* will come *groſſes* 228100, the which reduced into *pounds Flemiſh* will make *l.* 950. 8. 4. and for ſo much ſhall *Rome* have *credit* in the ſaid City of *Antwerp*, as for Example. Exchanges of *Rome* with *Antwerp*.

Crowns —— 2000. 17. 8
at *gro.* —— 114 *per Crowns.*

228000
57
28
14
1

Groſſes —— 228 100
Sols —— 1900. 8. 4
Pounds fl. —— 950. 8. 4

The proof of this account is demonſtrated when this parcel is ***Exchanged*** back from *Antwerp* to *Rome*, and *note* that when *Rome* ſhall *exchange* with *Frankfort*, *Amſterdam*, or any other part of the *Netherlands*, the account is made as in the aboveſaid manner of *Rome* with *Antwerp*. Proof.

CHAP. CCCXXXVI.

Of the Exchanges *of* Rome *with* London.

Rome Exchangeth with *London*, and giveth 1 *Crown* there to have in the ſaid City *poſito* 65 *pence ſterling*. I demand then for *Crowns* 4000 14. 8 of *eſtamp*, how many *pounds ſterling* ſhall *Rome* have *credit* in *London*, which muſt be wrought as in the precedent account of *Rome* with *Antwerp*, and it will be found, that it will amount unto 1083. 10. 8 *den.* which I ought to have in the ſaid City of *London*, for the ſaid ſum of *Crowns of Eſtamp*, as may appear by the Example following, Exchanges of *Rome* with *London*.

Crowns 4000 15 0
at *pence* 65 *Sterl. per Crow.*

20000
24000
32 1/2
16 1/4

Pence —— 260048 3/4 *ſterling.*
Shil. —— 1/13 21670 8 *ſterling.*
Pounds —— 1083 10 8 3/4 *ſterling.*

The proof of this Rule will more evidently appear when the ſum of 1083 *l.* 10 *s.* 8 1/4 *den. ſterl.* is remitted from *London* to *Rome*, *which I hope is not in theſe days uſed in England.* Proof.

Chap. CCCXXXVII.

Of the Exchanges *of* Rome *with the Cities of* Valentia, Saragoſa, *or* Barſelona:

Exchanges of *Rome* with *Valentia*, *Saragoſa* and *Barcelona.*

Rome doth *Exchange* with *Valentia*, *Saragoſa* and *Barſelona*, and giveth 1 *Crown* of *Eſtampe* to have in one of the ſaid places *Sols poſito* 25 *den.* 6. I demand then for *Crowns* 6000 14. 4. of *Eſtamp*, what *credit* ſhall *Rome* have in one of the ſaid places: to know which, you muſt multiply the ſaid ſum of *Crowns* of *Eſtampe* by *l.* 1. 5. 6, and they will make *l.* 7650. 18. 3. *d.* which *Rome* ſhall have in *credit* in one of the ſaid places, for the ſaid ſum of *Crowns* of *Eſtampe*, as ſhall appear by this Example,

Crowns	6000	14	4	
at *Livers*	1	5	6	*per Cro.*
	6000	14	4	
	1500	3	7	
	150	0	4	
Livers	7650	18	3	

The proof of this rule is beſt ſeen when this ſum ſhall be remitted back from theſe Cities to *Rome*, and becauſe that the calculation to all theſe three places, is made in one and the ſame manner, I have put them thus together, the price only giving the alteration in *exchange* more or leſs in each City.

Chap. CCCXXXVIII.

Of the Exchanges *of* Rome *with* Sevil.

Exchanges of *Rome* with *Sevil.*

Rome Exchangeth with *Sevil* and giveth 1 *Crown* of *Eſtampe* to have in *Sevil*, *poſito* 456 *Marvedes*, I demand then for 400 *Crowns*, of *Eſtampe*, how many *Marvedes* ſhall *Rome* have in *Sevil*: to do which you muſt multiply the ſaid ſum of *Crowns* of *Eſtampe* by 456 *Marvedes*, and they make 182400, which *Rome* muſt have *credit* in the ſaid place; and it is here to be *noted* that throughout all *Caſtilia*, the *Exchanges* are made in the ſame manner as at *Sevil*, and they likewiſe keep their accounts in the denomination of *Marvedes*, and when as they amount to a *million*, they term it in *Spaniſh* a *Quintos*.

Example.

Crowns	400	of *Eſtampe.*
at	456	*Marvedes* the *Crown.*
	182400	*Marvedes.*

Proof. At *Alcala* and other places in *Spain*, the account is as above made, and the further proof thereof is ſeen, when that *Sevil* ſhall exchange with *Rome.*

Chap. CCCXXXIX.

Of the Exchanges *of* Rome *with* Lisbon.

Exchanges of Rome with Lisbon.

Rome doth *Exchange* with *Lisbon*, and delivereth one *Crown of Eſtampe*, to have in the ſaid place *poſito* 513 *Res*, I demand what *credit* in *Res* ſhall *Rome* have in *Lisbon* for 325 *Crowns*. 9. 6. *d.* this queſtion is to be wrought, as in the precedent account is ſhewed, and it will appear that *Rome* ſhall have *credit* in *Lisbon* for *Raes* 166968, as ſhall be ſeen by the working thereof following.

Crowns

Crowns 325—9—6 *of Eſtampe.*
at——513—— *Raes per-Crown.*

4225
1625
128
64
51

166968 *Raes.*

The proof of this account is apparent, when that *Lisbon* ſhall *Exchange* back *Raes* 166968 with *Rome* at 513 *Raes per Ducate.* Proof.

CHAP. CCCXL.

Of the Terms of Payments of Bills *of* Exchange *in* Rome.

From *Rome* the Terms are

To *Naples* at 8 *days ſight*, and from thence back at 10 *days*.
To *Bruges* and *Antwerp* at 8 *days ſight*.
To *Palermo* at 15 *days ſight*, and from thence back at 10 *days*.
To *Florence* at 10 *days ſight*, and ſo back.
To *Venice* at 10 *days ſight*, and ſo back.
To *Avignon* at 45 *days ſight*, and thence at 10 *days* back.
To *Valentia* at 2 *months from the date*, and 10 *days ſight* back.
To *Barſelona* at 2 *months from the date*, and 10 *days ſight* back.
To *Lions on the Fair*, and thence 10 *days ſight* back.
To *Genoa* at 10 *days ſight*, and ſo back.
To *Piſa* at 10 *days ſight*, and the ſame back thence.

Terms of payment of Bills of Exchange in Rome.

CHAP. CCCXLI.

Of the Aggio *of Moneys practiſed in the* Exchanges *and Payments of* Rome.

THis term *Aggio* common in divers parts of *Italy*, is as much as the *Valuable conſideration*, in the ſpecies of ſundry moneys, that are made in payments, either for *Merchandize* or in *Exchanges* by Bills, and is accounted the difference between the beſt money, uſed in terms of *Exchanges*, and the worſt uſed in payments of goods, and therefore for the declaration and manifeſtation thereof, I have made this Queſtion and Chapter, by way of Propoſition and Demand. A certain *Merchant* in *Rome*, finding himſelf to have received for *Merchandize* ſold by him to another *Crowns* 3441, and *Baiocs* 97, of *Julies* 10 *per Crown*, which he deſires to reduce into *Crowns* of the *Eſtampe*, or as ſome term them *de Camera*, thereby to make them fit to be remitted into any other place, the *Aggio* of the moneys being conſidered, as commonly is ſeen at 45 *Julios*; I demand then how many *Crowns* of *Eſtampe*, the ſame will produce. To know which, you muſt firſt ſee how much the 100 *Deſtampe* are worth in *Julies* at *Julies* 12 the *Crown*, which will be *Julies* 1200, to which muſt be added 45 *Julies* for the *Laggio* thereof, becauſe that the *Crown* of *Eſtampe*, is worth 12 *Julies*, and then the *Laggio*, which comes to be 12 *Julies* and *Baiocs* 4 ½ *per Crown*, or elſe 45 *Julies* for *Crowns* 100, and they will be 1245 *Julies*, and ſo much ſhall 100 *Crowns Deſtampe* be worth the *Aggio* of the money compriſed; likewiſe in the ſame manner you muſt reduce the ſaid ſum of *Crowns of money*, into *Julies*, and they make *Julies* 34419 and *Baiocs* 7, comprehending 9 *Julies* and 7 *Baiocs*, for 97 *Baiocs*, and this being done, then work by the *Rule of Three*, and ſay, If *Julies* 1245 give *Crowns of Gold* of *ſtamp* 100 *Crowns*, how much ſhall the ſaid *Julies* 34419. 7 give, then to multiply the ſaid *Julios* by 100, there is only a cipher to be added after the 7 *Baiocs*, and proſecuting thus the working of the queſtion, it will amount unto *Crowns* 2764. 12. 8. of *Eſtampe*. Now to prove the ſaid account, you muſt multiply the ſaid *Crowns* of *Eſtampe* by *Julies* 1245 *per cent.* in cutting the two laſt figures, and of the *product*, there will remain *Crowns* 3441, and *Baiocs* 96 ⅘, and ſo the account will appear to be well made, ſaving a ſmall broken number loſt, and in this manner muſt be wrought all like accounts, though the *Aggio* of the money, be either augmented or leſſened, ſtill by adding the *Aggio*, ſuch as it ſhall be found to be, with or to the

The *Aggio* of money paid in *Rome* by *Exchanges*.

Proof of the *Aggios* account.

Julios

Julios 1200, which is the price of 100 *Crowns* of *Gold Deſtamp*. The whole queſtion I ſhall for Explanation demonſtrate by the working thereof in this example, and firſt.

Crowns 100 of *Gold*.
at——12 *Julies* the *Crown*.

1200

Julies —— 45 the *Aggio*.
If then 1245 *Julies* give 100 *Crowns*, how much *Crowns* 3441. 9. 70

Crowns 2746—12—8 *Deſtampe*.
at ——1245 *Julies per cent*.

13820
11056
33168
623
124
41

3441. 9. 68
4/5

951 9
8047
5770
790
20

15800
3350
860
12

10320
360

CHAP. CCCXLII.

Of Orders and Commiſſions given and received for Draughts and Remittances by Exchanges *in* Rome.

Orders and Commiſſions given and received for draughts and remittances in *Rome*.

I Will herein, following my firſt intended *method*, give you alſo a Propoſition or two of a *Draught* and *Remittance* by *Commiſſion* and *Order*, the manner whereof largely explained by example, will be full and ſufficient for reglement for the like *Draught* or *Remittance* from this City to any other place.

From *Rome* then is *remitted* to *Venice*, at *Crowns* 97 ¼ *poſito*, and from thence is *remitted* to *Placentia*, at *Ducates* 136 ⅔; I would now know at how much cometh the *remittance* from *Rome* for *Placentia*, to do which work thus:

You muſt firſt multiply the ſaid *Duc.* 136 ⅔ being the price of 100 *Crowns* of *Mark* by *Crowns* 72 ¼ *per cent.* cutting the two laſt figures, the which being multiplied by 20 and by 12, to reduce them into *Sols* and *Den.* of *Gold*, and in thus working it will come to *Crowns* 98.14 9. to the which muſt be added ⅓ *per cent.* for the proviſion, paid at *Venice*, which is 6 *Sols*, 7 *Deniers*, and they make *Crowns* 99 1/15, and ſo many *Crowns Deſtampe* diſburſed in *Rome*, for 100 *Crowns* of *Marc*, of *credit* at *Placentia*, as doth appear by Example following.

Ducat. 136 ⅔ of *Lib.* 6 ⅓.
at—— 72 ¼ *Cro. per cent.*

272
952
24
24
34

Crow.	98	74
Shil.	14	20
		80
Dep.	9	12
		60

Take the proviſion at ⅓ *per cent.*

Crow.	98	14	9
	32	18	3
6	20		
	58		
6	12		
	99		
Crow.	98	14	9
adding the proof	16	7	
Crow.	99	1	4 *d.*

Proof.

To prove this account, you muſt ſee how much the ſum of *Crowns deſtampe* that you would *remit*, are worth in *Ducates* in *Venice*, at the ſaid price of *Crowns* 72 ¼ for *Duc.* 100, out of which to make the *remittance* to *Placentia*, the proviſion is to be taken out at ⅓ *per cent*: then ſee,

ſee, how many will the *Crowns* of *Mark* give at *Duc.* 136 ⅓ for 100 *Crowns* of *Mark*, and the *Crowns* of *Mark*, which come thereof, muſt be multiplied by the ſaid price of 99 $\frac{1}{15}$ *per cent.* and in thus working, will come the ſelf-ſame ſum of *Crowns of Eſtampe*, which are disburſed in *Rome* for the *remittance* made to *Venice*, and by the Rule may the proof be made of all other accounts of the ſelf-ſame ſubject.

But it is to be *noted*, that the ſaid account cannot ſerve in any other occaſion, but where the *remittance* is made from *Rome* to *Placentia*, and that the *Exchange* is at 100 ⅓ *Crown* of *Eſtampe*, for 100 *Crown* of *Mark*, thereby to diſcern, if it be the more profitable, to *remit*, as they term it, a *dritura*, or ſtraight, or elſe to make *remittance* to *Venice*, and from *Venice* to *Placentia*, as is beforeſaid at the aboveſaid prices, the *remittance* coming to be at 99 $\frac{1}{15}$ *Crowns of Eſtampe*, ſo that as it is apparent, it is more beneficial to *remit* to *Placentia* by the way of *Venice*, for as much as it is ſeen by this Example, that for 100 *Crowns* of *Mark* in that place, there is no more paid and disburſed, but *Crowns* 99 $\frac{1}{15}$ in *Rome*, and making the *remittance* ſtraight, and a *dritura*, 100 ⅓ *Crowns* is to be disburſed. And moreover it is to be noted, that their *Exchange* is made ſometimes, at a greater or leſs price, according to the abundance or ſcarcity of the moneys current, and therefore theſe accounts ſerve only but for inſtruction ſake, and to ſhew how the Rules thereof are to be reckoned and caſt up.

Another example of a *Commiſſion* given to enlighten this point, I will add hereunto.

There is *Order* and *Commiſſion* given at *Rome* to remit to *Venice* at 73 ⅔ *Crowns*, and to prevail for the ſame from *Placentia* at *Crow.* 93 ⅓, but there is found *Bills of Exchange* for *Venice* at *Crowns* 74 ⅓, and money for *Florence* at *Crowns* 94 ⅖, the queſtion is then, if at theſe prices, the ſaid *Commiſſion* and *Order* may be effected. The which to accompliſh and know, I muſt ſay by *the Rule of Three*, ſeeing, that *Rome* giveth the *uncertain* to both thoſe ſaid two places, If *Crowns* 73 ⅔ give 93 ⅓ *Crowns*, what will *Crowns* 74 ⅓ give? and it will give by the ſaid Rule, *Crowns* 94. 3. 6 *d.* ſo that this *Order* and *Commiſſion* may be accompliſhed and performed with benefit, becauſe that *remitting* to *Venice* at *Crowns* 74 ⅓, it ought to be drawn to *Florence* at *Crowns* 94. 3. 6, and there it is found at more, *videlicet*, at *Crowns* 94 ⅖: as for Example:

Crowns 73 ⅔	*Crowns* 93 ⅓	*Crowns* 74 ⅓
3	3	3
221	280	223
3		280
663		62440
		2770
Crowns 94. 3. 6.		118
		20
		2360
		371
		12
		4452

And thus much ſhall ſerve for inſtruction and method to the *Exchanges* and *Commiſſions* practiſed at *Rome*, and now I will proceed to the next eminent place of *Exchanges*, according to my intended *method*, which is *Naples*.

CHAP. CCCXLIII.

Examples of the Exchanges *practiſed in* Naples, *and how the ſame are calculated.*

Examples of Exchanges practiſed in *Naples*.

I Have ſhewed in the general *Exchanges* of *Naples*, with how many other places this City is found to *exchange*, and there alſo ſhewed the common rates, how the ſame doth govern, which every day is ſo found to alter, that no ſet Rule can peremptorily be ſet down for the ſame, yet it is in it ſelf ſo beneficial, that thereby the learner may know how to make his account, either in his *draughts* or *remittances*, the way of making which account now remaineth to be handled, obſerving the ſame with ſo many other places, as may be fitteſt to underſtand the ground thereof.

Accounts in *Naples*.

It is alſo there obſerved, that the *Bankers* and *Exchangers* of the place do keep their account in *Ducats*, *Taries* and *Grains*, the which are caſt up by 5, and by 20, becauſe that 5 *Taries* do

make

make a *Ducate*, and 20 *grains* a *Tarie*, alſo that the *Crown of Gold*, in *Gold* of this *Kingdom*, is 13 *Carlins*, or 6 ½ *Taries*, and the *Crown* of mony or *ſilver*, is 11 *Carlins* or 5 ½ *Taries*, the *Ducate* of *Gold* being worth 6 *Taries*, and the *Ducate* current is worth 5 *Taries*.

Chap. CCCXLIV.

Of the Exchanges *of* Naples *with* Lions.

Exchanges of Naples with Lions.

Naples then *Exchangeth* with *Lions*, and giveth *poſito Ducates* 127 ½ to have in this place 100 *Crowns of Gold of the Sun*, I demand then, for *Ducates* 3295 and 1 *Tarie*, how many *Crowns of Gold* ſhall I have in *Lions*? To know which you muſt ſay, by the *Rule of Three*, If *Ducates* 127 ½ give 100 *Crowns*, how many will *Ducates* 3295 ½ give? multiplying the remainder of the diviſion by 20 and by 12, to make them *Sols* and *Deniers*, and it will make *Crowns* 2584. 9. 4 of *Gold of the Sun*, which I ſhould have at *Lions*.

Duc. 127 ½ —— *Crow.* 100 —— *Duc.* 3295 ½.

2		5
255		16476
5		2
1275		32952. 00
		7452
Cro. 2584. 9. 4		10770
		5700
		600
		20
		12000
		525
		12
		6300

The proof of this account is ſeen, when *Lions exchangeth* back either for *Naples*, *Bery*, *Lechy* or any other City of that *Kingdom*.

Chap. CCCXLV.

Of the Exchanges *of* Naples *with* Placentia.

Exchanges of Naples with Placentia.

Naples exchangeth with *Placentia*, and giveth *poſito Ducates* 132 ¾ to have in this place *Crow.* 100 of *Mark*: I demand then for *Duc.* 3416 *Taries* 2, and *grains* 8. how many *Crowns* of *Mark* ſhall I have at *Placentia*? To do which, I muſt firſt reduce the ſaid ſum of *Duc.* into *grains*, and if there were neither *Taries* nor *Grains*, it were done by the only addition of two ciphers, becauſe that the *Ducate* is worth 100 *grains*; and becauſe that there is in this queſtion 2 *Taries* and 8 *Grains*, 48 *Grains* is to be added, and take *Grains* 132 ¼ for *deviſor* of the ſaid ſum, ſeeing it is as much at *grains* 132 ¾ *per Crown*, as at *Duc.* 132 ¾ *per Crown* 100, multiplying as well the one part as the other by 4 to bring them into quarters of *grains*, and after *diviſion* by multiplying the reſt of the *diviſor* by 20 and 12 to bring them into *Sols* and *Deniers of Gold*, and all this done, it will come to *Crow.* 2573. 12. 4 of *Mark*, which I muſt have in the ſaid place of *Placentia* for the ſaid ſum of *Ducates* above mentioned, as for Example:

Grains,

Grains 3416. 48
4

1366592
3045
3909
1922
329
20

6580
1270
208
12

2496
372

At *grains* 132 ¼
4

531

Crowns 2573. 12. 4

The proof of this account is more apparently demonstrated, when this sum or parcel is *Exchanged* back from *Placentia* to *Naples*, *Bary*, *Lechy*, or other Cities of this *Kingdom*. Proof.

Chap. CCCXLVI.

Of the Exchanges *of* Naples *with* Rome.

Naples doth *Exchange* with *Rome*, and giveth *posito Ducates* 135 ⅔ in this place, to have in *Rome* 100 *Crowns of Gold of Estampe*: I demand then for *Ducates* 3183.3.17, what *credit* in *Crowns* shall *Naples* have in the said City of *Rome*? To know which, the question is wrought as is before mentioned in the precedent *Exchange* of *Naples* for *Placentia*, and it cometh to *Crowns* 2346. 15. 2 of *Gold of Estampe* or *de Camera*, and for so much shall *Naples* have *credit* in *Rome*, as for *Example*. *Exchanges of Naples with Rome*

Grains 3183. 77
3

955131
1411
1903
2751
309
20

6180
2110
75
12

900
86

At *grains* 135 ⅔ *per Crown*.
3

407

Crowns 2346. 15. 2

The proof of this Rule is manifested, when this parcel is *Exchanged* back from *Rome* to *Naples*, *Bary*, *Lechy*, or to any other City of this *Kingdom*. Proof.

Chap. CCCXLVII.

Of the Exchanges *of* Naples *with* Florence.

Naples Exchangeth with *Florence*, and giveth *Duc. posito* 119 ⅗ to have in *Florence* 100 *Crowns of Gold*: I demand then for *Duc.* 934. 1. 10, how much shall *Naples* have *credit* in the said City of *Florence*? This must be wrought as the precedent question of the *Exchange* of *Naples* Exchanges of *Naples* with *Florence*.

for the City of *Rome*, and it will come to *Crowns* 780. 15. 0 of *Gold*, and ſo much ſhall *Naples* have *credit* in the ſaid place of *Florence*, as appeareth by this Example.

Grains 119 $\frac{2}{5}$
3
359
Crowns 780. 15. 0

Grains 934. 30
3
280290
2899
270
20
5400
1810
15
12
180

Proof. The proof of this account is declared when this parcel is *Exchanged* back from *Florence* to *Naples*.

CHAP. CCCXLVIII.

Of the Exchanges *of* Naples *for* Venice.

Exchanges of *Naples* for *Venice*.

Naples Exchangeth for *Venice* and giveth *poſito Ducates* 97 $\frac{1}{4}$ to have in *Venice Ducates* 100 of *Livers* 6 $\frac{1}{5}$ of this money (which now is termed in *Banco*) I demand then for *Ducates* 1799. 1. 13 of *Naples* how many *Ducates* ſhall I have in the place of *Venetia*? This is to be wrought as the precedent, multiplying the remainder of the *diviſion* by 24, to bring the ſame into *groſs*, becauſe that the *Ducates of Livers* 6. 4 *s.* maketh 24 *groſs*, and it will come to *Ducates* 1850 $\frac{5}{24}$, and ſo many *Ducates* ſhall *Naples* have in the ſaid place of *Venice*, as by the Example following:

Grains 97 $\frac{1}{4}$
4
389
Duc. 1850 $\frac{5}{24}$ of *Livers* 6 $\frac{1}{5}$

Grains 1799. 33
4
719732
3307
1953
82
24
1968
23

Proof. The proof of the ſaid account appears when this parcel of 1850 $\frac{5}{24}$ is *Exchanged* back from *Venice*, to the aforeſaid place of *Naples*.

CHAP. CCCXLIX.

Of the Exchanges *of* Naples *with* Millan.

Exchanges of *Naples* with *Millan*.

Naples exchangeth with *Millan* and giveth *poſito Duc.* 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ to have in *Millan Crow.* 100 of *Livers* 5 *per Crow.* of the money of this place, I demand then for *Duc.* 850, how many *Crow.* ſhall I have in *Millan*? To know which, I muſt do as in the precedent *exchanges*, multiplying the remainder of the *diviſion* by 20 and 12, to bring the ſame into *Sols* and *Deniers*, and by this working it will make *Crow.* 862. 18. 10. and to know how many *Livers* they are, they muſt be multiplyed by 5 *Livers*, beginning to multiply the *den.* then the *ſols*, and afterwards the *Crow.* calculating for 12 *den.* one *ſols*, and for 20 *ſols* in money one *Liver*, and it will

will make *l.* 4314.14.2, which one ſhall have in the ſaid place of *Millan* for the ſaid *Ducates* 850. as for Example,

Grains 98 ½	*Ducates* 850
197	2
Crowns 862.18.10	170000
5	1240
Livers 4314.14.2 *d.*	580
	186
	20
	3720
	1750
	174
	12
	2088
	118

The proof of this account is manifeſted, when this parcel is *Exchanged* back from *Millan* to *Naples*, as aforeſaid. Proof.

CHAP. CCCL.

Of the Exchanges *of* Naples *with* Lechy *and* Bary.

Naples Exchangeth with *Lechy* and *Bary*, Cities within that *Kingdom*, and giveth *poſito* 98 ½ *Ducates* to have in the ſaid places *Ducates* 100. I demand then for *Ducates* 3850. 1. 15. of *Naples*, how many *Ducates* ſhall I have in theſe two places. This Rule muſt be caſt up as in the precedent *Exchange* for *Millan*, and multiplying the remainder of the *diviſion* by 100, to bring it into *grains*, and thereof will come 98 which are 4 *Taries*, and *grains* 18, and in all *Ducates* 3908 *Taries* 4 *grains* 18, which *Naples* ſhall have *credit* in the ſaid places; and *note*, that when *Naples Exchangeth* with *Montelion*, with *Coſenſe*, or any other part of this *Kingdom*, the account is made as above, as for Example, Exchanges of *Naples* with *Lechy* and *Bary*.

Grain 98 ½	*Grains* 3850.35
2	2
197	770070
Ducates 3908. 98	1790
	1770
	19400
	1670
	94

The proof this Rule and account is thus made up. Proof.

Proof—*Duc.* 3908. 98	
98 ½	
31264	
35172	
1954	
97	
Ducates 3850|35	

Chap. CCCLI.

Of the Exchanges *of* Naples *with* Meſina.

Exchanges of *Naples* with *Meſina.*

Naples exchangeth with *Meſina*, and giveth *poſito Duc.* 115 $\frac{3}{8}$ to have in *Meſina Crowns* 100 of *Tar.* 13 of that mony, I demand how many *Crowns* of *Taries* 13 ſhall I have there for *Duc.* 2348. 3. 8, to do which working, as by the precedent Rules, I ſay: If *grains* 115 $\frac{3}{8}$ make one *Crown* of 13 *Taries*, what will *grains* 234868 make, and multiplying the remainder of the *diviſion* by 52, to bring them into half *Carlins*, becauſe that 13 *Taries* are worth 26 *Carlins*, and by this working it maketh *Crowns* 2035 $\frac{36}{372}$, which abridged are $\frac{2}{13}$, or otherwiſe multiplying the remainder of the *diviſion* by 13, and then by 20 to bring them into *Taries* and *grains*, which will be the eaſier to comprehend; but the reaſon why I have otherwiſe demonſtrated it, is becauſe herein I would follow the method and manner of the *Merchants* of *Naples*, who in their accounts are accuſtomed to do as above is ſhewed, and to reduce the ſaid *Crowns* 2035 $\frac{2}{13}$ into *ounces*, you muſt multiply by 13 to bring them into *Taries*, adding to the multiplication 9 for the $\frac{2}{13}$ and they will be *Taries* 26464, from which cutting the laſt figure, and take $\frac{1}{3}$ of the reſt to make them *ounces*, becauſe that 30 *Taries* is an *ounce*, and the remainder of theſe thirds are tens of *Taries*, to the which adding the figure cut off, which are ſo many *Taries*, as muſt be placed after the *ounces*, and it will make *ounces* 882. 4, and for ſo much ſhall *Naples* have *credit* in the ſaid place of *Meſina* for *Duc.* 2348. 3. 8.

At *Grains*	115 $\frac{3}{8}$	*Grains*	234868
	8		8
	923		1878944
			3294
Crowns	2035 $\frac{36}{372}$ of *Taries* 13		5254
to make *Tar.*	13 $\frac{2}{13}$		639
			52
	2664. 4		1287
$\frac{1}{3}$ *Ounc.*	882. 4		3195
			33228
			5538
			00

Proof. The proof of this Rule is manifeſted, what that *Meſina* ſhall be found to *Exchange* for *Naples.*

Chap. CCCLII.

Of the Exchanges *of* Naples *with* Palermo.

Exchanges of *Naples* with *Palermo.*

Naples exchangeth with *Palermo*, and giveth one *Ducate* to have in the ſaid place *poſito* 166 $\frac{1}{2}$ *pontos*, I demand for *Duc.* 2846. 2. 10, what *credit* ſhall I have in *ounces* in *Palermo*, to do which, multiply the ſaid ſum of *Duc.* by 166 $\frac{1}{2}$ *pontos per ducates*, and it makes *pontos* 473942, to which add $\frac{1}{3}$, to make them *grains*, becauſe that 1 *Pontes* is 1 *grain* and $\frac{1}{3}$, and for as much as one *grain* is worth 6 *piccolis*, and 1 *pontos* is 8 *piccolis*, and it maketh *grains* 631922, to reduce which into *ounces*, you muſt cut off the two laſt figures, and take $\frac{1}{6}$ of the reſt, becauſe that 600 *grains* make an *ounce*, which in all makes *ounces* 1035, and there remaineth 1 which is worth with the two figures cut off 122 *grains*, which are 6 *Taries* and 2 *grains*, becauſe that 20 *grains* is 1 *Tarie*, and they will be *ounces* 1053, *Taries* 6 and *grains* 2, and ſo many *ounces* by the ſaid *exchange* ſhall you have in *Palermo*; and *note*, that over and above, they give *credit* 1 *Carl. per ounce* for good money, to add which ſaid *Carl. per ounce*, do thus, conſidering that for the ſaid *ounces* 1053, will come the ſame ſum of *carlins*, for the *Aggio* of the mony, and to make the ſaid *carlin* into *ounces*, you muſt cut the laſt figure, and take $\frac{1}{6}$ of the reſt, will make *ounces* 17, and there will remain 3 tens of *carlins*, which are 30 in value, to which adding the figure cut, and it is 33 *carlins*, from which, taking $\frac{1}{3}$ to make them *taries*, (a *carlin* being $\frac{1}{2}$ a *tarie*) which are 16 *taries*, and the remainder is 1 *carl.* in worth 10 *grains*, and adding 2 *grains* for the 6 *taries*, which is with the *ounce*, becauſe that for 3 *taries*, which

Aggio allow'd in *Palermo.*

are

are 60 *gra.* the *Aggio* will be 1 *grain*, and it will be in all *ounc.* 17, *tar.* 16, and *gra.* 12, which added, to the aboveſaid *ounces*, it makes 1070 *Tar.* 22, and *gra.* 14, and ſo much *credit* you ſhall have in *Palermo* for *Duc.* 2846. 2. 10. in *Naples* at *pont.* 166 ½ *per Duc.* Example.

Duc. 2846. 2. 10
at *Pont.* 166 ½

17076
45536
1423
83

Pont. 473942
⅓ 157980

gra. 631922

Grains 63. 19. 22
Ounces 1053. 6. 2
Agg. of mony 17. 16. 12

Ounces 1070. 22. 14

The proof of this account is ſhewed, when *Palermo* doth *exchange* back with *Naples* this ſame parcel. Proof.

CHAP. CCCLIII.

Of the Exchanges *of* Naples *with* Genoa.

Naples exchangeth with *Genoa*, and giveth one *Ducate* to have *poſito* in *Genoa* 66 ⅔ *Sols*, I demand for *Duc.* 1345. 4. 5, how many *Livers current mony* ſhall I have in *Genoa*, the which is done by Multiplication in taking of *grains* 85, which are the 4 *Taries*, and *grains* 5. the ⅔: ſeeing that it may be calculated for one *grain* of *Naples* ⅔ of a *Sols*, and it will come to *Sol.* 89723, and *Deniers* 4, which to reduce into *Livers* you muſt cut the laſt figure, and take the ⅕ of the reſt, and if any reſt, it will be a tenth, to which muſt be added the figure cut off, and it will be *Sols*, and thus it will appear to be *Livers* 4486. 3. 4. and ſo much will your *credit* be in the ſaid place of *Genoa*, as by this Example, *Naples* Exchangeth with *Genoa*.

Ducat. 1345. 85
66 ⅔

8670
8070
448. 4
448. 4
128. 4
28. 4

Sols. 8972. 3. 4
Livers. 4486. 3. 4

The proof of the ſaid Rule is more evident, when this ſum cometh to be *rechanged* from *Genoa* to *Naples*, as is aforeſaid. Proof.

CHAP. CCCLIV.

Of the Exchanges *of* Naples *with* Antwerp.

Naples exchangeth with *Antwerp*, and giveth one *Ducate*, to have in *Antwerp poſito* 90 *groſs.* I demand then by this *Exchange*, what *credit* ſhall *Naples* have in *Antwerp* for 3200 *Duc.* to do which, you muſt multiply the ſaid ſum of *Duc.* by 90, and it maketh 288000 *gra.* which reduced to *pounds Flemiſh*, will make 1200 *l.* 00. 0. *d.* and ſo much *credit* ſhall *Naples* have in *Antwerp* for the ſaid ſum of *Duc.* 3200. As in the following Example: Exchanges of *Naples* with *Antwerp*.

Duc.

Duc. 3200
at *groſs.* 90 *per Duc.*

288000 *groſſes.*
2400|0 *Sols.*

Pounds 1200. 00. 0. *d. Livers Flemiſh.*

Proof. The proof of this Rule is more apparent, when this ſum of 1200 *l. Flem.* is *rechanged* from *Antwerp* to *Naples.*

CHAP. CCCLV.

Of the Exchanges *of* Naples *with* London.

Exchanges of Naples with London. *Naples* doth *exchange* with *London*, and giveth one *Ducate* to have in *London poſito* 52 *pence ſterling*, I demand then for 1528 *Duc.* how many *pounds ſterling* ſhall *Naples* have *credit* in *London:* this muſt be done as in the precedent account, of *Naples* and *Antwerp*, and it will be found that the ſame will give in *London* 331 *l.* 1 *s.* 4 *d.* which is the ſum that *Naples* ſhall have *credit* there for 1528 *Duc.* delivered: As for Example:

Crowns 1528
at *pence* 52 *ſterl.*

3056
7640

Pence 79456 *ſterl.*
Shill. 662|1.4. *d. ſterl.*

Pounds 331.1. 4 *d. ſterl.*

Proof. The proof of this Rule will appear, when as 331 *l.* 1 *s.* 4 *d.* ſhall be *rechanged* from *London* to *Naples.*

CHAP. CCCLVI.

Of the Exchanges *of* Naples *with* Valentia.

Exchanges of *Naples* with *Valentia.* *Naples* doth *exchange* with *Valentia*, and giveth one *Ducate* for *poſito* 21 *Sols* in *Valentia*, I demand then for *Duc.* 2306 of *Naples*, how much ſhall I have *credit* in *Valentia*, to know which you muſt do as in the *exchange* preceding, multiplying the ſaid ſum by 21 *Sols*, and they will make 2421 *l.* 6*s.* which *Naples* ſhall have anſwered in *Valentia* at the price above ſhewed, the like is to be obſerved in the *Exchanges* of *Saragoſa* and *Barſelona*, which I here omit for brevity, to which this Example ſhall ſuffice.

Ducates 2306
21

2306
4612

Sols 4842|6

Livers 2421. 6 *Valentiana:*

Proof. The Proof of this Rule is ſeen, when this ſum ſhall be *rechanged* from *Valentia* to *Naples.*

Chap. CCCLVII.

Of the Exchanges *of* Naples *with* Sivil.

Exchanges of *Naples* with *Sivil*.

Naples doth exchange with *Sivil*, and giveth one *Ducate*, to have in *Sivil posito* 402 *Marvedes*, I demand then for 2634 *Ducates* in *Naples*, how many *Marvedes*, shall I have in *Sivil*? To do which, you must multiply the said sum of *Ducates* by 402 *Marvedes*, and they make *Marvedes* 1058 868, which *Naples* must have *credit* in the said place. And moreover it is here to be *noted*, that throughout all *Castilia* the Exchanges are made in the same manner as at *Sivil*, and they likewise keep their account in the same denomination of *Marvedes*, which when amounting to one *million*, they term it in *Spanish* a *Quinto*, *marked* thus V. Example.

Ducates	2634	of *Naples*.
at	402	*Marvedes Sivil*.
	5268	
	105360	
	1058868	*Marvedes*.

Proof.

And accounted 1058 V. or *Quintos* 868 mar. The proof whereof is seen when *Sivil rechangeth* with *Naples*.

Chap. CCCLVIII.

Of the Exchanges *of* Naples *with* Lisbon.

Exchanges of *Naples* with *Lisbon*.

Naples doth exchange with *Lisbon*, and giveth one *Ducate* to have in *Lisbon*, *posito* 498 *Res*, I demand for 1200 *Ducates* in *Naples* delivered, how many *Res* I shall have *credit* in *Lisbon*? This question is wrought as in the precedent with *Sivil*, and it will appear, that *Naples* shall have in *Lisbon* the sum of 597 V. 600, as by the following working thereof.

Ducates	1200	of *Naples*.
at	498	*Res per Ducate*.
	9600	
	10800	
	4800	
Res	597600	of *Lisbon*.

Proof.

The proof of this Rule is manifested, when that *Lisbon* shall have occasion to *rechange* for *Naples*.

Chap. CCCLIX.

Of the Terms of Payments of Bills of Exchange *in* Naples.

Terms of Bills of Exchange in *Naples*.

From *Naples* the Terms are

To *Rome* at 10 *days sight*, and at 8 *days* back.
To all *other places* of that *Kingdom* at 8 *days sight*, and so back.
To *Florence* at 20 *days after date*, and thence at 10 *days* back.
To *Venice* at 15 *days sight*, and the like thence.
To *Avignon* at 60 *days* from the date, and thence at 20 *days sight*.
To *Valentia* at 40 *days sight*.
To *Genoa* at 10 *days sight*, and thence at 15 *days sight*.
To *Pisa* at 10 *days sight*, and so thence.
To *Palermo* at 10 *days sight*, and the same back.

CHAP. CCCLX.

Of Orders *and* Commissions *given and received for* Draughts *and* Remittances *in* Naples.

Orders and *Commissions* given and received for *Draughts* and *Remittances* in *Naples.*

ACcording to my intended *method*, I will here add an example or two of *Draughts* and *Remittances*, by *Commission* and *Order*, performed in this place of *Naples*, *posito.*

To *Naples* cometh *Order* from *Venice*, that the *Remittance* is made to the said place at *Duc.* 98 $\frac{1}{3}$, in drawing from *Placentia* at *Duc.* 135 $\frac{1}{2}$, but there do Bills present for *Venice* at *Duc.* 99 $\frac{2}{3}$: I demand then, (considering the loss that falleth out in the *Remittance*) at how much ought I to draw for *Placentia*? To know which, you must say by the *Rule of Three*, If *Duc.* 98 $\frac{1}{3}$ give *Duc.* 135 $\frac{1}{2}$, what will 99 $\frac{2}{3}$ *Duc.* give? and it will come to 137 $\frac{1}{3}$ *Duc.* and at that rate the *draught* must be made for *Placentia*, in the *Remittance* for *Venice* at *Duc.* 99. $\frac{2}{3}$, and then the *Commission* will remain effected according to the order given; as for Example:

1 Example.

Duc. 98 $\frac{1}{3}$ — *Duc.* — 135 $\frac{1}{2}$ — *Duc.* — 99 $\frac{2}{3}$.

3	2	3
295	271	299
2		271
590		299
		2093
		598
		81029
		2202
		4329
		199.00
		22.00
		4.30

Duc. 137. 33 $\frac{1}{3}$

2 Example.

Again, presuppose that at *Naples* cometh *Order* from *Florence*, to *Remit* to *Rome*, at 134 $\frac{2}{3}$, and to prevail for *Naples* at 121 $\frac{1}{5}$, there is found Bills for *Rome* at 136 $\frac{1}{5}$, and mony for *Florence*, at 122 $\frac{1}{5}$, I demand then, if at these presenting prices, the *Commission* may be accomplished? To know which, work by the *Rule of Three*, and say, if *Duc.* 134 $\frac{2}{3}$ give *Duc.* 121 $\frac{1}{5}$, what will *Ducates* 136 $\frac{1}{5}$ give? and it will come to *Ducates* 122 and *grains* 58, so that, as it is apparent, the *Commission* may be effected, because that *Remitting* to *Rome* at 136 $\frac{1}{5}$, the *draught* for *Florence* must be at *Duc.* 122 *grains* 58, and it is found at 122 $\frac{1}{5}$, which is 60 *grains* more; as by the following Example:

If *Duc.* — 134 $\frac{2}{3}$ — Give *Duc.* — 121 $\frac{1}{5}$. — What *Duc.* 136 $\frac{1}{5}$

3	5	5
404 | 5	606	681
2020 | 5		3
10100		2043
		606
		12258
		122580
		1238058
		22805
		26058
		585800
		80800
		00

Duc. 122.58

3 Example.

Again, at *Naples* cometh *Order* from *Palermo*, to draw to the said *Palermo*, at *Pont.* 168 $\frac{1}{4}$, and to *remit* to *Placentia*, at 134 $\frac{1}{2}$. Now there is found *Money* for *Palermo*, at 166 $\frac{1}{2}$, and

Bills

Bills for *Placentia*, at 136. I demand then, if the ſaid *Commiſſions* may be effected, at the Rates preſented? To do which, you muſt work by the *Rule of Three*, taking one of the prices which are found for *Diviſor*, as hath been ſhewed by the inſtruction given upon *Commiſſions*, and ſay, If *Pontos* 166 ½ give 134 ½, what will 168 ¼ give? And it will make *Ducats* 135 $\frac{2}{10}$, or thereabouts. So that it appears this *Order* and *Commiſſion* may not be performed, ſeeing that *drawing* to *Palermo* at 168 ¼, the *remittance* cannot be made for *Placentia* at more then 135 $\frac{2}{10}$, and there is found *Bills* but at 136; as by this Example.

166 ½	134 ½	168 ¼
4	2	4
666	269	673
2		269
1332		6057
		17498
Duc. 135–91		181037
		4783
		7877
		121700
		1820
		488

Again, at *Naples* cometh *Order* from *Genoa*, to *remit* for *Placentia* at 133, and to prevail from *Meſina* at 114, clear of charge: there are found *Bills* for *Placentia*, at 131 ⅓. I demand (conſidering the benefit which is given in the *remittance*) at what price may the parcel be made? To know which, ſay by the *Rule of Three*; If 133 give 114, what ſhall 131 ⅓? and it will come to *Duc.* 112, and 57 *Gr.* To the which muſt be added 44 *Grains*, for the proviſion which is there taken at ⅖ *per cent.* and it will be *Ducates* 113; And at a leſſer price, may not be taken for *Meſina*. The Example will make it evident. 4. Example.

133	114	131 ⅓
3		3
399		394
Duc. 112 57		114
Prov. 22		
22		1576
		4334
Duc. 113 1		4491
		501
		1026
		12800
		2850
		57

And this is as much as I conceive fitting to have ſaid of the *Exchanges*, *Orders* and *Commiſſions* practiſed in the City of *Naples*; and next to *Genoa*.

CHAP. CCCLXI.

Of Exmples *of the* Exchanges *practiſed at* Genoa, *and how the ſame are calculated.*

I Have ſhewed elſewhere, the general *Exchanges* of *Genoa*, and with how many other places this City is found to *Exchange*, and there alſo declared the common rates and prices, how the ſame is found to govern, which notwithſtanding is fonnd ſo ſubject to alteration, that it cannot admit of any great certainty, yet ſo far it is conducible to this knowledge, that it may ſerve as a certain rule for the calculation thereof, either in the *Draughts*, *Remittances*, or *Orders*, that may happen to fall within the limit of this City, the forming of which accounts now remaineth to be handled, obſerving the ſame with Exchanges practiſed at *Genoa*.

ſome other principal places, which being well underſtand, will enlighten the way to what is here by me for brevity ſake willingly omitted.

Accounts in *Genoa.*

To give then Introduction thereto, it is to be noted, that *Exchangers* do here keep their accounts ſeveral ways, as ſome in *Livers*, *Sols*, and *Deniers* of current money, and others by *Livers*, *Sols* and *Deniers* money of *Gold*, and both theſe accounted and ſummed up by 20 and 12, becauſe 20 *Sols* make a *Liver*, and 12 *Deniers* do make a *Sol*.

Moreover, it is to be noted, that the *Crown* of *Italy* of *Gold*, in *Gold*, is worth here in *current Money* 90 *Sols* of *Genoa*, though it is found ſometimes to be worth more, and ſometimes leſs, as *Moneys* are requeſted: Notwithſtanding, the ſaid *Crown* is always given for 68 *Sols Money* of *Gold*.

Again it is to be obſerved, that in *Genoa* all, or the moſt part of *Exchanges* that are practiſed, are effectively for *Placentia*, *Lions*, *Millan*, *Venice*, *Naples*, and *Rome*; and therefore in the handling thereof, I ſhall, to avoid tedioufneſs, be the briefer.

CHAP. CCCLXII.

Of the Exchanges *of* Genoa *with* Placentia.

Exchange of *Genoa* with *Placentia.*

Genoa doth *exchange* with *Placentia*, and giveth *poſito Sol.* 87 ¼ *current money*, to have there 1 *Crow.* of *Mark*. I would know then, for *Livers* 10269. 19. 3 *d. current money*, how many *Crow.* of *Mark* I ſhall have in *Placentia*?

1. Example.

Firſt then multiply the ſaid *Sol.* 87 ¼ by 4, to bring them into ⁴⁄₄, adding the ¼, and they make 351 *quarters*; and then multiply the ſaid ſum of *Livers* by 20, to make them *Sols*, and then by 4, to make them *quarters* of *Sols*, adding to the multiplication ¼ for the 3 *Deniers*, and it will be in all 821597, which divide by 351 the price of the *Crown* of *Mark* and the diviſion will be 2340, multiplying the reſt by 20 and by 12 to make them *Sols* and *Deniers*, and they will be in all *Crow.* 2340. 14. 7. of *Gold* of *Mark*, which you muſt have in *Placentia*, as by Example will be more evident.

Sols 87 ¼	*Crowns* 10269. 19. 3
4	20
351	205399
	4
	821597
	1195
	1429
	257
	20
	5140
	1630
	226
	12
	2712
	255

To prove this account, you muſt multiply the ſaid *Crowns* of *Mark* by *Lib.* 4. 7. 9. beginning to multiply by the *Deniers*, and then by *Sols*, calculating it by 12 *Deniers* for one *Sol*, and by 20 for one *Liver*, and of the product will come *l.* 10269—18—11. ſo that it is evident, that the account is juſt, the difference being in ſome ſmall parts of the diviſion which is loſt, as by Example.

Crowns	2340—14—7
At lib.	4— 7—9
	9362—18—4
	585— 3—8
	234— 1—5
	58—10—4
	29— 5—2
Lib.	10269—18—11

At

At *Genoa* it is oftentimes ſeen that the Exchange is made for *Placentia* in *Sols* of *money* of *Gold*, and the difference of this money is, that the *Crown* of *Gold*, by decree of the eſtate, is worth 68 *Sol. money* of *Gold*, and in current money 90 *Sol:* and though that the ſaid price of the *current money* riſe and fall, the *money* of *Gold* never varieth from the ſaid price of 68 *Sol.* If then I would know for *Livers* 2816. 13. 4. *money* of *Gold*, which one exchangeth at 66 5 *d. money* of *Gold per Crown*, how many *Crowns* of *mark.* ſhall one have, do thus: reduce the aboveſaid *Livers* into *Deniers*, multiplying them by 20, and the *Sols* reſting by 12; likewiſe reduce the ſaid *Sols* 66. 5 *Deniers*, into *Deniers*, multiplying them by 12, and that which will come thereof ſhall be the *Diviſor* of the ſum of *Deniers*, come of the ſaid *Liv.* the which divided, will be 84 8 *Cro.* 3. 7. of *Mark.* Another Example of the ſaid Exchanges.

Sols 66. 5		*Livers* — 2186. 13. 4	
12		20	
797		56333	
		12	
Crowns 848. 3. 7		676000	
At Lib. 3. 6. 5		3840	
Proof 2544. 10. 9		6520	
212. 00. 11		144	
42 8. 2		20	
14 2. 9		2880	
3 10. 8		489	
Lib. 2816 13. 3 *d.*		12	
		5868	
		289	

To prove this Rule, multiply this by 5 *d.* and the product will be 2186. 13. 3, which ſhews the account to be juſt caſt. Proof.

In *Genoa* I would deliver for *Placentia lib.* 3248. 15. of *current money*, which is exchanged at 67 *Sol.* 10 *d.* of *money* of *Gold*, I demand how many *Crowns* of *Mark* they will be? Firſt reduce the ſaid ſum of *Livers* of *current money*, into *Livers* of money of *Gold*, dividing the ſame by 90 *Sols*, the price of the *Crown* of *Gold* in current money, and they will be *Crowns* 721. 18. 10, which muſt be multiplied by 3 *l.* 8 *s.* the price of the *Crown* in *money* of *Gold*, and it will come to *lib.* 2454. 12. *money* of *Gold*, which divided by 67. 10, to ſee what the *Crowns* of *Mark* are worth, and they will make *Crowns* 723. 14. 3. of *Mark*, and ſo much ſhall *Genoa* have *credit* in *Placentia* for the ſaid *l.* 3248. 15 of *current money*, as the example ſhall more evidently demonſtrate. Third Example.

Sols 90	*Liv.* 3248 15.	*Liv.* 2454. 12. *money of Gold.*
	20	20
Cro. 721—18—10		49092
At lib. 3— 8	64975	12
	197	
2165—16— 6	175	589104
144— 7— 9	85	1930
144— 7— 9	20	3024
		582
Lib. 2454—12— 0	1700	20
	800	
	80	12640
	12	3500
		244
	960	12
	60	
		2928
		486

If in *Genoa* you would reduce any ſum of current money, into *Livers* of *money* of *Gold* by a ſhort rule, becauſe that the *Crow.* of *Gold* in current money is 90 *s.* and in money of *Gold* 68 *s.* you muſt take of the current money twice $\frac{1}{3}$ placing them the one under the other, and out of one To reduce Livers of current money into Livers of Gold in Genoa.

one of the ſaid $\frac{1}{3}$ take $\frac{1}{3}$, and of that which cometh of the ſaid $\frac{1}{3}$ you muſt take $\frac{1}{3}$, and adding theſe 4 parcels together, will come money of *Gold*, as will appear by this Example.

Livers 3248—15 of *current Money.*

$\frac{1}{3}$	1082—18—4
	1082—18—4
$\frac{1}{5}$	216—11—8
$\frac{1}{3}$	72— 3-11

Livers 2454—12—3 of *Money* of *Gold.*

Proof. For proof of the ſaid account, if by the ſame method you would reduce *Livers* of *Money* of *Gold* into *Livers* of *current Money*, you muſt add to the ſaid *Livers* of *Money* of *Gold* the $\frac{1}{4}$, and of that which will come thereof, take $\frac{1}{17}$, adding the ſaid two parcels together, and they will make *Livers* of *current Money*: Example.

Livers 2454—12—3 of *Money* of *Gold.*

$\frac{1}{4}$	613—13—0
	3068—5—3
$\frac{1}{17}$	180—9—8

Livers 3248-14-11 of *current Money.*

And thus much ſhall ſerve for the *Exchange* of *Genoa* with *Placentia*; wherein I have thought fit thus far to enlarge my ſelf, by reaſon of the great *Exchanges* continually practiſed between the ſaid two places.

CHAP. CCCLXIII.

Of the Exchanges *of* Genoa *with* Lions.

Exchanges of *Genoa* with *Lions.*

Genoa Exchangeth with *Lions*, and giveth *poſito Sols* 59. 9. *Money* of *Gold*, to have in *Lions* a *Crown of the Sun*; I would know then, for *Livers* 37296. 6. 0 of *current Money* in *Genoa*, how many *Crowns of the Sun* I ſhall have in *Lions*? Firſt reduce the ſaid ſum of *Livers* of *current Money* into *Livers* of *Money* of *Gold*, by the former rules, dividing by *Sol.* 90. the price of the *Crown* of *Gold* in *current Money*, and they will make *Crowns* 8288. 1. 4. which muſt be multiplyed by *l.* 3. 8. 5. the price of the *Crown* in *Money* of *Gold*, and it will come to *l.* 28179. 8. 6. the which divided by *Sol.* 59. 9. the price of the *Crown of the Sun*, it will be *Crowns* 9432. 8. 10. And ſo many *Crowns of the Sun* will *Lions* give for thoſe *Livers* of *current Money*, as above propounded. Example.

Sols 90	*Livers* 37296—6	*Livers* 28179—8—6 *Money of Gold.*
	20	20
Crowns 8288—1—4		
3—8	745926	563588
	259	12
24864—4—0	792	
1657—12-3	726	6763062
1657—12-3	6	3100
	20	2326
Lib. 28179—8—6		1752
	120	318
59—9	30	20
12	12	
		6360
712	360	624
		12
Crowns 9432—8—10		
		7488
		318

Proof. The proof of this rule will appear, when this parcel ſhall be *rechanged* back from *Lions* to *Genoa.*

CHAP.

CHAP. CCCLXIV.

Of the Exchanges *of* Genoa *with* Millan.

Exchange of Genoa with Millan.

Genoa doth *Exchange* with *Millan* and giveth 1 *Crown* of *Livers* 4 of *current Money* to have in this place *posito Sol.* 118 $\frac{1}{2}$; I would know then for *Livers* 3850. 14. 8. of *current Money*, what *credit* ſhall *Genoa* have in *Millan*? Firſt, take the quarter of the ſaid ſum of *Livers*, to make the ſame into *Crowns* of *Livers* 4, and they will make *Crowns* 962. 13. 8, the which muſt be multiplyed by *Livers* 5. 18. 6 *d. per Crow.* which are the ſaid *Sol.* 118 $\frac{1}{2}$, and they will make *l.* 5703. 17. 11 *d.* And ſo much ſhall the ſaid *credit* be in *Millan*, as doth appear by the Example in the work following.

Livers 3850—14—8 *Money* of *Genoa.*

$\frac{1}{4}$ *Crowns* 962-13—8 of *Livers* 4.
at *Livers* 5-18—6 *per Crown.*

4813 8—4
481—6-10
192-10—8
192-10—8
24-01—4

Livers 5703-17—11 *Money* of *Millan.*

Proof.

The proof of this account will more evidently appear, when this parcel is *rechanged* for *Genoa* from *Millan.*

CHAP. CCCLXV.

Of the Exchanges *of* Genoa *with* Venice.

Exchange of Genoa with Venice.

Genoa doth *Exchange* with *Venice*, and giveth one *Crown* of *Livers* 4 current money, to to have in *Venice posito* 146 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Sol. de Banco* and of that money: I demand for *l.* 8340.12.0. *current Money* of *Genoa*, how many *Ducates de Banco* of *l.* 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ *per Duc.* ſhall one have credit in *Venice*? To do this then firſt take the $\frac{1}{4}$ of the ſaid ſum of *Livers* to reduce them into *Crowns* of 4 *l.* and they will make *Crowns* 2085. 3. 0, the which multiply by *l.* 7. 6. 6. *per Crowns*, which are the ſaid *Sol.* 146 $\frac{1}{2}$, and of the *Product* thereof will come *l.* 15273. 14. 6. which muſt be reduced to *Ducates*, dividing them by 124, the price of the *Ducate* of 6 *l.* 4 *Sol.* and multiplying the reſt of the Diviſion by 24, to bring them into *Groſſes*, becauſe that 24 *Groſſes* maketh one *Ducate*, and by thus working, the ſame will be *Ducates* 2463. $\frac{1}{2}$, and ſo many *Ducates* of *lib.* 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ſhall you have *credit in Banco* for at *Venice*, as for Example.

Livers 8340—12—0 *d.*

$\frac{1}{4}$ *Cro.* 2085— 3 of *Li.* 4.
at *Li.* 7—6—6 *per Ducates*

14596—1—0
521—5—9
104—5—2
52—2—7

Livers 152731—4—6 of *Venice*

Sols 124
2

248

Ducates 2463 $\frac{1}{2}$

Livers 15273—14—6
20

305474
2

610949
1149
1574
869
125
24

3000
520
24

Proof.

The proof of this rule is ſeen, when *Venice* doth *Exchange* back for *Genoa* this ſaid ſum.

CHAP.

Chap. CCCLXVI.

Of the Exchanges *of* Genoa *with* Naples.

Exchange of *Genoa* with *Naples*.

Genoa doth *Exchange* with *Naples* and giveth *posito* 66 ⅔ *Sols* of current mone y, to have in this place one *Ducate* of 5 *Taries*, I demand then for *liv.* 4486. 3. 4 *current Money* how many *Ducates* in credit ſhall I have in *Naples*?

Firſt reduce all the ſaid ſum of *Livers* with the ſaid *l.* 66 ⅔ of *Current Money* into *Deniers*, multiplying the *Livers* by 20, and the *Sols* that come thereof by 12, doing the ſame by the *Sols*, of the price of the *Exchange*, multiplying the ſame by 12, and by the *Diviſion* thereof it will make *Ducates* 1345, and multiplying the remainder of the *Diviſion* by 100, by reaſon that 100 *Grains* doth make one *Ducate*, and there will come *Grains* 85, which are worth 4 *Taries*, and *Grains* 5, ſeeing, as hath been before remembred, that 1 *Tary* is in *Naples* 20 *Grains*: and by thus working, it will make *Ducates* 1345. 4. 5, and ſo much ſhall the credit be in *Naples*, as by the Example.

Sols 66 ⅔ × 12 = 800

Ducates 1345. 85.

Livers 4486. 3. 4. × 20 = 89723

89723 × 12 = 1076680

2766
3668
4680
68000
4000
00

Proof.

The proof of this account is ſeen, when *Naples* ſhall *Exchange* back with *Genoa*. I could much more inlarge the *Exchanges* practiſed at *Genoa* with other places, but for brevity I willingly omit the ſame, and therefore now come to the *Commiſſions* and *Orders* given in matters of *Exchanges* at *Genoa*.

Chap. CCCLXVII.

Of Orders and Commiſſions given and received for Draughts and Remittances in Genoa.

Orders and Commiſſions given and received for Draughts and Remittances in *Genoa*. 1. Example.

According to my propoſed method, I will here add one or two Examples of the *Orders* and *Commiſſions*, given and received in *Draughts* and *Remittances* at *Genoa*.

Firſt then *posito* from *Venice*, there is order given to *Genoa*, to remit to *Venice*, and to prevail for *Millan*, at ſuch a Price that the *Draught* from *Millan* to *Venice*, comes but to 148 *s.* clear of all charges; now then there do preſent *Bills* for *Venetia*, at 149, and money for *Millan* at 148, I demand if at theſe prices, the ſaid *Commiſſion* may be performed? To do which, ſay by the *Rule* of *Three*, If *Sols* 148 of *Venice* give at *Millan*, *Sols* 117, being the price of the *Crown* of the ſaid *Millan*, what will *Sols* 149 give, the price of the *Crown* of *Livers* 4 *l.* at *Genoa*? and it will come to 117 ¾ *Sol.* the which without deduction of proviſion, is apparent that the *Commiſſion* cannot be performed, becauſe that the remitting to *Venice* at 149, the *Draught* cannot be made for *Millan* at more then 117 ½ beſides the proviſion, and the *partido* is found at 118 *Sols*, as the Example ſheweth.

Sol. 148— 117—149
Sols 117 $\frac{9}{15}$ 149
$\frac{3}{4}$
1043
1639
17433
263
1153
117
12
1404

Again to *Genoa* cometh order from *Antwerp* to buy ſome *Velvets*, and to prevail for the ſame by *Placentia*, at ſuch a price, that the *Palm* of *Velvets* in *Genoa*, amount not (being bought) to more than *Sol.* 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ money of *Groſs*, and the *Draught* for *Placentia* at *Groſs* 123. Now there is found *Velvets* at 72 $\frac{1}{4}$ *Sols* the *Palm*, and *Money* for *Placentia* at *Sol.* 88. in *current Money*: I demand then, if at theſe prices the ſaid *Commiſſions* may be effected? To know which, ſay by the *Rule of three*, If *Groſs.* 123 the price of the *Crowns* of *Mark*, give at *Genoa*, *Sol.* 88. what will *Groſs.* 102. which are the ſaid *Sol.* of 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ of *Groſſes* give? and it will come to *Sol.* 72:11. ſo that as it will appear, the ſaid *Commiſſion* may be performed to benefit, becauſe that in drawing for *Placentia* at *Sol.* 88. the *Velvets* may be bought at 72 *Sol.* 11 *Den.* the *Palm*, and it is found at 72 $\frac{1}{4}$ *Sol.* See Example.

123—88—102
88
Sols 72—11
176
880
8976
366
120
12
1440
210

CHAP. CCCLXVIII.

Of the terms of payment of Bills *of* Exchanges *in* Genoa.

Of the terms of payment of *Bills* of *Exchange* in *Genoa*.

From *Genoa* the terms of *Bills* are

To *Venetia* at 15 *days ſight*, and at 10 *days* back.
To *Avignon* at 15 *days ſight*, and ſo back.
To *Barſelona* at 20 *days ſight*, and ſo back.
To *Valentia* at 20 *days ſight*, and ſo back.
To *London* at 3 *moneths* from the date, and ſo back.
To *Millan* at 5 *days ſight*, and ſo back.
To *Rome* at 10 *days ſight*, and ſo back.
To *Piſa* at 5 *days ſight*, and ſo back.
To *Gaietta* at 10 *days ſight*, and ſo back.
To *Bridges* and *Antwerp* at 10 *days ſight*, and thence at two *moneths* from the date.
To *Paris* the ſame as to *Bridges* and *Antwerp*.
To *Naples* and *Palermo* at 15 *days ſight*, and back at 20 *days ſight*.

And thus much ſhall ſerve for the *Exchanges* practiſed at *Genoa*, together with the *Commiſſions* given and received there, and ſo proceed to the next eminent place of *Exchanges*, *Venetia*.

CHAP.

CHAP. CCCLXIX.

Examples of the Exchanges *practiſed at* Venice, *and how the ſame are to be calculated.*

Exchanges practiſed at *Venice.*

I Have ſhewed the general *Exchanges* uſed in *Venice*, and with how many other places this City is found to *Exchange*, and there alſo ſhewed at large the common rates and prices the ſame is found there to govern, which notwithſtanding is ſo ſubject to alteration, that the prices there mentioned, cannot be admitted for a ſetled rule, and certain rate; yet ſo far it is conducible in it ſelf to the underſtanding hereof, that the ſame may ſerve as an undoubted method in the calculation thereof, either in the *Draughts* or *Remittances*, *Orders* or *Commiſſions*, that may fall within the limit of the *Exchanges* of this City: the working of which rules now remaineth to be handled, obſerving the ſame only with ſuch principal places as are moſt notable, which being well underſtood, will ſerve as guids to find out what elſe is here by me for brevity willingly omitted.

Accounts kept in *Venice.*

To give firſt then introduction thereunto, it is to be noted, that *Merchants* and *Bankers* here do keep their account by ſeveral methods, and denominations; ſome in *Ducates* and *Groſſes* of *Livers* $6\frac{1}{5}$ the *Ducate*, the which they ſum by 24, becauſe that 24 *Groſſes* are worth one *Ducate*: and others keep the ſame by *Livers*, *Sols*, and *Groſs*, which are worth ten *Ducates* the *Liver*, which is ſummed up by 20 and by 12, making 20 *Sols* of *Groſs* to be one *Liver*, and 12 *Deniers* one *Sol*.

Again it is to be noted, that ſome few years paſt, the *Money current* paid in payment of *Merchandiſe*, and the *Money current* paid upon *Bills* of *Exchange* was of one and the ſelf-ſame goodneſs in value, or little in difference; but now the moneys paid upon *Bills* of *Exchange*, is found to exceed the former 20 in 21 *per cent.* and is commonly now called in *Banco*, as the other is called the *current Money*, and therefore when moneys by *Exchange* is mentioned, it is underſtood to be in *Banco*, as the beſt and principal.

CHAP. CCCLXX.

Of the Exchanges *of* Venice *with* Lions.

Exchanges of *Venice* with *Lions.*

Venice doth *Exchange* with *Lions*, and giveth *poſito Ducates* $119\frac{2}{5}$ of *Livers* $6\frac{1}{5}$, to have in *Lions*, *Crow.* 100 of *Gold of the Sun*: I demand for *Duc.* $4238\frac{1}{15}$, how many *Crowns of the Sun* ſhall I have in *Lions*? To do this, ſay by *the Rule of Three*, If *Duc.* $119\frac{2}{5}$ give 100 *Crow. of the Sun of Gold*, what will *Duc.* $4328\frac{1}{15}$ give me? which being done, accordingly as I have heretofore often mentioned, it will come to *Crow.* 3459, and multiplying the remainder of the diviſion by 20 to make them *Sols of Gold*, and then by 12 to make them *Deniers*, it will come in all to *Crow.* 3549. 9. 8. *of Gold of the Sun*, and ſo much ſhall you have *credit* in *Lions* for the ſaid ſum of *Ducates* $4238\frac{1}{15}$ of *Livers* 6. 4. *Sols per Ducate*, as may be ſeen by the following Example.

Duc. — $119\frac{2}{5}$ — *Crow.* — 100 — *Duc.* — $4238\frac{1}{15}$

	5		12
	597		50857
	12		5
	7164		254285.00
			89365
Crow.	3549. 9. 8		3545
			679. 40
			34. 64
			20
			692. 80
			4804
			12
			57648
			336

Proof. The proof of this Rule is ſeen when that *Lions* doth *Exchange* back with *Venice*.

CHAP.

CHAP. CCCLXXI.

Of the Exchanges *of* Venice *with* Placentia.

Exchanges of *Venice* with *Placentia.*

Venice doth *Exchange* with *Placentia*, and giveth *posito Duc.* 134 ½ of *Livers* 6 ⅓ to have in *Placentia* 100 *Crow. of mark*: I demand for *Ducates* 1450 $\frac{17}{24}$, how many *Crowns of mark*? First reduce the said *Duc.* 134 ½ into *grosses*, multiply them by 24, and adding 12 *grosses* for the half *Ducate*, and it will make *gros.* 3228: in like manner you must reduce the said *Ducates* into *grosses* in multiplying them by 24, and adding of 17 *gros.* for the $\frac{17}{24}$, (it being the same to say one *gros*, as $\frac{1}{24}$) and it will be *grosses* 34817 saying then by the *Rule of Three*, If *grosses* 3228 give *Crow.* 100, what will *grosses* 34817 give? And it will come to *Crow.* 1078: and multiplying the rest of the *division* by 20 to make them *Sols of Gold*, and by 12 to make them *Deniers*, it will be found to make in all *Crowns* 1078. 11. 10. *of Gold of mark*, and so much you shall have in *Placentia* for the said *Ducates* 1450 $\frac{17}{24}$ of *l.* 6. 4. *s.* as by the Example following.

Ducates 134 ½ — *Crow.* 100 — *Ducates* 1450 $\frac{17}{24}$

	24		24
	3228		34817.00
			2537. 0
Crow.	1078. 11. 10		277. 40
			19. 16
			20
			38320
			6040
			2812
			12
			33744
			1464

The proof of this Rule is more apparent when *Placentia* doth *Exchange* back with *Venice.* Proof.

CHAP. CCCLXXII.

Of the Exchanges *of* Venice *with* Rome.

Exchanges of *Venice* with *Rome.*

Venice doth *Exchange* with *Rome*, and giveth *Ducates* 100 of 6 *l.* 4 *s.* to have in that place *posito Cro.* 73 ½ *of Gold de Camera* for *duc.* 1157 ½, I would know how many *Crow.* shall *Venice* have in *Rome*: you must multiply the said sum of *duc.* at the said price of *Crow.* 73 ½ *per cent.* and out of its product cut off the two last figures, the which multiplyed by 20 and by 12, to make them *sols* and *deniers of gold*, and it will make *Crowns* 850. 15. 3. of *gold of estampe*, and so much *credit* shall *Venice* have in *Rome*, as is apparent by this Example.

Ducates 1157 ½
at *Crow.* 73 ½

			3471
			8099
			578. 10
			36. 15
Crow.	850	76.	15
		20	
Sols	15	25	
		12	
Deniers	3	00	
		00	

The proof of the said account is more apparent, when this parcel is *Exchanged* from *Rome* back to *Venice.* Proof.

CHAP. CCCLXXIII.

Of the Exchanges *of* Venice *with* Naples.

Exchanges of *Venice* with *Naples.*

VEnice doth *Exchange* with *Naples*, and giveth *Ducates* 100 of *lib.* 6 $\frac{1}{7}$ to have in the ſaid place *poſito Duc.* 97 $\frac{1}{4}$ of *Taries* 5 *per Ducate.* I demand then for *Ducates* 1850 $\frac{5}{37}$ of *Venice*, how many *Ducates credit* ſhall I have in *Naples?* Multiply the ſaid ſum of *Ducates* by *Grains* 97 $\frac{1}{4}$ *per Duc.* and of the *product* will come *grains*, out of which cut off the two laſt figures, to make them *Duc.* becauſe (as hath been ſaid before) one *Ducate* is worth 100 *grains*, and it will make *Duc.* 1799, and *grains* 32, which are one *Tarie* and *grains* 12, and ſo much *credit* ſhall you have in *Naples*, for the ſaid ſum of *Duc.* of *Venice*, as by Example ſhall appear.

Ducates 1850 $\frac{5}{37}$
at *grains* 97 $\frac{1}{4}$

12950
1665
462
16
4

Duc. 1799|32

Tary – 1 and *grains* 12

Proof. The proof of this account will appear when this is *rechanged* from *Naples* to *Venice*: and *note*, that when *Venice* doth *Exchange* with *Bary*, *Lechy*, *Lanſano*, or other parts of the *Kingdom* of *Naples*, the account is made as above with *Naples* it ſelf.

CHAP. CCCLXXIV.

Of the Exchanges *of* Venice *with* Florence.

Exchanges of *Venice* with *Florence.*

VEnice doth *Exchange* with *Florence*, and giveth *Duc.* 100 of *l.* 6 $\frac{1}{7}$ to have in *Florence poſito* 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Crow.* of *Gold*, I demand then for *Ducates* 2500 what *credit* ſhall *Venice* have in *Florence?* To do this, multiply the ſaid ſum of *Duc.* at the aboveſaid price of *Crow.* 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ *per cent.* and from the *product* cut the two laſt figures, multiplying the ſame by 20 and by 12, to make the ſame *Sols* and *Deniers* of *Gold*, and they will make *Crow.* 2037. 10 *Sols of Gold of Florence*, as by Example will more manifeſtly appear.

Ducates 2500
at *Crowns* 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ *per cent.*

202500
1250

Crow. 2037|50
|20

Sols 10|00

Facit 2037 *Crow.* 10 *Sols.*

Proof. The proof of this account is ſeen, when this ſum is *rechanged* from *Florence* to *Venice.*

CHAP.

Chap. CCCLXXV.

Of the Exchanges *of* Venice *with* Millan.

Exchanges of *Venice* with *Millan.*

Venice doth *exchange* with *Millan*, and giveth *posito Sols* 148 ½, to have in *Millan* one *Crown* of *Livers* 5, and 17 *Sols* of that *Money*: I demand, for *Duc.* 1486 ¼ of *Liv.* 6 ⅕, what *credit* in *Livers* shall *Venice* have in *Millan*? First multiply the said sum of *Duc.* by 124 *Sol.* the value of the *Duc.* of *Li.* 6 ⅕, and it will make *Sol.* 184295. the which divided by *Sol.* 148 ½, to see how much the *Crowns* of *Millan* are worth, and multiplying the remainder of the *division* by 20 and by 12, to make them *Sols* and *Deniers* of *Gold*, and they will make *Crowns* 1241, and 10 *Deniers*, the which multiplyed by *Li.* 5. 17. the price of the *Crow.* to make them *Livers*, beginning to multiply the *Livers* 5 by the 10 *Deniers*, which are worth the *Crown*, and then with the *Sols*, if any be, calculating for 12 *Deniers* 1 *Sol*, and for 20 *Sols* 1 *Liver*, and of the *product* thereof will come *Li.* 7260. 1. 10. And so much *credit* shall *Venice* have in *Millan*, for the said *Ducates* 1486 ¼ of *Livers* 6 ⅕ of *Venice*; as by the Example following.

Ducates 1486 ¼		*Crowns* 1241—0—10	
124		at *Li.* 5-17	
5944		6205—4—2	
17832		620-10—5	
31		310—5—2	
184295		124—2—1	
2		*Livers* 7260—1—10	
At *Sols* 148 ½	368590		
2	715		
	1219		
297	310		
	13		
Crow. 1241—0—10	20		
	260		
	12		
	3120		
	150		

Proof.

The proof of this rule is seen, when *Millan* doth *exchange* with *Venice.*

Chap. CCCLXXVI.

Of the Exchanges *of* Venice *with* Antwerp.

Exchanges of *Venice* with *Antwerp.*

Venice doth *exchange* with *Antwerp* and giveth one *Ducate* of *Livers* 6 ⅕ to have in that place *posito Grosse* 92 ½, I demand then for *Duc.* 3810 ¾, how many *Livers Grosse* shall *Venice* have credit in *Antwerp*? You must multiply the said sum of *Ducates* by the said *Gros* 92 ½, and it will make *Gros* 352494, out of which, take ⅕ to make the same *Sols* of *Gros* and they will be *Sols* 29374, and *Gros* 6, the which must be reduced into *Livers*, by cutting the last figure, and by taking the ½ of the rest, and it will come to be *Livers* 1468, and the tenth that is remaining is ten *Sols*, and adding 4, the figure cut off, shall be 14 *Sol.* so in all 1468. 14. 6, which *Antwerp* will give, as for Example.

Duc. 3810 ¼
At Gro. 92 ½

7620
34290
1905
46
23

Den. 352494
Sol. 2937. 4. 6
Liv. 1468.14.6 *of Gro. of Ant.*

Proof. The proof of this rule is seen when *Antwerp rechangeth* this sum with *Venice*: and here it is to be noted, that *Venice* doth *exchange* with *Colonia*, and *Amsterdam* and the *Netherlands* after the same manner as with *Antwerp*, and the account is made up as the precedent, whereto needeth no further example for Illustration.

Chap. CCCLXXVII.

Of the Exchanges *of* Venice *with* London.

Exchanges of Venice with London.

Venice doth *exchange* with *London*, and giveth one *Ducate* of *Liv.* 6 ⅓ to have there *posito* 56 ¼ *pence sterling*: I demand then for *Ducats* 740, how many *Livers* or *Sterling* shall *Venice* have credit in *London*? This must be done as in the precedent account is shewed of *Venice* with *Antwerp*, and it will come to pounds 173. *s.* 8. and pence 9, which *Venice* shall have credit in *London*, as by the Example more at large appeareth.

Ducates 740
At *Pence* 56 ¼ *per Ducate.*

4440
3700
185

Penc. 41625
Shil. 346. 8. 9 } *Sterling.*
Poun. 173. 8. 9

Proof. The proof of this account is manifested, when *London* doth *rechange* this sum of 173. 8. 9 *d.* for *Venice*, and here note, that *Usance* from *Venice* to *London* is 3 months, or 90 days, and *double Usance* the said time doubled, and the like accounted back from *London* to *Venice*.

Chap. CCCLXXVIII.

Of the Exchanges *of* Venice *with* Genoa.

Exchanges of *Venice* with *Genoa*

Venice doth *Exchange* with *Genoa*, and giveth *posito Sols* 146 ½ to have in *Genoa* one *Crown* of 4 *Livers* money of *Genoa*, I demand then for *Duc.* 2463 ½ of *Livers* 6 ⅓ how many *Livers* of *current* money shall I have *credit* in *Genoa*? First reduce the said sum of *Duc.* into *Sols*, multiplying them by 124, the value of the *Ducate*, and divide the *Sols* that shall rest of the said multiplication by 146 ½ to make them *Crow.* of 4 *Livers*, and multiply the remainder of the *Division* by 20 and by 12, to make them *Sols* and *Deniers* of *Gold*, and they shall be *Crow.* 2085. 2. 11, which must be multiplied by *l.* 4 *per Crown*, beginning the multiplication by *Deniers*, and then by the *Sols*, calculating for 12 *Deniers* 1 *Sol*, and for 20 *Sols* 1 *Liver*, and of the *product* will come *Livers* 8340. 11. 8 *current money*, and so much will the *credit* be in *Genoa*; as in the following Example.

Sols

Sols 146. ½

293

Crown. 2085—2—11
at *Livers* 4

Livers 8340—11—8

Duc. 2463 ½
124

9852
29556
62

305474
2

610948
2494
1508
43
20

860
274
12

3288
358

The proof of this account is seen, when *Genoa* doth *rechange* this parcel for *Venice.* Proof.

CHAP. CCCLXXIX.

Of the Exchange *of* Venice *with* Norimberg.

Exchanges of Venice with Norimberg.

VEnice doth exchange with *Norimberg*, and giveth *Duc.* 100 of *lib.* 6 ½, to have in the said place *posito Florins* 130 ¼ of 60 *Quarent. per Florin.* I demand then, for *Duc.* 2645 $\frac{5}{14}$, what *credit* in *Florins* must I have in the said place?

Multiply the said sum of *Ducates* by *Florins* 130 ¼ *per cent.* and the broken numbers of the multiplication divide by 20, to have an account of the *Sols*, and of the remainder cut off the two last figures, the which being multiplied by 20, to bring the same into *Sols*, and then by 12, to bring them into *Deniers*; and in doing thus, there will be found *Florin* 3210. 18. 8. which must be had in *credit* at *Norimberg*, for the said *Duc.* in *Venice remitted*: as by this Example following appears.

Ducates 2465 $\frac{5}{14}$
at *Flor.* 130 ¼ *per cent.*

320450
616. 5
21. 14
5. 8

Florins 3210 | 93. 7
20

Sols 18 | 67
12

Deniers 8 | 04

The proof of this account is manifested, when *Norimberg* shall *exchange* this sum back with *Venice*: and *note*, that for *Augusta* and *Francfort*, the *Exchange* from *Venice* is made as with *Norimberg*, whereto needs no other Examples. Proof.

CHAP.

CHAP. CCCLXXX.

Of the Exchanges *of* Venice *with* Bergamo.

Exchanges of *Venice* with *Bergamo.*

VEnice doth exchange with *Bergamo*, and giveth one *Crown* of 7 *Lib.* to have in *Bergamo Sols* 145 ½ *posito*, I demand then for *Duc.* 4220 ⅔, how many *Livers* will it amount unto? Multiply the said sum of *Ducates* by 6 *l.* ⅕, and it will amount to *lib.* 26168. 2. 8, of which take the ⅐ to make them *Crowns*, and the remainders divide by 20 and 12, and they will be *Crowns* 3738. 6. 1. the which must be multiplied by *lib.* 7. 5. 6. which are the said *lib.* 145 ½ *Sols*, and of the multiplication will come *lib.* 27196. 3. 2. which must be had in *credit* in the said place of *Bergamo*, as by this Example following,

Ducates 4220 ⅔		*Crowns* 3738. 6. 1.	
at *Livers* 6 ⅕ or 4 *s.*		at *lib.* 7. 5. 6.	
25320		26168. 2. 7.	
844		934. 11. 6	
2. 1. 4		93. 9. 1	
2. 1. 4		*Lib.* 27196. 3. 2	
Livers 26168. 2. 8			
⅐ 3738. 6. 1			

Proof.

The proof of the said Rule is discerned when this parcel is *Remitted* back from *Bergamo* to *Venice*: and thus much shall serve to have said of the Exchanges of *Venice*, a word of the *Orders* and *Commissions* here practised in matters of Exchanges.

CHAP. CCCLXXXI.

Of Orders *and* Commissions *given and received for* Draughts *and* Remittances *in* Venice.

Orders and Commissions given and received for Draughts and Remittances in *Venice.* 1. Example.

ACcording to my proposed *method*, I will here add an Example or two of *Draughts* and *Remittances*, *ordered* by *Commission* in the City of *Venice*, *posito*: Into *Venice* cometh *Order* from *Francfort*, that they may *draw* thither at *Florins* 130, and *remit* thence to *London* at 56 *pence*, not of charges or provision, the *partido* being for *Ducates* 3500: now there is *Bills* found for *London* at 57 ¼ *pence*, and money for *Francfort* at *Florins* 132 ⅕, I demand then at these rates, whether this *Commission* without breach of *Order* may be performed? To do which, say by *the Rule of three*, (seeing that *Venice* giveth the *certain price* to both those said two places) If 56 *pence sterl.* give 130 *Florins* the limited price, what shall 57 ¼ *pence* give, (the price found) and it will make *Flor.* 132 2/10, from which deduct 10 *s.* 7. *Den.* for the provision that is taken at ⅖ *per cent.* there will remain *Flor.* 132. 7. 5, so that thereby the said *Commission* may be performed with benefit, because that *remitting* to *London* at 57 ¼ *pence sterl.* the *draught*, may be made for *Francfort*, at *Florins* 132. 7. 5, and the money that is found is at *Flor.* 132. ⅕, as appeareth by this Example.

56 *pence*	130 *Florins*	57 ¼ *pence.*
4		4
224		229
		130
Florins 123. 18		29770
		737
Provision 26. 11		650
at ⅖ 26. 11	*Flor.* 132. 18	202
	10. 7	20
53. 2		
20	132. 7. 5	4040
Sols 10 | 62		1800
12		8
Den: 7 | 44		12
		96

Again,

Again, a *Merchant* of *Florence* is *creditor* in *Venice poſito* 2000 *Ducates* of *banco*, who *ordereth* that the ſame be *remitted* unto him at *Crow.* 81 ½ thence, or by *the way of Antwerp* at *groſs* 91 ¼, and to take the moſt beneficial way of the two; and finding a *remittance* by both to profit, according to the limitted prices, the *order* is to take the moſt profitable of the two; and finding the *remittances* produce loſs, to accept of the leaſt. Now then, there are Bills found for *Florence*, as I ſaid, at 82 ½ *Crow.* and for *Antwerp* at 92 $\frac{1}{10}$ *gro.* I would know by which the *remittance* ought to be made, ſeeing that by both the *remittance* may be made to profit; and deſirous to find out the moſt profitable, you muſt ſay *by the Rule of Three*, If *Crow.* 81 ½ give *groſſ.* 91 ¼ the price limited, what ſhall 82 ½ *Crow.* give, which is the price found? and it will make *groſſes* 92 $\frac{7}{10}$ or thereabouts; ſo that the *remittance* muſt be made by *Florence* ſtraight, becauſe that *remitting* by that way at 82 ½ *Crow.* to make the price, you ſhould *remit* to *Antwerp* at 92 $\frac{7}{10}$ *groſſ.* and there are no *Bills* found but at *groſs* 92 $\frac{2}{10}$, as it is ſeen wrought by this Example. 2. Example.

Crowns 81 ½ —— *Groſſ.* 91 ¼ —— *Crow.* 82 ½

2	4	2
163	365	165
4		365
652		1825
		5840
		60225
		1545
		241. 00
		45. 40

Groſſ. 92. 36

100
9
25

Again, *poſito* from *Lions* the *Exchange* goeth for *Venice* at *Duc.* 117 $\frac{2}{5}$, and for *Naples* at *Duc.* 125 I demand giving *order* to *Lions*, that at theſe prices they make *draught* to *Venice*, and *remit* to *Naples*, at what price then will the *remittance* come out to be from *Venice* to *Naples*? To know which, ſay *by the Rule of Three*, If *Ducates* 117 $\frac{2}{5}$ of *Venice*, the price of 100 *Crow. of Sol. of Gold* of *Lions*, give at *Naples Duc.* 125, how many will *Duc.* 100 give of the ſaid place of *Venice*? and it will make *Duc.* 106 ½ or thereabouts, and ſo much *credit* muſt be had in *Naples* for *Duc.* 100 of *lib.* 6 $\frac{1}{5}$ which are diſburſed in *Venice*, out of which muſt be deducted $\frac{2}{5}$ *per cent.* for the proviſion that is paid in *Lions*. 3. Example.

Example.

117 $\frac{2}{5}$ —— 125 —— 100

5	5	
587	62500	
	3800	
Ducates 106. 47	278	
	43. 20	
	2. 11	

Again, in the ſaid place of *Venice*, cometh *order* from *Florence* to *remit* to *Placentia* at *Duc.* 136, and to prevail on them at *Crow.* 80 not of *charges*, the *partido* being made for 5000 *Crowns* of *Mark*: now the ſaid 5000 *Crow.* of *Mark*, is found for *Placentia* at *Duc.* 135, and for *Florence* may be drawn *Duc.* 2000 at *Crowns* 80 ¼: I would know at what price muſt the reſt be *drawn*? To know which, I muſt firſt ſee for the *remittance* of the ſaid *Crow.* 5000 of *Mark*, at the price inordered, how many *Crow. of Gold* it is at *Florence*, and to do this, multiply the ſaid ſum of *Crowns* by *Duc.* 136 *per cent.* and they make *Duc.* 6800, without calculation of proviſion, ſeeing that the order is not of charges, you muſt multiply them by *Crowns* 80 *per cent.* and they will be *Crow.* 5440 *of Gold*, and ſo much the *draught* will appear to be for the ſaid *Crow.* 5000 of *Mark* by *remittance*, and afterwards multiplying the ſaid *Crowns* 5000 by *Duc.* 135 *per cent.* the price that is found, it maketh *Duc.* 6750. to which adding *Duc.* 27. for the proviſion at $\frac{2}{5}$ *per cent.* ſeeing that the *draught* muſt be made for *Florence*, and they will be *Duc.* 6777, out of which deduct *Duc.* 2000 which were found to be *drawn* at *Crowns* 80 ¼, there will reſt *Duc.* 4777, and for the ſaid *Duc.* 2000, their diſburſement is at *Florence Crowns* 1605, which muſt be deducted out of *Crow.* 5440, which muſt be *drawn*, there will remain *Crowns* 3835 4. Example.

3835 of *Gold*, which must be *drawn*, for the which I must be imbursed at *Venice*, *Ducates* 4777: and to know at what price, say by the *Rule of Three*, If *Duc.* 4777 give by disbursement at *Florence* *Crowns* 3835 of *Gold*, what will *Duc.* 100 give? And it will make *Crow.* 80 5. 7. of *Gold*, and at this price the said *partido* of *Duc.* 4777 may be drawn, and the other *Duc.* 2000 at 80 $\frac{1}{4}$ *Crow.* and so for both these parcels must be *drawn*, *Crown* 5440, as is inordered, and there is imbursed *Duc.* 6777, there being *per contra* disbursed *Duc.* 6750 for the *remittance* of the said *Crow.* 5000 of *Mark*, at *Duc.* 135. *per cent.* and *Duc.* 27, which is imbursed over and above, proceeding from the provision, and in this manner this said *Commission* will remain performed, as it was by the *Committees* inordered, as by example the same will appear evident, following.

Crowns —— 5000	*Crowns* —— 5000	*Duc.* 2000
at *Duc.* —135	at *Duc.* 136	at *Crow.* 80 $\frac{1}{4}$
6750|00	6800|00	160000
Provis. 1350	at *Crow.* 80 *per Cent.*	500
1350	*Crow.* 5440|00	1605|00
27|00	1605	
Duc. 6777	3835-00	
2000	1340	
Duc. 4777	20	
Crown. 80-5-5	26800	
	2915	
	12	
	34980	

Note.] And *note*, when the said City of *Venice exchangeth* for *Naples*, *Rome*, *Antwerp*, and *London*, and that you would know at how much cometh the *Money* of any one of the said places for *Lions* or *Placentia*, the account is made as in the precedent rule of *Florence* and *Placentia*, always multiplying the price by which the *Exchange* goeth for *Lions*, with the price of the other place from whence it is *remitted* or *drawn*: and therefore, for brevity sake it is needless to propound here any further example.

CHAP. CCCLXXXII.

Of the Terms of Payment of Bills *of* Exchange *in* Venice.

Terms of payments of Bills of Exchange in *Venice*.

The terms from *Venice*

To *Naples* and *Gaietta* at 15 *days sight*, and so back.
To *Palermo* and *Mesina* at 30 *days sight*, and so back.
To *Rome* at 10 *days sight*, and so back.
To *Florence* and *Lucca*, at 20 *after date*, and 5 *days sight* back.
To *Avignon* at 45 *days after date*, and thence 2 *months after date*.
To *Barselona* at 2 *months after date*, and so back.
To *Valentia* at 75 *days after date*, and so back.
To *Sevil* at 90 *days after date*, and so back.
To *Lions* for the *Fair*, and from *Fair* to *Fair*.
To *Bridges* and *Antwerp* at 2 *months after date*, and so back.
To *London* at 3 *months after date*, and so back.
To *Paris* at 2 *months after date*, and so back.
To *Genoa* at 10 *days sight*, and 15 *days* back.
To *Millan* at 12 *days sight*, and 20 *days* thence *after date*.
To *Constantinople* 5 *months after date*, and so back.

Chap. CCCLXXXIII.

Of Examples *upon the* Exchanges *that are practiſed in* Placentia, *and how the ſame are to be calculated.*

I Have ſhewed in the general *Exchanges* of *Placentia* with how many other places *Placentia* is found to *Exchange*, and there alſo ſet down the common rates how the ſame is for the moſt part found to govern, which every day is ſo ſubject to alteration, that no poſitive rules can be ſet down for the ſame; yet it is in it ſelf ſo beneficial, that thereby the unexperienced may know how to make up the account thereof, at what rate ſoever the ſame be found to be, either in *Remittances* or *Draughts*, the which only now remaineth to be handled, obſerving the ſame with ſo many other Towns, as may be fitteſt to underſtand the ground thereof. Of Exchanges practiſed at *Placentia*.

It is then firſt to be noted, that all *Bankers* and *Exchangers* here do keep their Accounts in *Crowns*, *Sols*, and *Deniers* of *Gold* of *Mark*, which are caſt up by 20 and 12, becauſe that 20 *Sols* of *Gold* make a *Crown*, and 12 *Deniers* make a *Sol*. Accounts kept in *Placentia*.

Chap. CCCLXXXIV.

Of the Exchanges *of* Placentia *with* Lions.

And firſt then, *Placentia* is found to *Exchange* with *Lions*, and giveth *poſito* *Crowns* 85 ½, to have at *Lions* 100 *Crowns of the Sun of Gold*; I demand then, for *Crowns* 1516. 12. of *Mark*, what will be due to me in *Lions*? To do which, ſay by the *Rule of Three*, If *Crowns* 85 ½ of *Mark* give 100 *Crowns of the Sun*, what will the ſaid *Crowns* 1516. 12. give? and it will come to *Crowns* 1773. 16. 0. of *Gold of the Sun*: And ſo much will be due to me in *Lions*, for the ſaid ſum of *Crowns* of *Mark*; as by Example following. Exchanges of *Placentia* with *Lions*.

Crowns 85 ½ —— 100 —— *Crow.* 1516—12—0

2		2
171		3033—4
		100
Crow. 1773—16		363300
Proof at 85 ½ *per cent.*		20
8865		303320
14184		1323
886—18		1262
42—10		650
17—0		137
8—10		20
Crow. 1516	59—18	2740
	20	1030
Sol. 11	98	04
	12	
Den. 11—76		

The proof of this Rule is ſeen, when that *Lions* doth *Exchange* with *Placentia*. Proof.

CHAP. CCCLXXXV.

Of the Exchanges *of* Placentia *with* Genoa.

Exchanges of Placentia with Genoa.

PLacentia *Exchangeth* for *Genoa*, and giveth one *Crown* of *Mark* to have *posito Sols* 67. 10 *Money* of *Gold* in *Genoa*; I demand then, for *Crow.* 723. 14. 3 of *Mark* how many *Livers* of *current Money* shall I have in *Genoa*? First multiply the said *Cro.* of *Mark.* by *Li.* 3. 7. 10 *per Crow.* which are the said 67 *Sols.* 10 *Den.* beginning to multiply the said *Li.* 3. by 3 *Den.* and afterwards by *Sols* 14, which are with the *Crow.* calculating for 12 *Den.* one *Sol*, and for 20 *Sols* one *Liver*, and of the *product* will come *Li.* 2454. 11. 9, *Money* of *Gold*, which must be divided by 68 *Sols*, the price of the *Crown* of *Gold*, in *Money* of *Gold*, to bring them into *Crowns*, multipying the rest of the division by 20 and by 12, to make them *Sols* and *Deniers* and they will make *Crow.* 721. 18. 9 of *Gold*, which must be multiplyed by *Li.* 4 ½ *per Crow.* the present price of the *Crow.* of *Gold* in *current Money*, and it will make *Li.* 3248. 14. 4. And so much in *current Money* I shall have in *Genoa* for the said *Crow.* 723. 14. 3. of *Mark.* As by Example.

Crowns 723—14-3
Lib. 3—7-10

2171—2—9
180—18 6
30—03-1
72—07-5

2456—11 9 *Money* of *Gold.*
20

49091
4

196367
596
527
255
20

5100
2380
204
12

2448

68
4

Crow. 721—18—9
Lib: 4—10

2887—15—0
360—19—4

Lib. 3248—14—4 *cur.*

Proof. The proof of the said *account* is seen, when *Genoa exchangeth* for *Placentia.*

CHAP. CCCLXXXVI.

Of the Exchanges *of* Placentia *with* Rome.

Exchanges of Placentia with Rome.

PLacentia *Exchangeth* with *Rome*, and giveth 100 *Crowns* of *Gold* of *Mark* to have in that place *posito Crowns* 99 ¾ of *Gold* of *Estampe*; I demand then, for *Crowns* 1385. 15 of *Mark* how many *Crowns* of *Estampe* shall *Placentia* have *credit* for in *Rome*? To do which, multiply the said sum of *Crowns* of *Mark* by 99 ¾ *per cent.* and taking the remainder of the multiplication, to be divided by 20 *Sols*, cutting off the two last figures of the production, the which multiplyed by 20 to make them *Sols* of *Gold*, and then by 12, to make them *Deniers*, and they will make *Crowns* 1382. 5. 9 of *Gold.* And so much will the *credit* be in *Rome*: as by the Example following.

Crowns 1383—15—0 of *Mark.*
at *Crow.* 99—¾ *per cent.* of *Eſtampe.*

12465
12465
692—10
346—5
50
25

Crow. 1382 | 28—15
| 20

Sols 5 | 75
| 12

Den. 9 | 00

The proof of the ſaid *account* is ſeen, when that *Rome* doth *Exchange* back for *Placentia.* Proof.

CHAP. CCCLXXXVII.

Of the Exchanges *of* Placentia *with* Florence.

PLacentia doth *Exchange* for *Florence*, and giveth 100 *Crowns* of *Mark* to have in that place *poſito Crowns* 110 ½ of *Gold*: I demand, for *Crowns* 4500. 10 of *Mark* how many *Crowns* of *Gold* ſhall I have in *Florence?* To know which, working according to the preceding Example, and Rule of *Placentia* with *Rome*, and I find it giveth *Crowns* 4973. 1. 0. of *Gold*, which *Placentia* muſt have *credit* for in *Florence*: as for example. Exchanges of *Placentia* with *Florence.*

Crowns 4500—10 of *Mark.*
at *Crow.* 110 ½ *per cent.*

495000
2250
55

Crow. 4973 | 05
| 20

Sols 1 | 00

The proof of this *account* is diſcerned, when *Florence* doth *rechange* for *Placentia.* Proof.

CHAP. CCCLXXXVIII.

Of the Exchanges *of* Placentia *with* Palermo.

PLacentia doth *Exchange* with *Palermo*, and giveth *Crow.* 100 of *Mark* to have in *Palermo poſito Duc.* 132 ¼ of *Taries* 5 *per Duc.* I demand then, for *Cro.* 2573. 12. 4 of *Mark* what *credit* ſhall *Placentia* have in *Palermo?* To do which, you muſt multiply the ſaid ſum of *Crowns* by *Grains* 132 ¼ *per crow.* ſeeing as hath been ſaid, it is alike ſo many *Grains per Crow.* as ſo many *Ducates per* 100 *Crowns*, and of the *product* will come *Grains*; the which to turn to *Ducates* you muſt cut off the two laſt figures, and there will remain *Duc.* 3416. and the *Grains* 47, which are the two laſt cut figures, which are 2 *Taries* and 7 *Grains*: ſo that for the ſaid *Crow.* 2573. 12. 4 of *Mark*, *Placentia* ſhall have *credit* in *Palermo Duc.* 3416. 2. 7 *d.* As for Example. Exchanges of *Placentia* with *Palermo.*

Crowns 2572—12. 4 of *Mark.*
at *Gra.* 132 $\frac{1}{4}$ *per Crow.*

5146
33449
1286
643
66
13
3

Duc. 3416|47

Proof. Exchanges with *Meſina*, the ſame as with *Palermo.*

The proof of the ſaid *account* is diſcerned, when that *Palermo* is ſeen to *rechange* for *Placentia.* And *note*, that when the ſaid place doth *exchange* with *Meſina* in this *Kingdom*, the *account* is made as above with *Palermo*, the *price* and *rate* is only found to differ, and to be either higher or lower.

CHAP. CCCLXXXIX.

Of the Exchanges *of* Placentia *with* Venice.

Exchanges of *Placentia* with *Venice.*

Placentia doth *exchange* for *Venice*, and giveth *Crowns* 100 of *Mark* to have in the ſaid place *Duc*, 134 $\frac{1}{2}$ more or leſs, of *Livers* 6 $\frac{1}{5}$ *per Duc.* I ſay in *Banco*, I demand, for *Crow.* 1078. 12 of *Mark*, how many *Ducates* ſhall it make in *Venetia?* Multiply the ſaid ſum of *Crowns* by *Duc.* 134 $\frac{1}{2}$ *per cent.* and the remainders of the multiplication are to be divided by 24, to bring them into *Groſſes*, and from the *product* cut off the two laſt figures, which are to be multiplied by 24, to make them *Groſſes*, and it will make *Duc.* 1450 $\frac{12}{24}$ of *Livers* 6 $\frac{1}{5}$ *per Duc.* And ſo much will *Placentia* have in *Venetia*, for the ſaid ſum of *Crowns* of *Mark.* As by this Example.

Crowns 1078—12 of *Mark.*
at *Duc.* 134 $\frac{1}{2}$ *per cent.*

4312
14014
539
67
13—9

Duc. 1450 71—9
|24

Groſs. 17|13

Proof. The proof of the ſaid *account* is diſcerned, when that *Venetia* is found to *rechange* for *Placentia.*

CHAP. CCCXC.

Of the Exchanges *of* Placentia *with* Millan.

Exchanges of *Placentia* with *Millan.*

Placentia doth *Exchange* with *Millan*, and is found to give one *Cro.* of *Mark*, to have in the ſaid place *poſito Sols* 133 $\frac{2}{3}$. I demand then, for *Crow.* 1450. 15. 6 of *Mark*, how many *Livers* ought I to have in *Millan?* Multiply the ſaid *Crowns* by *Livers* 6. 13. 4. *per Crow.* which are the ſaid *Sols* 133 $\frac{2}{3}$, beginning to multiply the 6 *Livers* by the 6 *Deniers*, and then by the 15 *Sols* which are with the *Crow.* of *Mark*, calculating for 12 *Deniers* one *Sol*, and for 20 *Sols* one *Liver*, and they will make *l.* 9671. 16. 8. which *Placentia* muſt have in *Millan:* As by Example.

Crowns

Crowns 1450—15—6 of *Mark.*
at *Livers* 6—13—4

8704—13—0
483—11—10
483—11—10

Livers 9671—16—8 *Money* of *Millan.*

The proof of the ſaid *account* is ſeen, when *Millan* doth *Exchange* back with *Placentia.* Proof.

CHAP. CCCXCI.

Of the Exchanges *of* Placentia *with* Naples.

PLacentia doth *Exchange* with *Naples*, and giveth one *Crown* of *Mark* to have in *Naples Carlins poſito* 29 ½; I demand, for *Crowns* 2400. 10. 10. of *Mark*, what *credit* in *Ounces* ſhall I have in *Naples*? Multiply the ſaid *Crowns* by 29 ½ *Carlins per Crown*, and take the reſt of the multiplication to be divided by 10, to the end to make them *Grains*, and they will make *Carlins* 70815, *Grains* 9. the which to reduce to *Ounces*, you muſt cut off the laſt figure, and take ⅙ of the reſt, and it will be *Ounces* 1180 and the tenth of the remaining *Carlins* is to be added to the 5 *Carlins*, which is the figure cut off, and they are *Carlins* 15, which are *Taries* 7, and there will remain 1 *Carlin*, with the 9 *Grains*, which are *Grains* 19, and in all are *Ounces* 1180. 7. 19. to which add one *Carlin per Ounce* for the *good Money*, which is done as hath been before ſhewed, when *Naples* doth *exchange* with *Palermo*, and it will make *Ounces* 1199.28. 1. And that is the *credit* that ſhall be due in the ſaid *Naples*, *good Money* being therein compriſed; as by this Example. Exchanges of *Placentia* with *Naples.*

Crowns 2400—10—10 *d.*
at *Carl.* 29 ½ of 5.

69600
1200
14—7
1—2

Carlins 7081—5—9
Ounces 1180—7—9
Good Mon. 19-20—2

Ounces 1199-28—1

The proof of this account is ſeen, when *Naples* doth *Exchange* with *Placentia*. And *note*, the *account* is the ſame, when *Placentia* doth *Exchange* with *Barry* and *Lechy* in this *Kingdom*, the *rates* only altering. Proof. Note *Barry* and *Lechy.*

CHAP. CCCXCII.

Of the Exchanges *of* Placentia *with* Sevil.

PLacentia is found to *Exchange* with *Sevil*, and giveth one *Crown* of *Mark* to have in that place *poſito* 428 *Marvedes*; I demand then, for *Crow.* 815. 5. 6 of *Mark*, what *credit* in *Marvedes* ſhall *Placentia* have in *Sevil*? Multiply the ſaid ſum of *Crowns* by 428 *Marvedes* the *Crown*, and it will make *Marvedes* 348937, and adding ½ *per cent.* for the *Aggio* of the *Moneys*, at 5 *Marvedes per Mill.* and they make *Marvedes* 350681. and ſo much *credit* ſhall *Placentia* have in *Sevil*: as for Example. Exchanges of *Placentia* with *Sevil.*

Crowns

Crowns 815—5—6 of *Mark.*
at *Mar.* 428—*per Crown.*

6420
3424
107
10

Marved. 348937
Aggio ½ *per cent.* 1744

350681 total *Marvedes.*

Proof. The proof this *account* is seen, when that *Sevil* doth *rechange* for *Placentia.*

Chap. CCCXCIII.

Of the Exchanges *of* Placentia *with* Valentia.

Exchanges of Placentia with Valentia.

Placentia doth *exchange* with *Valentia*, and is found to give one *Crown* of *Mark*, to have in *Valentia* 23 ⅓ *Sols posito*: I demand, for *Crowns* 926. 19. 2 of *Mark*, how many *Livers* shall I have in *Valentia*? To do this, multiply the said sum of *Crowns* by *Livers* 1, 3, 4 *d. per Crown*, which are the said 23 ⅓ *Sols*, beginning the multiplication by the *Deniers*, and then by the *Sols* which are with the *Crowns*, and they will make *Livers* 848. 2. 4 *d.* And so much shall *Placentia* have *credit* in *Valentia.* Example.

Crowns 926—19—2 of *Mark.*
at *Lib.* 1— 3—4 *d.* which is 23 ⅓ *Sol.*

726—19—2
121—03—2

Lib. 848—02—4 *Money* of *Valentia.*

Note, Saragosa and Barselona the same as Valentia.

Note, that when *Placentia* doth *exchange* with *Barselona* and *Saragosa*, the *account* thereof is made up, as the above-mentioned *exchange* from *Placentia* to *Valentia.* And the proof of the said Rule is apparent, when that *Valentia* shall *exchange* back for *Placentia.*

Proof.

Chap. CCCXCIV.

Of the Exchanges *of* Placentia *with* Antwerp.

Exchanges of Placentia with Antwerp.

Placentia doth *exchange* with *Antwerp*, and giveth one *Crown* of *Mark*, to have in *Antwrp posito* 124 ½ *Grosses*; I demand, for *Crow.* 700. 15. 0 of *Mark*, how many *Livers* of *Grosses* shall I have in *Antwerp*? You must multiply the said sum of *Crowns* by 124 ½ *Grosses per Crown*, and it maketh *Grosses* 87243, from which you must take $\frac{1}{124}$, to make them *Sols*, and then it is 7270, and *Gross.* 3. which reduced to *Livers*, cutting off the last figure, and by taking ½ of the rest, and it will make *Livers* 363, and the tenth that remaineth is worth 10 *Sols*, and then 3 *Gross.* And so much will the *credit* appear to be in *Antwerp*: as by example.

Crowns 700—15—0 of *Mark.*
by *Gro.* 124 ½ *per Crow.*

86800
350
62
31

Gross. 87243
Sols 7270—3
Livers 363—10—3 *d. Money* of *Antwerp.*

Proof. The proof of this Rule is seen, when *Antwerp* doth *rechange* for *Placentia.*

Chap. CCCXCV.

Of the Exchanges *of* Placentia *with* Bergamo.

Exchanges of *Placentia* with *Bergamo.*

Placentia doth *exchange* with *Bergamo*, and giveth 100 *Crowns* of *Mark* to have *Crowns* 123 ¼ *posito*, more or less, of *Livers* 7 *per Crown.* I demand for *Crowns* 740. 4. 8. how many *Livers credit* shall I have in *Bergamo?* To do which, first multiply the said sum of *Crowns* of *Mark* by the said *Crowns* 123 ¼. and the remainders divide by 20, to keep *account* of the *Sols*, and from the *product* cut off the two last figures, which must be multiplied by 20 and by 12, to make them *Deniers* and *Sols* of *Gold*, and they shall be *Crowns*, 912. 6. 8. which to reduce into *Livers*, multiply by 7 *Livers*, the value of the *Crown*, beginning to multiply the said 7 *Livers* by the *Deniers* 8, and then by the *Sols* 6, which are with the *Crowns*, calculating for 12 *Deniers* one *Sol*, and for 20 *Sols* one *Liver*, and it maketh *l.* 6386. 6. 8. which must be had in *credit* at *Bergamo.* Example.

Crowns 740—4—8 of *Mark.*
at *Cro.* 124 ¼ *per cent.*

2220
8880
185
24—12
4—2

Crown 912 | 33—14
20

Sols 6 | 74
12

Den. 8 | 88

The proof this *account* is seen, when *Bergamo* doth *rechange* this parcel for *Placentia.* Proof.

Chap. CCCXCVI.

Of the Exchanges *of* Placentia *with* Lucca.

Exchanges of *Placentia* with *Lucca.*

Placentia doth *exchange* with *Lucca*, and giveth 100 *Crowns* of *Mark*, to have in *Lucca posito* 117 ½ *Crowns* of *Livers* 7 ½ *per Crown*; I demand then, at this rate, for *Crowns* 406. 10. 10 of *Mark*, how many *Crowns* of *li.* 7 ½ shall I have *credit* in *Lucca?* First multiply the said sum of *Crowns* of *Mark* by *Crowns* 117 ½ *per cent.* and the of *product* cut off the two last figures, which multiplyed by 20, and by 12, to bring them into *Sols* and *Deniers* of *Gold*, they will make *Crowns* 477. 13. 8. And so many *Crowns* of *Livers* 7 ½ *per Crown* shall I have at *Lucca.* Example.

Crowns 406—10—10 of *Mark.*
at *Cro.* 117 ½ *per cent.*

2842
4466
203
58—15
4—17

Crowns 477 | 68—12
20

Sols 13 | 72
12

Deniers 8 | 64

The

Proof. The proof of this *Exchange* serveth to know how to make the *account*, when *Lucca exchangeth* with *Placentia*, being done by the *Rule of Three*, saying, If *Crow.* 117 ½ give 100 *Crow.* of *Mark*, how much will 477. 13. 8 *Crow.* give? and it will be 406. 10. 10 *Crow.* of *Mark*. And this is to be observed in the proof of the rest, according to former mentioned rules.

Chap. CCCXCVII.

Of the Exchanges *of* Placentia *with* Francfort.

Exchanges of *Placentia* with *Francfort.*

Placentia doth *Exchange* with *Francfort*, and giveth *Crowns* 100 of *Mark* to have here *Crow:* 110 ½ of 93 *Quarentines per Crown*: I demand for 800 *Crowns* of *Mark*, how many *Florins* of 60 *Quarentines per Flor.* shall I have in *Francfort*. Multiply the said *Crow.* 800 by *Crow.* 110 ½ *per cent.* cutting off the two last figures, the which multiply by 20 and by 12, to make them *Sols* and *Deniers* of *Gold*, and it comes to 884 *Crowns* of *Quarentines* 93, the which to make *Florins*, must be multiplied by 93 *Quarentines*, and they are 82212 *Quarentines*, from which cut off the last figure, and take ⅙ of the rest, and they then do make *Florins* 1370, and the tenth remaining, with the 2 *Quarentines*, which is the figure cut off, and it maketh 12, from which taking ⅓ to make them *Sols*, by reason that 3 *Quarentines* make one *Sol*, and they are *Florins* 1370, and *Sols* 4, which is the credit that must be rendred in *Francfort*, as shall appear by example.

Crowns —— 800 —— of *Mark*.
At *Crow.* 110 ½

88000
400

884|00
93

2652
7956

8221. 2
Flor. 1370. 4

Proof. The proof hereof appeareth when *Francfort Exchangeth* for *Placentia*. And thus much shall serve for the *Exchanges* practised *à Dritura* from *Placentia*.

Chap. CCCXCVIII.

Of Orders *and* Commissions *given and received for* Draughts *and* Remittances *in* Placentia.

Orders and Commissions given and received for Draughts and Remittances in *Placentia*. 1. Example.

According to my *method* proposed, I will here add some examples of *Draughts* and *Remittances* made by *Order* and *Commission*, in this place of *Placentia*, wherein I will somewhat inlarge my self, by reason that it is the most noted and eminent place of *Exchanges* at this day practised in the world.

To *Placentia* then is order given, to remit to *Venice* at *Duc.* 134, or to *Florence* at *Crowns* 110 ½ where the benefit shall appear to be most, that is to say, that finding to remit to one of the said two places, with benefit of the limitted prices, the remittance be made thither where most will be given, and if the *Remittance* be found to be made with loss, to that which will give the least: for *Florence* then there is found at *Crow.* 111 ⅔, and for *Venice* at *Duc.* 135: I demand whither ought the *Remittance* be made? for to both the *Remittance* is found to be with profit: And to know where the greatest gain will be, I say by the Rule of Three, If *Duc.* 134 give 110 ½ the inordered price, what will 135 *Duc.* give? the price found, it will make *Crow.* 111 ⅓, or *circa*, so that there is more profit to make the *Remittance* to *Florence*, because that remitting at *Duc.* 135, to make the *Par*, the *Remittance* should be for *Florence* at *Crow.* 111 ⅓, and the *partido* found is 111 ⅔ *Crow.* As in the following Example.

Duc. 134 — *Crow.* — 110 ½ — *Duc.* 135

2		2
268		221
		135
Crow. 111—6—5		1105
		2873
		29835
		302
		355
		87
		20
		1740
		132
		12
		1584

Again, at *Placentia* there is order received to remit to *Antwerp* at *Groſſes* 123, or to *Barſelona* at *Sol* ½, where the moſt advantage ſhall be found; there is found a parcel for *Antwerp* at *Groſſe* 120 ⅔, and for *Barſelona* at *Sol* 24, I would know to which muſt the *Remittance* be made, ſeeing that in both places there is loſs given upon the prices that are inordered: and to know where is the leaſt, I ſay by the *Rule* of *Three*, If *Sols* 24 ½ give *Groſſes* 123, the price inordered, what will 24 *Sols* give, the price that is found? and it maketh *Groſſes* 120 ½; ſo that the *Remittance* muſt be made for *Antwerp*, by reaſon that remitting to *Barſelona* at *Sols* 24, to make the *Par*, the *Remittance* ſhould be made to *Antwerp* at *Groſſe* 120 ½, and it is found at 120 ⅔. See Example.

—24 ½ — 123 — 24

2		2
49		246
		24
Crow. 120 ½		5904
		100
		24
		2
		48

CHAP. CCCXCIX.

Queſtions upon the Exchanges *practiſed at* Placentia.

AT *Florence* there is *Exchange* made for *Placentia*, in expedition of the *Fair*, *poſito* at *Crow.* 109 ½, and for *Venice* at *Crow.* 81 ½, I would know by the ſaid *Exchanges*, at what price *Placentia* doth hereby *Exchange* for *Venice*; to do which, ſay by the *Rule* of *Three*, If 81 ½ *Cro.* of *Gold* of *Florence* give at *Venice* 100 *Duc.* of *Livers* 6 ⅕, how many will 109 ½ *Crow.* give, the price of 100 *Crow.* of *Mark*? and it will make *Duc.* 134 ⅓ of *l.* 6 ⅕, and at that price ſhould *Placentia Exchange* for *Venice*: where by the way it is to be noted, that it is a thing evident, that *Exchanges* are here made at greater or leſſer prices, according to the plenty or ſcarcity of money to be found, and the rates incertain, theſe rules only ſerving for inſtruction to make up the accounts thereof. Queſtions upon the *Exchanges* practiſed at *Placentia*.

Crow. 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ —— *Duc.* 100 —— *Crow.* 109 $\frac{1}{2}$

2		2
163		21900
		560
Duc. 134 $\frac{8}{24}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$		710
		58
		24
		1392

Question for *Venetia.*

Again, at *Naples* is Exchange made for *Placentia*, in expedition of a *Fair* there, at *Duc.* 136 $\frac{1}{2}$, and for *Venice* at *Duc.* 101 $\frac{1}{2}$, I would know by the said Exchanges at what prices should *Placentia* Exchange with *Venice?* I say *by the Rule of Three*, If *Duc.* 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ of *Naples* give at *Venice Duc.* 100 at *l.* 6 $\frac{1}{5}$, how many will 136 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Duc.* give, the price of 100 *Crowns* of *Mark?* and it will appear to make *Duc.* 134 $\frac{11}{24}$, and at that price should *Placentia* Exchange for *Venice*, as by Example.

Duc. 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ —— *Duc.* 100 —— *Duc.* 136 $\frac{1}{2}$

2		2
203		273.00
		70.00
Duc. 134 $\frac{11}{24}$		9.10
		98
		24
		2352
		322

Question for *Naples.*

Again, at *Venice* there is Exchange made for *Placentia*, in expedition of a Fair at *Duc.* 133 $\frac{2}{3}$, and for *Naples* at *Duc.* 102 $\frac{2}{3}$, I demand by the said parties, at what price should *Placentia* Exchange for *Naples?* You must multiply the said *Duc.* 133 $\frac{2}{3}$, which is the value of 100 *Crow.* of *Mark*, by *Duc.* 102 $\frac{2}{3}$ *per cent.* by reason that the said *Duc.* 102 $\frac{2}{3}$ are the value of 100 *Duc.* of *Venice*, and thus wrought, it will make *Duc.* 137 $\frac{1}{3}$ or thereabout, and at that price should *Placentia* Exchange with *Naples.*

Duc.	133 $\frac{2}{3}$
at Duc.	102 $\frac{2}{3}$
	266
	1330
	44
	44
	34
	34
Duc.	137|22

Question for *Rome.*

Again, at *Naples* is Exchange made for *Placentia*, in expedition of a *Fair*, at *Duc.* 136 $\frac{1}{2}$, and for *Rome* at *Duc.* 137, I demand by the said Exchanges, at what price should *Placentia* Exchange with *Rome?* I say then by the *Rule of Three*, If *Duc.* 137 of *Naples* give at *Rome Crow.* 100 of *Gold* of *Estampe*, how many will *Duc.* 136 $\frac{1}{2}$ give, the price of 100 *Crow.* of *Mark?* and thus it will come to *Crow.* 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ *in circa* of *Gold* of *Estampe*, and at that price should *Placentia* Exchange with *Rome.*

Duc. 137 —— *Crow.* 100 —— *Duc.* 136 ½

2		2
274		273
		2640
Cro. 99.12.8		174
		20
		3480
		740
		192
		13
		2304

Question for *Florence.*

Again, at *Rome* is *Exchange* made for *Placentia*, in expedition of a *Fair* there, at *Crow.* 99, and for *Florence* at *Crow.* 90. I demand by the said *Exchanges*, at what price should *Placentia Exchange* with *Florence?* I say then by the *Rule of Three*, If *Crow.* 90 of *Gold* of *Estampe*, give in *Florence Crow.* 100 of *Gold*, what will *Crow.* 99 of *Estampe*, the value of *Crow.* 100 of *Mark*, give? It will be *Crow.* 110, and at that price should *Placentia Exchange* for *Florence.*

Crow. —— 90 —— *Crow.* —— 100 —— *Crow.* 99. 00

Crow.	110	90
		00

Question for *Millan.*

Again, at *Rome* is *Exchange* made for *Placentia*, in expedition of a *Fair* there, at *Crow.* 99, and for *Millan* at *Crow.* 86, I demand by the said *Exchanges* at what prices should *Placentia Exchange* with *Millan?* I say *by the Rule of Three*, If *Cro.* 86 of *Gold of Estampe* give at *Millan Cro.* 100 of *l.* 5. 17. 0. what will *Crowns* 99, the price of 100 *Crow.* of *Mark*, give? It will be *Crow.* 115. 2. 3. which being multiplied by *Sol.* 117, the price of the *Crown* in cutting the two last figures off his product, to reduce the *Exchange* to the value of the *Crown* of *Mark*, there will remain *Sol.* 134 ⅔, and at that price should *Placentia Exchange* with, or for *Millan.*

Crow. 86 —— *Crow.* 100 —— *Crow.* 9900

		130
Crow.	115. 2. 3.	440
		10
at *Sol.*	117	20
	805	200
	1265	28
	11. 8	12
	1. 5	336
Sol.	134|68	
	12	
Den.	8|17	

Question for *Genoa.*

Again, at *Millan* is *Exchange* made for *Placentia*, in expedition of a *Fair* there, at *Sol* 133 ½, and for *Genoa* at *Sol.* 118 ⅔, I demand by the said *Exchanges*, at what price should *Placentia Exchange* for *Genoa?* I say by the *Rule* of *Three*, If *Sols* 118 ⅔ of *Millan* (the price of the *Crown* of 4 *l.* of *Genoa*) give *Sols* 80, what will *Sols* 133 ½ give (the price of the *Crown* of *Mark* in *money* of *Millan?* and it will be 90 *Sols* of *current money*, the which without making the reduction into *money* of *Gold*, seeing it hath been already said, that 90 *Sols* of current money is worth 68 *Sols* of *Gold*, and at this price should *Placentia Exchange* with, and for *Genoa.*

Sols 118 ⅔ —— *Sol.* 80 —— 133 ½

6		6
712		801
		80
Sols	90	64080

Question for *Lions.*

Again, at *Venice* is *Exchange* made for *Placentia*, in expedition of a *Fair* there, at *Duc.* 141, and for *Lions* at 116 $\frac{1}{2}$, I demand by the said *Exchanges*, at what price should *Placentia Exchange* for *Lions?* I say by the *Rule* of *Three*, If *Duc.* 141. of *l.* 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ of *Venice* give in *Placentia Crow.* 100, how many will *Duc.* 116 $\frac{1}{2}$ give (the value of the *Crow.* 100 of *Gold* of the *Sun* of *Lions?*) and it will be (*Crow.* 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ *in circa*, and at that price should *Placentia Exchange* with *Lions.*

Duc. 141 — *Crow.* 100 — *Duc.* 116 $\frac{1}{2}$

	2	2
	282	23300
		740
Crow.	82. 12. 5	176
		20
		3520
		700
		136
		12
		1632

Another,

At *Placentia* there is *Exchange* made for *Lions* at *Crow.* 83 $\frac{1}{2}$, and for *Florence* at *Crow.* 113, and from that place we have advice, that they *Exchange* for *Lions* at *Crow.* 95 $\frac{1}{3}$, I would know by the said *Exchanges*, if it be beneficial to remit from *Placentia* to *Lions*, and to draw from *Florence*, by inordering my *Factors* at *Florence* to prevail upon *Lions* at the said price of *Crow.* 95 $\frac{1}{3}$. To know which, you must multiply the said *Crow.* 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ of *Mark*, being the price of *Crow.* 100 of the *Sun* of *Gold*, by *Crow.* 113 of *Gold per cent.* seeing that the said *Crowns* of *Gold* are the value of 100 *Crowns* of *Mark*, and from the product cut off the two last figures, and there will remain *Crow.* 94. 7. 1. to the which adding $\frac{2}{3}$ *per cent.* for the provisions which are paid, the one at *Florence*, the other at *Lions*, and they will be *Crow.* 94. 19 8. so that it will be profitable to draw and to remit according to the aboveſaid order and manner, because that at *Florence* may be taken by *Exchange* for *Lions* at *Crow.* 95 *in circa*, and finding *Crow.* 95 $\frac{1}{3}$, upon which consideration is to be had, what the moneys of *Florence* may do by *Exchange* for *Lions*, which thus I work by Example.

Crowns 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ at *Crow.* 113 *per cent.*

			Crow. 94. 7. 1	
	339			
	904		*Provision*	31. 9
	56. 10			31. 9
Crow. 94	35. 10			62. 18
	20			20
		Crow. 94. 7. 1.		
Sols 7	10	12. 7.	*Shil.* 12	58
	12			12
		Crow. 94. 19 8.		
Den. 1	20		*Den.* 6	96

Now for the terms of payments of *Bills* of *Exchanges* in *Placentia*, it is expreſſed in the trade of that City, in Chapter 383.

And this shall suffice to have said of the *Exchanges* practiſed at *Placentia*, where by reason of the great and continued practiſes here daily made for vast sums, I have somewhat more than ordinarily inlarged my self, and so I proceed to the next place of *Exchanges*, which is *Florence.*

CHAP. CCCC.

Of Examples of Exchanges *practiſed at* Florence, *and how the ſame are to be calculated.*

Exchanges practiſed in Florence.

I Have ſhewed in the general *Exchanges* of *Florence*, with how many other places the ſaid City is found to *Exchange* with, and there alſo ſhewed the common rates, how the ſame is obſerved to rule, which every day is ſo ſubject to alter, that no ſet price can be peremptorily ſet down for the ſame, yet in it ſelf it is ſo beneficial, that thereby the ignorant may be furthered to make his accounts either in *Draughts* or *Remittances*: the way of making which accounts, upon this place, now remaineth here to be handled, obſerving the ſame with ſo many other places, as may make a man capable to underſtand the ſame, with any of the reſt here omitted.

Accounts kept in Florence

And by the way is obſervable here, that all *Exchangers* here do keep their accounts in *Crowns*, *Sols*, and *Deniers* of *Gold*, of *Lire* or *Livers* 7 ½ of that money *per Crown*, the which are caſt up by 20 and by 12, becauſe that 20 *Sols* of *Gold* do make one *Crown*, and 12 *Den.* one *Sol.*

CHAP. CCCCI.

Of the Exchanges *of* Florence *with* Lions.

Exchanges of Florence with Lions.

F*Lorence* then is found to *Exchange* with *Lions*, and giveth *poſito Crow.* 95 ¼ of *Gold*, to have in *Lions* 100 *Crowns* of the *Sun* of *Gold*, I demand for *Crow.* 1268. 9. of *Gold*, how many *Crowns* of the *Sun* ſhall I have in *Lions?* I ſay *by the Rule of Three*, If *Crow.* 95 ¼ give *Crowns* 100, what will *Crowns* 1268. 9. give? and it comes to *Crowns* 1324, and the remainder of the diviſion being multiplyed by 20 and by 12, to bring them into *Sols* and *Deniers* of *Gold*, they will make in all *Crowns* 1324. 15. of *Gold* of the *Sun*, which I ſhould have credit in *Lions* for the ſaid ſum of *Crowns* of *Florence*: the calculation thereof here followeth.

Crow. —— 95 ¼ —— *Crow.* 100 —— *Crow.* 1268. 9. 0

	4	100
	38.3	126800
Crow.	1324.15.0	20
		25
		126845
		4
		507380
		1243
		948
		1820
		288
		20
		5760
		1930
		15
		12
		180

Proof.

The proof of this rule is ſeen, when *Lions* doth *Exchange* with *Florence*.

Chap. CCCCII.

Of the Exchanges *of* Florence *with* Placentia.

Exchanges of Florence with Placentia.

Florence doth *Exchange* with *Placentia*, and giveth *posito* 110 ½ *Crowns* of *Gold*, to have there 100 *Crowns* of *Mark*, I demand then for *Crowns* 4973. 1. 10 of *Gold*, how many *Crowns* of *Mark* is due to me? First reduce the said *Crowns* 110 ½ into *Sols* of *Gold*, multiplying them by 20, adding to the multiplication 10 *Sols* for the half *Crown*, and they make *Sol.* 2210; likewise reduce the said sum of *Crowns* of *Gold* into *Sols*, and it will be 99461: then say by the *Rule of Three*, If *Sols* 2210 give *Crow.* 100 of *Mark*, what will *Sol.* 99461 give? To which adding two cyphers for the 100, and then dividing it, will come to *Crowns* of *Mark*, and multiplying the rest of the division by 20 and then by 12, to make the same *Sols* and *Deniers* of *Gold*, and they will make *Crowns* 4500. 9. 11. of *Mark*, and so much must I have credit in *Placentia* for the said *Crow.* 4973. 1. 0. of *Gold* of *Florence*, as by Example calculated.

Crown. 110 ½ — *Crow.* 100 — *Crow.* 4973. 1. 0

	20	20
	2210	99461. 00
		11061
Crow.	4500. 9. 11	11. 00
		20
		22000
		2110
		12
		25320
		3220

Proof. The proof this *account* is seen, when the *exchange* is made from *Placentia* to *Florence*, &c.

Chap. CCCCIII.

Of the Exchanges *of* Florence *with* Venetia.

Exchanges of Florence with Venice.

Florence doth *exchange* with *Venice*, and giveth *posito Crow.* 81 ½ of *Gold*, to have *Duc.* in *Banco* 100 of *Livers* 6 ⅓; I demand then, for *Crow.* 2037. 10 of *Gold*, how many *Duc.* shall *Florence* have *credit* in *Venice*? To do which, bring the *Crow.* 81 ½ into *half Crowns*, multiplying them by 2, and so in the same manner of the said sum of *Crow.* of *Gold*, adding half a *Crown* for the 10 *Sols*: then say by the *Rule of Three*, If the *half Crowns* produced of the price of the *Exchange*, give at *Venice Duc.* 100, what will the *half Crowns* give, proceeded from the said sum of *Crow.* of *Gold*? and so by adding 2 cyphers for the 100, and dividing the same, it will make *Duc.* 2500, which *Florence* is to have in *Venice*; and if there were any remaining of the division, they must be multiplied by 24, to make them *Grosses*, because that 24 *Gross.* make a *Duc.* of *Lib.* 6. 4 *Sols.* Example.

If *Crow.* 81 ½ give *Duc.* 100. what will *Crow.* 2037. 10.

	2	2
	163	407500
		815
Duc.	2500 *de Banc.*	000

Proof. The proof the said *account* is more evident, when *Venice* doth *rechange* for *Florence.*

Chap. CCCCIV.

Of the Exchanges *of* Florence *with* Rome.

Exchanges of *Florence* with *Rome*.

Florence is said to *exchange* with *Rome*, and giveth 100 *Crowns* of *Gold* to have in the said place *posito Crowns* 92 ¼ of *Gold* of *Estamp*; I demand then, for *Crow.* 1600, 2 *Sol.* 5 *Den.* of *Gold* of *Florence*, how many *Crowns* of *Gold* of *Estampe* shall *Florence* have *credit* for in *Rome*? First multiply the said sum of *Crowns* of *Gold* at 92 ¼ *per cent.* and multiply the remainder by 20 and by 12, to bring them into *Sols* and *Deniers* of *Gold*, and they make *Crowns* 1476, 2 *Sols*, 2 *Den.* of *Gold*, which should be had in *Rome*: As for Example.

Crowns 1600-2-5 of *Florence.*
at *Crow.* 92-¼ *per cent.*

147200
400
9-4
1-10
7

Crow. 1476 | 11-1
20

Sols 2 | 21
12

Den. 2 | 52

Proof.

The proof of the said Rule is evident, when this parcel is *rechanged* from *Rome* to *Florence.*

Chap. CCCCV.

Of the Exchanges *of* Florence *with* Naples.

Exchanges of *Florence* with *Naples*.

Florence exchangeth with *Naples*, and giveth *Crow.* 100 of *Gold*, to have in *Naples posito Duc.* 119 ⅔ of *Taries* 5 *per Duc.* I demand then, for *Crow.* 780. 15 of *Gold*, what *credit* in *Duc.* shall *Florence* have in *Naples*? To do which, first multiply the said sum of *Crow.* of *Gold* by *Grains* 119 ⅔ *per Crown*, because it is so many *Grains per Crow.* as it comes to be *Duc.* for *Crow.* 100. and they make *Grains* 93429. of which cut off the 2 last figures, to make them *Ducates*, saying that the *Duc.* is worth 100 *Grains*, and they make *Duc.* 934. and for the *Grains* 29, *Taries* 1, and *Grains* 9. And so much *credit* shall *Florence* have in *Naples*, as by this example is shewed.

Crowns 780-15-0
at *Duc.* 119 ⅔

7020
8580
260
260
59
30

Ducates 934 | 29

1-9

Proof.

The proof of this Rule is manifested, when *Naples* is seen to *exchange* with *Florence.*

CHAP. CCCCCVI.

Of the Exchanges *of* Florence *with* Antwerp.

Exchanges of *Florence* with *Antwerp.*

Florence doth *Exchange* with *Antwerp*, and giveth one *Crown* of *Gold*, to have in the ſaid place *Groſſ.* 112½ *poſito.* I demand then, for *Crowns* 1400. 12. 8. of *Gold*, how many pounds of *Groſſ.* am I to have in *Antwerp?* To do this, multiply the ſaid ſum of *Crowns* by the ſaid price of *Groſſ.* 112½, and it maketh *Groſſes* 157571. of which, take the $\frac{1}{12}$, to make them *Sols*, and they make *Sols* 13130, and *Groſſ.* 11. which to reduce to pounds, cut off the laſt figure of the ſaid *Sols* or *Shillings*, and take ½ of the reſt, and it maketh pounds 656, and for the tenth that is remaining, it is to be accounted 10 *Sols*; and if the figure cut off had been any number, it ſhould have been added to the 10 *Sols:* and it thus makes pound 659. 10. 11. *Money* of *Antwerp.*

Crowns 1400—12—8
at *Gro.* 112—½

156800
700
56
11
4

Groſſes——157571

Sols——1313—00—11

Pounds——656—10—11

Proof. Note *Florence* with *London.*

The proof of the ſaid *Account* is ſeen, when that *Antwerp* doth *exchange* with *Florence.*

Note, that when *Florence* doth *exchange* for *London*, which is ſeldom in uſe, the rule of caſting up the ſame in *Sterling Money*, is this as above with *Antwerp* in *Flemiſh Pounds.*

CHAP. CCCCVII.

To Reduce Crowns of 7 l. *in* Florence *into Crowns of Gold of* Lire, 7 ½.

IF in *Florence* you would reduce any ſum of *Crowns* of *money* of *Lire* 7 l. *per Crow.* into *Crowns of Gold of Lire* 7 l. ½, you muſt take the $\frac{1}{15}$ of the *Crow. of money*, and the remainder will be *Crowns of Gold.*

And if again you would reduce *Crowns of Gold* into *Crowns of Money*, you muſt add contrarily to the *Crow. of Gold*, $\frac{1}{14}$, and they will be ſo many *Crowns of Money*, as for example: *Crow.* 3647. 12. 6. *of money of Lire* 7 l. per *Crow.* $\frac{1}{15}$ 243. 3. 6.

Crow. 3404. 9. *of Gold of Lire* 7 ½ per *Crow.*

Again——*Crow.* 3404. 9 of *Gold.*
$\frac{1}{14}$ 243. 3. 6

Crow. 3647. 12. 6 of *money.*

CHAP. CCCCVIII.

Of the Terms of Payment of Bills of Exchange *in* Florence.

THe term of Payment of *Bills of Exchange* is found to be from *Florence*,
To *Naples* at 10 days ſight, and from thence at 15 days ſight.
To *Rome* at 10 days ſight, and ſo back.
To *Venice* at 5 days ſight, and thence at 20 days after date.
To *Bollonia* at 3 days ſight, and ſo back, and ſo for *Piſa.*

To

To *Ferrara* at 5 days ſight, and ſo back.
To *Perugia* and *Sciena* at 2 days ſight, and ſo back.
To *Genoa* at 8 days ſight, and ſo back.
To *Avignon* at 30 days after date, and thence 45 days after date.
To *Gaietta* at 10 days ſight, and ſo back.
To *Paris* 2 months after ſight, and ſo back.
To *Padua* at 5 days ſight, and ſo back.
To *Palermo* and *Meſina* at 15 days ſight, and ſo back.
To *Ancona* at 10 days ſight, and ſo back.
To *Barſelona* at 2 months after date, and ſo back.
To *Valentia* at 40 days ſight, and ſo back.
To *Bruges* and *Antwerp* at 2 months after date, and ſo back.
To *London* at 3 months after date, and ſo back.
To *Geneva* at the Fairs, and thence 15 days ſight back.
To *Lions* to the Fair, and from Fair to Fair.
To *Millan* at 10 days ſight, and ſo back.
To *Aquilla* and *Sermona* at 11 days ſight.
To *Comerino* at 8 days ſight, and ſo back.

CHAP. CCCCIX.

Of Orders and Commiſſions, given and received for Draughts and Remittances by Exchanges in the City of Florence *in* Tuſcany.

Orders and Commiſſions given and received for Draughts and Remittances by exchange in *Florence*. 1. Example.

ACcording to my propoſed *method*, I will here ſet down an example or two of *Draughts* and *Remittances*, made by *Order* and *Commiſſion* in *Florence*.

To *Florence* then cometh *advice* from *Venice*, that the *Exchange* for the ſaid place of *Florence* cometh at *Crow.* 80 ½, and for *Placentia* at *Duc.* 135 ½, they inorder in the ſaid place of *Venice*, that at this rate they make a *remittance* to *Florence*, and *draw* from *Placentia*, at how much then will the *draught* of *Florence* for *Placentia* come unto? to do this,

Multiply *Duc.* 135 ½, which is the value of 100 *Crow.* of *Mark* by *Crow.* 80 ½ of *Gold per cent.* becauſe the ſaid *Crow.* of *Gold* is the rate of the *Duc.* 100 of *Venice*, and it will be *Crow.* 109. 19. from which take ½ *per cent.* for the proviſion payed at *Venice*, and there will reſt *Crow.* 108. 12. 10. and ſo many *Crow.* of *Gold*, is imburſed at *Florence* for 100 *Crown of Mark* for a debt at *Placentia*, as thus for example:

Duc. —— 135 ½
at *Crow.* 80 ½ *per cent.*

10800
67 10
40

a. 109 07 10
20

Sol. 1 { 50 / 12

Den. 0 00

Crow. 109 07 10
8 8

Crow. 108 12 10

Crow. —— 109 1 6

Proviſion 21 16
21 16

43 12
20

Sol. 8 { 72 / 12

Den. 8 64

2. Example.

Again, one of *Venice* is *creditor* in *Florence Crow.* 3000 of *Gold*, who *inordereth* that the ſame be *remitted* unto him at *Crow.* 81 ½, or by *Placentia* at *Crow.* 110, where the moſt advance and profit ſhall appear to be, that is to ſay, that finding a *remittance* in both places, to benefit of the price limitted, the *remittance* ſhould be where the profit and benefit is greateſt, and finding the *remittance* to loſs, the *remittance* be made where the damage is leaſt, there is then *Bills* found for *Venice* at *Crow.* 82 ¼, and for *Placentia* at *Crow.* 110 ⅙, I demand by which of the two ſhould the *remittance* be made?

By both the ſaid places there is found a delivery to loſs, and to know which of the two is the leaſt, ſay *by the Rule of Three*, If *Crow.* 81 ½ give *Crow.* 110 the price limited, what will *Crow.* 82 ¼ the price found give? and it will come to *Crow.* 111. 0. 2. So that the *remittance* ſhould be made by *Placentia*, becauſe that *remitting* to *Venice*, at *Crow.* 82 ¼, to run at the *Par*, the delivery ſhould be for *Placentia* at *Crow.* 111, and the Bills is at *Crow.* 110 ⅙. As in the following Example.

Crow. 81 ½ ——— *Crow.* 100 ——— *Crow.* 82 ¼

4	4
326	329
	110
Crow. 110 00 02	36190
	356
	330
	4
	20
	80
	12
	960

3. Example. Again one of *Rome* is *debitor* in *Florence* in *Crow.* 2500 who *inordereth* that the *draught* be made at *Crow.* 91 or by *Placentia* at *Crow.* 110 ½ where the moſt profit ſhall appear to be, now there is found *money* for *Rome* at *Crow.* 92 ⅕ *l.* for *Placentia*, at 109 ⅙ *Crow.* I demand, whither ſhould this *draught* be made, ſeeing that to both the places, *the draughts* happen to be to loſs in both the limited prices? and to know which is the leaſt of both, ſay *by the Rule of Three*, If *Crow.* 92 ⅕ the price found for *Rome* (ſeeing that *Placentia* receiveth the uncertain rate from *Florence*) give *Crow.* 110 ½ what will *Crow.* 91 the price inordered give? it will make *Crow.* 109. 1. 2, ſo that the *draught* ſhould be made for *Placentia*, ſeeing that *drawing* for *Rome* at *Crow.* 92 ⅕, to run upon a *Par*: ſhould be taken for *Placentia* at the ſaid price at *Crow.* 109 ½, or thereabout, and there is found at more, that is at *Crow.* 109 ⅙: as by Example.

Crow. ——— 92 ⅕ ——— 110 ½ ——— *Crow.* 91

10	10
922	1105
	91
Crow. 109—1—2	1105
	9945
	10055
	8355
	57
	20
	1140
	218
	12
	2616

And ſo much ſhall ſuffice to have ſaid of the *Orders* and *Commiſſions* in *draughts* and *remittances* by *Exchange* of *Florence*.

CHAP. CCCCX.

Of the Exchanges *practiſed at* Millan, *and how the ſame are to be calculated.*

Exchanges practiſed at *Millan.*

I Have ſhewed in the general *Exchanges* of *Millan*, with how many other places this City is found to *Exchange*, and there alſo ſet down the common current rates thereof, which every day is found ſo to alter, that no poſitive rule can be obſerved in the ſame, yet is in it ſelf ſo beneficial, that thereby the unexperienced may know how to make his *accounts*, either in his *draughts* or *remittances*; the way of framing theſe *accounts*, now remaineth, obſerving the ſame with ſome few other, the principal needful hereunto.

Accounts kept in *Millan.*

It is alſo to be noted, that *Exchangers* do there keep their *accounts*, in *Lire*, *Sols* and *Deniers*, and caſt up by 20 and by 12 becauſe that 20 *Sols* do make a *Lire* and 12 *Deniers* a *Sol*.

CHAP.

Chap. CCCCXI.

Exchanges *of* Millan *with* Lions.

Millan then *Exchanges* with *Lions*, and giveth *posito Sols* 118 $\frac{1}{3}$ to have in the said place, one *Crown of the Sun of Gold*, I demand then for *l.* 9258. *Sol.* 5 of *Millan*, how many *Crowns* shall I have credit in *Lions*? First reduce into *Sols*, the said sum of *Livers*, of *Millan*, and they make *Sols* 185165, the which must be multiplied by 3 to make them *thirds of Sols*; likewise bring the *Sols* 118 $\frac{1}{3}$ unto *thirds*, multiplying them by 3, and they make 355, for division of the said sum, and by division it will come to be *Crowns*, and multiplying the remainder of the division by 20 and by 12, to make them *Sols* and *Deniers of Gold*, and they will be *Crowns* 1564. 15. 5 *of Gold of the Sun*, and so much will be had in *Lions* for the said sum of *li.* 9258. 5 of *Millan Money*, as by this Example. Exchanges of *Millan* with *Lions*.

Sols. 118 $\frac{1}{3}$ × 3 = 355

Crow. 1564. 15. 5

Livers — 9258. 5 × 20 = 185165 × 3 = 555495

2004
2199
1695
275
20

5500
1950
175
12

2100

The proof of the said *account* is seen when that *Lions Exchangeth* with *Millan*, as before. Proof.

Chap. CCCCXII.

Of the Exchanges *of* Millan *with* Placentia.

Millan doth *Exchange* with *Placentia*, and giveth *Posito Sols* 133 $\frac{1}{3}$, to have in *Placentia* one *Crown* of *Mark*; I demand then for *Livers* 9671. 16. 8. of *Millan* how many *Crowns* of *Mark* must I have in *Placentia*? Exchanges of *Millan* with *Placentia*.

First reduce into *Deniers* the said 133 $\frac{1}{3}$ *Sols*, multiplying them by 12 and adding 4 *Deniers* for the $\frac{1}{3}$ of a *Sol.* and they make *Deniers* 1600, and then to reduce into *Deniers* the said sum of *Lire*, multiply them by 20 and by 12, adding to the multiplication *Sol.* 16. and *Deniers* 8, which account with the *Livers*, and they make *Deniers* 2321240, the which must be divided by *Deniers* 1600, the price of the *Crown of Mark*, and by division they will come to be *Crowns*, multiplying the rest of the division by 20 and then by 12, to make them *Sols* and *Deniers of Gold*, and they make *Crow.* 1450. 15. 6. of *Mark*, and so much will the said sum be in *Placentia*. Example.

At *Sols* 133 $\frac{1}{3}$
12

1600

Crow. 1450. 15. 6

Livers —— 9671. 16. 8
20

193436
12

2321240
721
812
124
20

2480
880
80
12

960

Proof. The proof of the ſaid rule is manifeſted when that *Placentia exchangeth* for *Millan.*

CHAP. CCCCXIII.

Of the Exchange *of* Millan *with* Venice.

Exchange of Millan with Venice.

Millan exchangeth with *Venice*, and giveth a *Crown of Livers* of 5. 17 *s.* to have in that place, *poſito* 148 *l.* $\frac{1}{2}$ *Sols*, *money of Piccoli*, I demand for *l.* 7260. 10. 0 of *Millan*, how many *Ducates* of *l.* 6 $\frac{1}{3}$ ſhall I have in *Venice?*

You muſt divide the ſaid ſum of *Livers*, by *Livers* 5. 17, reducing them, and the other price into *Deniers*, and it will be *Crow.* 1241. 0. 9. the which muſt be multiplied by *l.* 7. 8. 6. the Crown, which are the aboveſaid 148. 6, beginning to multiply the *l.* 7. by the *Den.* 9 4, then by the *Sols*, if there were any with the ſaid *Crowns*, calculating for *Deniers* 12 one *Sol*, and for *Sols* 20 one *Lyre*, and they will be *l.* 9214. 14. *money of Piccoli* of *Venice*; which to be reduced into *Ducates*, muſt be divided by *l.* 6 $\frac{1}{3}$, the value of the *Ducate*, and it will make *Duc.* 1486 $\frac{1}{24}$ of *l.* 6 $\frac{1}{3}$, and ſo much ſhall I have in *Venice* for the ſum above mentioned in *Livers* of *Millan*, as by example is more apparent.

At *L.* 5 17
20

117
12

1404

Crow. 1241 0 9
At *L.* 7 8 6

8687 5 3
248 4 1
248 4 2
31 0 6

L. 9214 14 0

L. 7260 10 0
20

145201
12

1742422
3384
5762
1462
58
20

1160
12

13220

L. 9214 14 0
20

184294
602
1069
774
30
24

72

At *L.* —— 6 4
20

124

Duc. 1486 $\frac{1}{24}$

Proof. The proof of the ſaid account is ſeen when *Venice* doth exchange for *Millan.*

CHAP.

CHAP. CCCCXIV.

Of the Exchanges *of* Millan *with* Rome.

Exchanges of *Millan* with *Rome.*

Millan exchangeth with *Rome*, and giveth *posito Crow* 115 ½ of *l.* 5. 17. *per Crow.* to have in the said place *Crow.* 100 *of Gold of Estampe*, I demand then for *l.* 7820. 18. of *Millan*, how many *Crowns of Gold of Estampe* shall I have in *Rome?*

You must first see for the said sum of *Millan Livers*, how many *Crowns* they will be, dividing them by *l.* 5. 17 *per Crown*, and they make *Crown* 1336. 18. 1, then say by *the Rule of Three*, If *Crow.* 115 ½ of *Millan* give in *Rome* Crowns 100 of *Estampe*, how many *Crowns* will the said *Crow.* 1336. 18. 1 give? and it will amount to *Crowns* 1157. 9. 9 of *Gold of Estampe*, which will be given in *Rome*, for the said sum of *Millan Livers* as aboveſaid. Example.

At *L.* 5. 17.	*L.* 7820 18 0 — *Crow.* 115 ½ — *Crow.* 100 — *Crow.* 1336 18 1		
20	20	20	20
117	156418	2310	2673800
Crow. 1336 18 1	394		3638
	431	*Crow.* 1157 9 9	13280
	808		17300
	106		1130
	20		20
	2120		22600
	950		1810
	14		12
	12		21720
	168		

The proof of this rule is seen when that *Rome* doth exchange with *Millan.* Proof.

CHAP. CCCCXV.

Of the Exchanges *of* Millan *with* Naples.

Exchange of *Millan* with *Naples.*

Millan doth *Exchange* with *Naples*, and giveth *Crow.* 100 of *l.* 5 *per Crow.* to have in *Naples posito* 98 ½ *Ducates*, I demand for *l.* 4314—14—2 of *Millan* how many *Ducates* shall I have in *Naples?* First take ⅕ of the said sum of *Livers* to reduce them into *Crow.* of 5 *l.* and they make *Crow.* 862. 18. 10. which must be multiplied by *grains* 98. ½ *per Crow.* seeing it is the same as at *Ducates* 98 ½ *per* 100 *Crow.* and it makes *grains* 84999, and cutting off the two last figures, there will remain *Ducates* 849, and for the two figures cut off, which are *grains* 99, will be *Livers* 4, *grains* 19, in all *Ducates* 849. 4. 19. which is to be had in *Naples* for the said sum of *Livers* of *Millan*; as for example.

L. ——4314—14—2

Crow. ——862—18—10

At *grains* ——98 ½ *per Crow.*

6896
7758
431
49
19
19
5

Duc. 849—4—99

The proof of the said account is seen when *Naples* shall *exchange* with *Millan.* Proof.

CHAP.

CHAP. CCCCXVI.

Of the Exchanges *of* Millan *for* Genoa.

Exchanges of *Millan* with *Genoa.*

Millan exchangeth with *Genoa*, and giveth *posito Sols* 118 ½ to have in *Genoa* one *Crown* for 4 *l.* of that money, I demand for *l.* 5703. 18. 0. of *Millan*, how many *Livers* of *current money* ſhall I have in *Genoa?* Firſt reduce the ſaid ſum into *Sols*, multiplying them by 20, and adding to the multiplication the 18 *Sols*, which account with the *Livers*, and then of the *Sols* produced, and of the ſaid *Sols* 118 ½ taken for diviſion, bring into ½ *Sols*, and dividing the ſame will become *Crowns*, and the remainder of the Diviſion multiply by 20 and by 12 to make them *Sols* and *Deniers of Gold*, and they will make *Crowns* 962. 13. 8. of *l.* 4. *money of Genoa*, the which to bring into *Livers*, muſt be multiplied by *l.* 4 *per Crow.* beginning to multiply the ſaid *l.* 4. by *Deniers* 8, and by the *Sols* 13, which are with the *Crowns*, calculating for 12 *Deniers* 1 *Sol*, and for 20 *Sols* one *Liver*, it will come to *l.* 3850. 14. 8, and ſo many *Livers* of *money current* ſhall you have in *Genoa* for the ſaid *Livers* 5703. 18. of *Millan.*

At *Sols* —— 118 ½	*L.* —— 5703—18—0
2	20
237	114078
Crow. 962—13—8	2
4	228156
Liver. 3850—14—8	1485
	636
	162
	20
	3240
	870
	159
	12
	1908

Proof. The proof of the ſaid rule is ſeen when that *Genoa* doth *exchange* for *Millan.*

CHAP. CCCCXVII.

Of Terms of Payment of Bills of Exchange *in* Millan.

Terms of payment of Bills of Exchange in *Millan.*

THE terms of payment found to be in *Millan*, are obſerved to be from thence
To *Genoa* at 5 *days ſight*, and ſo back.
To *Piſa* at 10 *days ſight*, and ſo back.
To *Florence* at 10 *days ſight*, and ſo back.
To *Venice* at 10 *days ſight*, and ſo back.
To *Paris* at 2 *months after date*, and ſo back.
To *Bruges* and *Antwerp* at 2 *months after date*, and ſo back.
To *Barſelona* at 20 *days ſight*, and ſo back.
To *Montpellier* at 20 *days ſight*, and ſo back.
To *Lions* for a *Fair*, and ſo from *Fair* to *Fair.*

And thus much ſhall ſerve to have ſpoken of the Exchanges of of *Millan*: and now to Orders and Commiſſions in uſe in the ſaid place.

CHAP.

CHAP. CCCCXVIII.

Of Orders and Commissions given and received for Draughts and Remittances.

Orders and Commissions given and received for Draughts and Remittances in *Millan*. 1. Example.

ACcording to my proposed *method*, I will here briefly insert some examples of *Draughts* and *Remittances* made here by *Order* and *Commission* from other places.

From *Naples* then cometh *Order* to *Millan*, to *remit* for *Placentia* at 133 *Sol.* and to *prevail* for *Genoa* at *Sol.* 118 ½, the parcel being for 3000 *Crowns of Mark*. Now there are *Bills* found for *Placentia* at *Sols* 131. considering then the benefit, which is found in the *remittance*, at how much may the *draught* be for *Genoa*? Say by *the Rule of Three*, If *Sol.* 133 give *Sols* 118 ½, the price inordered, what will 131 give, the price found for *Placentia*? and it will be *Sol.* 116 $\frac{2}{33}$, and at this price the *draught* must be made for *Genoa*, in remitting to *Placentia* at *Sol.* 131, and the *Commission* will remain effected according to the *Order* given.

133 —— —— 118 ½ —— —— 131

2	2
266	237
	131
	237
	3081
	31047
	444
	1787
	191
	12
	2292

Again, from *Lions* is *order* given to *Millan*, that they may *draw* for *Lions* at *Sol.* 118, and remit to *Venice* at *Sol.* 145, the parcel being for *Duc.* 5500 of *l.* 6 ⅓ *per Duc.* there is *money* for *Lions* at *Sol.* 119, and *Bills* for *Venice* at *Sol.* 144 ⅓, I demand if at these prices, the *order* may be performed? say by the *Rule of Three*, taking one of the prices which is found for divisor, by reason that *Millan* giveth, (according to my former *method*) the certain rule to *Venice*, and the incertain to *Lions*; and say, If 144 ⅓, the price found for *Venice*, gave *Sol.* 118, what will 145 the price *inordered* give? and it will make 118 ½, so that the said *Commission* at the prices found, may be effected to benefit, because that *remitting* to *Venice*, at the said price of 144 ⅓, the *draught* may be made for *Lions* at 118 ½, and there is money found at *Sol.* 119: As by example.

144 ⅓ —— —— 118 —— —— 145

3	3
433	435
	118
Sol. 118 ½	3480
	785
	51330
	803
	3700
	236
	12
	2832

Again, from *Rome* cometh *Order* to *Millan*, to *draw* on them at *Crow.* 115, and *remit* to *Placentia* at 132 *Sol*, the party being for *Crow.* 4000, there is *Bills* found for *Placentia* at *Sol.* 133 ½, and *mo.* for *Rome* at *Crow.* 11. 6 ⅔, I demand if at these rates the *Commission* may be performed without loss? say by the *Rule of Three*, If *Sol.* 132 give *Cro.* 115, the price limited, what will 133 ½ give,

give, the price found for *Placentia?* and it will come to *Crow* 116.6.1, ſo that the *commiſſion* may be performed to benefit, becauſe that *remitting* to *Placentia* at the ſaid price of *Sol.* 133 ½ the *draught* may be made for *Rome* at *Crow.* 116 $\frac{3}{11}$, and there is found at more, that is to ſay, at *Crow.* 116 $\frac{2}{3}$; as *per* Example.

132	115	133 ½
2		2
264		267
		115
Crow. 116 6 1		1335
		2937
		30705
		30
		1665
		81
		20
		1620
		36
		12
		432

And thus much ſhall ſerve for the *Exchanges* of *Millan*, next is *Palermo* and *Meſina.*

Chap. CCCCXIX.

Of Exchanges *practiſed in* Palermo *and* Meſina, *and how the ſame are to be calculated.*

Exchanges practiſed in *Palermo* and *Meſina.*

I Have ſhewed in the general *Exchanges* of *Palermo* and *Meſina*, with how many other places theſe *Cities* in *Sicilia* are obſerved to *Exchange*, and there alſo ſet down the common *current Rates* thereof, which every day are found ſo ſubject to alteration, that no poſitive rule can be obſerved in the ſame, yet it is in it ſelf ſo beneficial, that thereby the unexperienced may know how to make his calculation both in his *draughts* or in his *remittances:* The way of caſting the ſum up, is now to be handled, obſerving the ſum here with ſome few principal places, which is ſufficient for inſtruction to thoſe others omitted.

Accounts kept in *Sicilia.*

Firſt it is to be noted, that in *Palermo* and *Meſina* and generally throughout the *Iſland* of *Sicilia* the *Exchangers* keep their *accounts* in *Ounces*, *Taries*, and *Grains*, which are caſt up by 30, and 20, becauſe that 30 *Taries* do make an *Ounce*, and 20 *Grains* make a *Tarie:* and alſo it is to be obſerved, That the *Ducate* is worth *Taries* 13, which is *Carlins* 26 the *Crown of money* is worth *Taries* 12, which is *Carlins* 24. The *Florin* is worth *Taries* 6, which is *Carlins* 12.

So that the *Tarie* is—— 2 *Carlins*
the *Carlin* is—— 10 *Grains*
the *Grain* is—— 6 *Picolis*

Chap. CCCCXX.

Of the Exchange *of* Palermo *and* Meſina *with* Lions.

Exchange of *Palermo* and *Meſina* with *Lions.*

Palermo and *Meſina* doth *Exchange* with *Lions*, and giveth *poſito* 28 *Carlins* to have in *Lions* a *Crown of the Sun*, I demand then for *ounces* 2189. 25. 17, how many *Crowns* muſt I have in *Lions?* Firſt multiply the *ounces* by 30, to make them *Taries*, adding thereto the 25 *Taries*, and multiply the *taries* that will come thereof by 20 to bring them into *Grains*, and add thereto 17 which are with the *ounces*, and then they will be *Grains* 1313917; do the ſame likewiſe with the 28 *Carlins*, multiplying them by 10, becauſe the *Carlin* is worth 10 *Grains*, and they will bee 280 *Grains*, the which muſt be taken for diviſior againſt the ſaid *Grain* come from the *ounces* 2189. 25. 17, and from the diviſion will come *Crowns of the Sun*, and multiplying the remainder by 20 and then by 12 to make them *Sols* and *Deniers of Gold*, and they will be *Crow.* 4692. 11. 2, as for Example.

Carlins

Carlins	28	*Ounces*	2189 25 17
	10		30
	280		65695
			20
Crow.	4692 11 2		1313917
			1939
			2591
			717
			157
			20
			3140
			340
			60
			12
			720

The proof of this account is seen when that *Lions* shall *Exchange* back with *Palermo* and *Messina*. Proof.

CHAP. CCCCXXI.

Of the Exchanges *of* Palermo *and* Messina *with* Placentia.

Exchanges of *Palermo* and *Messina* with *Placentia*.

Palermo and *Messina Exchange* for *Placentia*, and give *posito Carlins* 29 ½ to have in the said place one *Crown of Mark*, I demand then for *ounces* 1180, *Taries* 7, and *Grains* 19, how many *Crowns of Mark* shall I have in *Placentia*? Herein do as in the precedent account, multiplying the said *ounces* by 30, to make them *Taries*, and add the 7, which are with the *ounces*, and then multiply the said *Taries* by 20, to make them *Grains*, and add the 19, and they will be *Grains* 7081. 59. do the same with the said 29 ½ *Carlins*, multiplying them by 10 to bring them into *Grains*, adding 5 for the ½ *Carlin*, and they make 295 *grains*, the which taken for divisor, against the sum of *Grains* come of the *ounces* 1180. 7. 19, and of the division will come *Crow. of Mark*; multiplying the remainder by 20, and then by 12, to make them *Sols*, and *Deniers of Gold*, and they make *Crow.* 2400. 10. 9. and so many *Crow. of Mark* shall I have in *Placentia* for the said sum of *Ounces*.

Carlins	29 ½	*Ounces*	1180 7 19
	10		30
	295		35407
			20
Crowns	2400 10 9		708159
			1181
			159
			20
			3180
			230
			12
			2760

The proof of the said rule is seen when that *Placentia* doth *Exchange* either for *Palermo* or *Messina*. Proof.

Chap. CCCCXXII.

Of the Exchanges *of* Palermo *and* Meſina *with* Naples.

Exchanges of *Palermo*, &c. with *Naples*.

Palermo and *Meſina* doth *Exchange* with *Naples*, and gives *poſito Pomitos* 166 $\frac{1}{2}$ of 8 *Picolis* to have one *Ducate* of 5 *Taries*, I demand then, for *Ounces* 1053, *Taries* 6, and 2 *Grains*, how many *Ducates* muſt I have? Firſt multiply the ſaid ſum of *Ounces* by 30, to make them *Taries*, and then by 20 to make them *Grains*, adding to the multiplication 6 *Taries*, and 2 *Grains* which accompany the *Ounces*, and then they make *Grains* 631922, out of which to make them *Pomitos* take out the $\frac{1}{4}$, becauſe that the *Grain* is worth 6 *Picolis*, and the *Pomito* is worth 8 *Picolis*, of which the 2 *Picols* overplus is the $\frac{1}{4}$ of 8, and then they make *pomitos* 473942, which muſt be divided by the ſaid 166 $\frac{1}{2}$ the price of the *Exchange*, reducing them into $\frac{1}{2}$ *Picolis* both on the one and on the other ſide, and by diviſion they will make *Ducates* of *Naples*, multiplying the remainder by 100, and adding of two ciphers, to bring them into *Grains*, becauſe that the *Ducate* is 100 *Grains*, and the ſame will be *Ducates* 2846, and for the *Grains* 49, *Taries* 2, and *Grains* 9, of *Taries* 5 per. *Ducate*, which is to be rendred at *Naples* for the ſaid ſum of *Ounces of money of Palermo*: Example.

	Ounces——1053 06 2
	30
At *Pomitos* 166 $\frac{1}{2}$	31596
2	20
333	631922
	$\frac{1}{4}$ 157980
Duc. 2846 49	473942
	2
	947884
	2818
	1548
	2164
	166 00
	3280

Proof.

The proof of this account is ſeen when that *Naples* doth *Exchange* for either *Palermo* or *Meſina*.

Chap. CCCCXXIII.

Of the Exchanges *of* Palermo *and* Meſina *with* Venice.

Exchanges of *Palermo*, &c. with *Venice*.

Palermo and *Meſina* doth *Exchange* with *Venice*, and giveth one *Crown* of 12 *Taries*, to have in *Venice l.* 6. 18 *poſito*, I demand for *ounces* 1486. 26. 10, what *credit* in *Ducates* ſhall I have in *Venice* of *l.* 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ *per Ducate*? Firſt, reduce the ſaid *ounces* into *Crowns* of 12 *Taries*, multiplying them by 30, to make them *Taries*, adding to the multiplication the 26 *Taries* which are with the *ounces*, and they make *Taries* 44606, out of which take $\frac{1}{12}$, and they then make *Cro.* 3717, *Taries* 2, and *Grains* 10, which muſt be multiplied by 138 Sol *per crow.* which are the ſaid *l.* 6 18, and they make *Sols* 512974 $\frac{1}{2}$, which muſt be divided by 124 the price of the *Ducate*, and it will make *Ducates* 4136 $\frac{1}{4}$; and ſo much ſhall I have in *Venice* for the ſaid ſum of *ounces* in *Palermo* or *Meſina*, Example,

Ounces

Ounces 1486 26 10
30

44606 10
Crow. 3717 2 10
at *Sols* 138

29736
48321
23
5 9

Sol. 512974 9

At *Sol.* 124
4

496

Duc. 4136 $\frac{2}{24}$ $\frac{1}{4}$
$\frac{7}{2}$

Sols 512974 $\frac{2}{4}$
4

2051899
678
1829
3419
443
24

10632
712

The proof of this Rule is to see if 4136 $\frac{2}{24}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ *Duc.* of *l.* 6 $\frac{1}{5}$ of *Venice* make the said sum of *ounces* 1486. 26. 10. of *l.* 6. 18 *mony of Venice*, for one *Crown* of 12 *Taries* in *Palermo*, or *Mesina*, as aboveſaid. Proof.

Chap. CCCCXXIV.

Of the Exchanges *of* Palermo *and* Meſina *with* Barſelona.

Palermo and *Meſina Exchanges* with *Barſelona*, and giveth one *Florin* of 6 *Taries*, *money of Palermo*, to have in *Barſelona poſito* 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Sols*, *money current* of *Barſelona*, I demand then for 300 *ounces* what *credit* in *Livers* is due for the ſame? Firſt, multiply the ſaid *ounces* by 5 to make them *Florins*, the *ounce* being accounted 5 *Florins*, and it makes 1500 *Florins*, the which multiplied by 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Sols per Florin*, makes *Sols* 15750, which to reduce to *Livers*, you muſt cut off the laſt figure, and take $\frac{1}{2}$ of the reſt, and it will be *l.* 787. 10, which is due at *Barſelona*. Exchanges of *Palermo*, &c. with *Barſelona*.

Ounces 300
5

1500
At *Sol.* 10 $\frac{1}{2}$

15000
750

Sols 1575, 0
Livers 787. 10. 0

Proof.
At *Sol.* 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
2

21

Flor. 1500

l.—787. 10
20

15750
2

31500
105
000

For the proof of the ſaid *Rule*, as above divide the ſaid *Livers l.* 787. 10 by 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Sol.* to make them *Florins*, and it is 1500 *Flor.* and if there were any remainders, they ſhould be multiplied by 6 and then by 20, to bring them into *Taries* and *Grains*: and for to reduce the ſaid 1500 *Flor.* into *ounces*, you muſt take $\frac{1}{5}$, for that 5 *Flor.* make one *ounce*, and it will come to 300 *ounces*, the rule thus appearing right and juſt. Proof.

And for the *Exchanges* of *Palermo* and *Meſina*, with *Valentia* and *Saragoſa*, it is caſt up as above, we therefore need not inſiſt further, as being eaſily comprehended. *Palermo* and *Meſina*, with *Saragoſa* and *Valentia*.

Chap. CCCCXXV.

Of Orders and Commiſſions given and received for Draughts and Remittances in Palermo *and* Meſina.

According to my propoſed *method*, I will here briefly inſert ſome examples of *Draughts* and *Remittances* made by *Order* and *Commiſſion* in *Palermo* and *Meſina* from other places: At *Meſina*, the *exchange* for *Lions* is found to go at *Carlins* 28 and for *Placentia* at *Carlins* 33, and from hence there is an *exchange* for *Lions* at *Crow.* 81 $\frac{1}{2}$, I demand if at theſe prices there will be a benefit to *remit* from *Meſina* to *Placentia*, and draw for *Lions*, to *remit* from *Placentia* to ſaid *Lions* at ſaid price of *Cro.* 81 $\frac{1}{2}$? Say *by the Rule of Three*, If *Carlins* 33 the Orders and Commiſſions given and received for Draughts and Remittances in *Palermo* and *Meſina*.

the value of a *Crown of Mark* (to reduce the *exchange* to the value of 100 *Crow.*) give 100 *Crow. of Mark*, what will 28 *Carlins* give, the value of the *Crown of the Sun?* and it will be *Crow.* 84 $\frac{7}{20}$, out of which muſt be abated $\frac{2}{3}$ *per cent.* for proviſion payable $\frac{1}{3}$ at *Lions*, and another $\frac{1}{3}$ at *Placentia*, and there will remain *Crow.* 84 $\frac{3}{10}$, and at this price the *remittance* may be made from *Placentia* to *Lions*, to ſatisfie that debt, and finding to *remit* at leſs, that is at *Crow.* 81 $\frac{1}{2}$, it appeareth plainly to be to profit to *draw* and to *remit* according to the aforeſaid *Order*, in which alſo lies this conſideration, that the *money of Placentia* for *Lions* may alſo vary from the ſaid price. Example.

Carlins 33 —— *Crowns* 101 —— *Carlin* —— 28—00

$\frac{1}{3}$ 933—06— 8
$\frac{1}{11}$ *Crow.* 84—16—11.

84—16—11
Proviſion $\frac{2}{3}$ *per cent.* 11— 3

Crow. 84— 5— 8

$\frac{1}{10}$ *incirca.*

28— 5— 7
28— 5— 7

56—11— 2
20

11 { 31 / 12

3 74

Again, from *Venice* there is *Order* given to *Meſina*, to *draw* upon them at *l.* 6. 14, and to *remit* to *Placentia* at *Carlins* 29, the *partido* being for *Crowns* 2000 of *Mark*. Now there are *Bills* for *Placentia* found at *Carlins* 29 $\frac{1}{2}$, and mony for *Venice* at *l.* 6. 12. 6, I demand if at theſe prices the ſaid *Commiſſion* may be effected? Say by *the Rule of Three*, taking one of the prices that is found for diviſor, becauſe that from *Meſina* to *Venice* it giveth the price certain, and to *Placentia* the incertain, ſaying thus, If *Carlins* 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ the price found for *Placentia*, give *Sol.* 134, which are the ſaid *l.* 6. 14. what will *Carlins* 29 give, the price inordered? and it will make *Sols* 131 $\frac{3}{4}$, or thereabout, ſo that the ſaid *Commiſſion* may not be effected but to loſs, ſeeing that *remitting* to *Placentia* at the ſaid price of 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Carl.* the *draught* cannot be made to *Venice* at more then *Sol.* 131 $\frac{3}{4}$, and money is not found but at *Sols* 132 $\frac{1}{2}$, which are the ſaid *l.* 6. 12. 6 *d.* Example.

29 $\frac{1}{2}$ —— 134 —— 29
2 2

59 58
134

Sols 131 8 $\frac{2}{3}$ 232
754

7772
187
102
43
12

516
44
3

132

Again, from *Naples* there is an *exchange* made for *Meſina* at *Duc.* 118 $\frac{1}{31}$, and for *Placentia* at *Duc.* 132 $\frac{1}{2}$. Now there is *order* given in *Naples*, that at theſe rates, they *draw* for *Meſina*, and that they *remit* to *Placentia*, I demand then at how much will the *remittance* be from *Meſina* to *Placentia*? Say by *the Rule of Three*, If *grains* 118 $\frac{1}{3}$ make diſburſed in *Meſina Carl.* 26, the price of the *Crow.* of *taries* 13, how many will 132 $\frac{2}{3}$ *grains* diſburſed be, the value of the *Crow. of Mark?* It will make *Carlins* 29, and $\frac{2}{3}$ of a *grain*, and ſo many *Carlins* (and then $\frac{2}{3}$ *per cent.* for the

the proviſion that is paid at *Naples*) comes to be diſburſed in *Meſina* for one *Crown of Mark* of *credit* in *Placentia*.

	118 1/3	26	132 1/3
	3		3
	355		397
			26
Carlins	29 4/6 2/3		10322
			3222
			27
			10
			270
			6
			1620

And thus much ſhall ſerve to have ſaid of the *Exchanges* that are practiſed in *Palermo* and *Meſina*, to which the whole *Iſland* of *Sicilia* hath reference.

Chap. CCCCXXVI.

Of Examples *upon the* Exchanges *that are practiſed in* Barſelona, *and how the ſame are calculated.*

Exchanges practiſed in *Barſelona*.

I Have ſhewed in the general *Exchanges* of *Barſelona*, with how many other places *Barſelona* is found to *Exchange* with, and there alſo ſet down the common rates how the ſame for the moſt part is found to govern, which every day is ſo ſubject to alter, that no poſitive rules can be ſet down for the ſame, howbeit the ſame is in it ſelf ſo available, that thereby the unexperienced may know how to make the *account* thereof, at what rate ſoever the *Exchange* is found to bee, either in *remittances* or *draughts*, the which only now remaineth to be handled, obſerving the ſame with ſo many other towns, as may be fitteſt to underſtand the ground thereof.

Accounts kept in *Barſelona*.

It is then to be *noted* that *Bankers* and *Exchangers* here do keep their accounts in *Lire*, *Sold*, and *Deniers*, which are caſt up in 20 and 12, becauſe that 20 *Sols* makes a *Liver*, and 12 *Deniers* make a *ſoldo*, and it is to be noted that,

The *Ducate* is worth —— *ſold.* 24
The *Crown* is worth —— *ſold.* 22
The *Rial* is worth —— *ſols* 02

Note, concerning the exchanges practiſed in *Valentia* and *Saragoſa*, *Sevil*, and *Lisbon*.

Note alſo here, that the ſame order which is obſerved in the *Exchanges* which are made in this City of *Barſelona*, with the other places of *Spain*, ſhould be obſerved in the *Exchanges* which are made in *Saragoſa*, *Valentia*, *Sevil* and *Lisbon*, ſeeing that when the ſaid places of *Spain* *Exchange* the one with the other, always that place which *Exchangeth*, giveth *Duc.* 100, to have the more or the leſs, and therefore the *money* of the place where the *Exchange* is made, muſt firſt be reduced into *Ducates*, and multiplying the *Ducates* which come thereof, (which are of the place to which it *Exchangeth*) by the price it is worth, for to reduce the ſame into the *money* wherein their *accounts* are there kept, and this conſidered to abreviate my labour, the rules being eaſie, I ſhall forbear to trouble my ſelf with any further particulars concerning the ſaid places of *Valentia*, *Saragoſa*, *Sevil* and *Lisbon*.

Chap. CCCCXXVII.

Of the Exchanges *of* Barſelona *with* Lions.

Exchanges of *Barſelona* with *Lions*.

Barſelona doth *Exchange* with *Lions*, and giveth *poſito Sols* 22. 8 to have in *Lions* one *Crown of the Sun* of 3 *l.* I demand then for *l.* 8865. 12. 10, how many *Crow.* am I to have in *Lions*? Firſt reduce the ſaid ſum of *Livers* into *Deniers*, multiplying the ſame by 20, and adding of 12 *Sols*, and then by 12 and adding 10 *Deniers*; then reduce into *Deniers* the ſaid *Sol.* 22. 8. *d.* and they make 272, for diviſor, againſt the ſum of *Deniers* come of the

the ſaid *Livers*; and multiplying the reſt of the diviſor by 20 and by 12 to make them *Sols* and *Deniers of Gold*, and they make *Crowns* 7822. 12. 6, *of Gold of the Sun*, which is due to have in *Lions*. Example.

At Sol. 22. 8	*Livers* —— 8865. 12. 10
12	20
272	177312
Crow. 7822. 12.	12
	2127754
	2237
	615
	714
	170
	20
	3400
	680
	136
	12
	1632

Proof. The proof of this account is manifeſted when that *Lion* doth *Exchange* for *Barſelona*.

CHAP. CCCCXXVIII.

Of the Exchanges *of* Barſelona *with* Placentia.

Exchanges of *Barſelona* with *Placentia*.

Barſelona doth *Exchange* with *Placentia*, and giveth *poſito Sols* 23 $\frac{7}{12}$ to have there a *Crown of Mark*. I demand for *Livers* 1850. 12. 0, how many *Crow. of Mark* ſhall I have?

Firſt reduce the ſaid ſum of *Livers* into *Deniers*, multiplying them by 20, to make them *Sold.* and add the 12, and then by 12 to make them *Deniers*, and do the ſame with the *Sols* 23 $\frac{7}{12}$ multiplying them by 12, and adding thereto 7 *Deniers*; the *Deniers* come thereof are to be taken for diviſor againſt the *Deniers* come of the ſaid *Livers*, and by diviſion they will come to *Crow. of Mark*, multiplying the reſt by 20 and by 12 to make them *Sols* and *Deniers of Gold*, and then they make *Crow.* 1569. 8. 3 of *Mark*, which is due to be had in *Placentia* for the ſaid ſum of *Barſelona*:

At *Sols* 23 $\frac{7}{12}$	*Livers* —— 1850 12 0
12	20
283	37012
Crow. 1569 8 3	12
	444144
	1611
	1964
	2664
	117
	20
	2340
	76
	12
	912

Proof. The proof of this rule is apparent when that *Placentia* doth *Exchange* for *Barſelona*.

CHAP.

Chap. CCCCXXIX.

Of the Exchanges *of* Barſelona *with* Saragoſa.

Barſelona exchangeth with *Saragoſa*, and giveth 10 *Ducates* of 24 *Sol. per Ducate*, to have in this place *poſito* 104 *Ducates* of *Sols* 22 *per Ducate* of that money, I demand for *Livers* 6000 of *Barſelona*, how many *Livers* ſhall I have in *Saragoſa*? First reduce into *Sols* the ſaid ſum of *Livers*, multiplying them by 20, and divide the *Sols* coming thereof by *Sol.* 24 the price of the *Ducate*, and it will be *Ducates* 5000, the which *Duc.* 5000 of *Barſelona* muſt be multiplied at the ſaid price of *Duc.* 104 *per cent.* and from the ſum cut off the two laſt figures, the which multiplied by 20 and by 12, to make them *Sols* and *Deniers of Gold*, will be *Duc.* 5200 of *Saragoſa*, which muſt be multiplied by *l.* 1. 2 *Sol.* the price of the *Ducate*, and they make *Livers* 5720, which ſhould be rendred in *Saragoſa* for the ſaid 6000 *l.* money of *Barſelona*. Exchanges of *Barſelona* with *Saragoſa*.

At *Sols* 24	*l.* 6000	At *l.* —— 1. 2 *per Duc.*
	20	*Ducates* 5200 *of Saragoſa.*
Duc. ——5000		
At *Duc.*—— 104 *per cent.*	120000	5200
	0000	520
Ducates 5200 00		*l.*—5720 *of Saragoſa.*

The proof of this rule is manifeſt when that *Saragoſa* doth again *rechange* back for *Barſelona*. Proof.

Chap. CCCCXXX.

Of the Exchanges *of* Barſelona *with* Valentia.

Barſelona doth exchange with *Valentia*, and giveth *Duc.* 100 of 24 *Sols*, to have in *Valentia*, *poſito Duc.* 108 of *Sols* 21. *per Duc.* of that money, I demand for *l.* 7000 money of *Barſelona*, how many *l.* ſhall I have in *Valentia*? Exchanges of *Barſelona* with *Valentia*.

In this you muſt do as in the preceding *account* of *Barſelona* for *Saragoſa*, multiplying the *Ducates* of *Valentia* which ſhall come thereof by *Livers* 1 1 the price of the *Ducate*, and it will be *Livers* 16615, and ſo much will be due in *Valentia* for 7000 *l.* delivered in *Barſelona*.

Livers 7000		at *l.*—1 1 *per Duc.*
20		*Duc.* 6300 of *Valentia.*
At *Sols* 24	140000	6300
	5833 $\frac{1}{3}$	315
At *Duc.* 108 *per cent.*		*l.* 6615 of *Valentia.*
	46664	
	58330	
	36	
	630000	

The proof of this Rule is apparent when that *Valentia* doth *rechange* for *Barſelona*. Proof.

Chap. CCCCXXXI.

Of the Exchanges *of* Barſelona *with* Sevil.

Barſelona doth *exchange* with *Sevil*, and giveth *Duc.* 100 of 24 *Sol. per Duc.* to have in this place *Duc.* 108 *poſito* more or leſs, of *Marvedes* 375 *per Ducate*, I demand for *l.* 7500 how many *Marvedes* muſt I have in *Sevil*? Exchange of *Barſelona* with *Sevil*.

You muſt do as in the precedent rule of *Barſelona* for *Valentia*, multiplying the *Ducates* of

Sevil

Sevil which come thereof, by *Marvedes* 375, the price of the *Duc.* and it will make *Marvedes* 2531250, which is due to have in *Sevil* for the ſaid ſum of 7500 *l.* in *Barſelona.* Example.

Livers 7500
20
At *Sol.* 24 150000
Duc. 6250
At *Duc.* 108 *per cent.*
50000
62500
Duc. 6750 00

Ducates 6750 of *Sevil.*
At *Mar.* 375 *per Duc.*
33750
47250
20250
2531250 *Marvedes.*

Proof. The proof of this rule is manifeſted when that *Sevil* doth *rechange* for *Barſelona.*

CHAP. CCCCXXXII.

Of the Exchanges *of* Barſelona *with* Lisbon.

Exchanges of *Barſelona* with *Lisbon.*

Barſelona doth *exchange* for *Lisbon*, and giveth *Duc.* 100 of 24 *Sols per Duc.* to have in *Lisbon Ducates poſito* 113, of 400 *Raes per Duc.* I demand for 4000 *l.* of *Barſelona*, how many *Raes* ſhall I have in *Lisbon*? Here you muſt do as in the account precedent of *Barſelona* for *Sevil*, multiplying the *Ducates* of *Lisbon* which ſhall come thereof by 400 *Raes per Duc.* and they make *Raes* 1506666, which is due to be had in *Lisbon* for *l.* 4000 in *Barſelona.* Example.

Livers 4000
20
At *Sol.* 24 80000
Duc. 3333 1/3
At *Duc.* 133 *per cent.*
9999
36666
37 13 4
Duc. 3 66|66 13 4
20
Sols 13 | 13 / 12
Deniers 4|00

Duc. 3766 13 4 of *Lisbon.*
at *Raes* 400
1506400
133
133
1506666 *Raes.*

Proof. The proof this Rule is apparent when that *Lisbon* doth *rechange* back for *Barſelona.*

CHAP. CCCCXXXIII.

Of Orders and Commiſſions given and received for Draughts and Remittances in Barſelona.

Orders and Commiſſions given and received for Draughts and Remittances in *Barſelona.* 1. Example.

According to my propoſed *method*, I will here briefly inſert ſome examples of *Draughts* and *Remittances* made in this City by *Order* and *Commiſſion* from other places.

To *Sevil* then cometh *Order* from *Barſelona* to *draw* upon them at *Duc.* 93 1/2, and *remit* to *Placentia* at *Marvedes* 413, which of all charges, the *partido* being for *Crow.* 3000 of *Mark.* Now there is found *money* for *Barſelona* at *duc.* 93, and *Bills* for *Placentia* at *Marvedes* 413, I demand if at theſe rates the *Commiſſion* may be accompliſhed and performed? You muſt ſay *by the Rule of Three*, taking one of the prices which are found for diviſor, becauſe that *Sevil* giveth to *Barſelona* the certain, and to *Placentia* the incertain price, ſaying, If *duc.* 93 the price found for *Barſelona* give *Marvedes* 413, what will *duc.* 93 1/2 give the price inordered? and it maketh *Marvedes*

vedes 415 $\frac{2}{3}$, out of which *deduct* $\frac{2}{3}$ *per cent.* for Proviſion which is taken, there will remain *Marvedes* 413 $\frac{11}{20}$ *increa*, ſo that the ſaid *Commiſſion* may be effected to profit, ſeeing that drawing to *Barſelona* at the ſaid price of *Duc.* 93, it may be delivered for *Placentia* at *Mar.* 413 $\frac{11}{20}$, and their preſent *Bills* at leſs, that is, at 413 *Marvedes*; As by Example.

Duc.	93	*Mark* 413	*Duc.* 93 $\frac{1}{2}$
	2		2
	186		187
	415 22		413
Proviſion	83		2891
	83		7434
	166		77231
		415 22	283
		1 66	971
Marvedes		413 $\frac{16}{100}$	4100
		$\frac{11}{20}$ *increa.*	380

Again, In *Barſelona* cometh *Order* from *Valentia*, that *Remittance* may be made to them at *Duc.* 108 $\frac{1}{4}$, and to prevail from *Placentia* at *Sol.* 23, the *Partido* made for 3000 *Crow. Mark.* Now there is *Bills* found for *Valentia* at *Duc.* 107, I demand then for the loſs then that is given by the *Remittance*, at what price may the *Draught* be made for *Placentia?* ſay by the *Rule of Three*, taking one, if the prices found for Diviſor, becauſe then *Barſelona* giveth the certain to *Valentia*, and the incertain price to *Placentia*, ſaying of *Duc.* 107 the price found for *Valentia*, give *Sol.* 23. what will *Duc.* 108 $\frac{1}{4}$ give? being the price inordered, and it will come to *Sols* 23 $\frac{1}{12}$, and at leſs price cannot be *drawn* for *Placentia*, *remitting* to *Valentia* at *Duc.* 107 Example. 2. Example

Duc.	107	*Sol.* 23	*Duc.* 108 $\frac{1}{4}$
	4		4
	428		433
			23
Sols	23 $\frac{1}{12}$		9959
	$\frac{1}{4}$		01399
			0115
			12
			1380
			96

CHAP. CCCCXXXIV.

Of the Terms of Payments of Bills of Exchange *in* Barſelona.

THe Terms of Payment found accuſtomed in *Barſelona*, is noted to be thence. Terms of payment of Bills of exchange in *Barſelona*, &c.

To *Venice* at 2 months after date, and ſo back.
To *Florence* at 2 months after date, and ſo back.
To *Avignon* at 18 days ſight, and ſo back.
To *Bruges* and *Antwerp* at 50 days after date, and ſo back.
To *Genoa* at 20 days after ſight, and ſo back.
To *Lisbon* at.
To *Sevil* at.
To *Saragoſa* at.
To *Valentia* at.
To *Lions* for the *Fair*, and ſo from *Fair* to *Fair*.
To *Placentia* for the *Fair*, and from *Fair* to *Fair*.

And thus much ſhall ſerve to have ſaid of the *Exchanges* in general practiſed in *Barſelona*, *Valentia*, *Saragoſa*, *Sevil*, and *Lisborn* in *Portugal*.

CHAP. CCCCXXXV.

Examples of Exchanges *practiſed in* Antwerp, *and how the ſame are to be calculated.*

Exchanges practiſed in *Antwerp.*

I Have ſhewed before in the general *Exchanges* of *Antwerp*, with how many other places this City is found to *exchange* with, and there alſo obſerved the common current rates thereof, which in it ſelf is found every day ſo ſubject to alteration, that no *poſitive* rule can be ſet down therein, however yet the ſame is ſo beneficial to the unexperienced, that he may eaſily make his calculation thereby either in his *Draughts* or his *Remittances*; there reſteth now to be handled the way, and method how the ſame is caſt up, which I will only obſerve with ſuch other principal places, as may be ſufficient for inſtruction, and as a guide to rule that which is here omitted.

Accounts kept in *Antwerp.*

And the better to underſtand what ſhall enſue, it is to be *noted* that in *Antwerp*, *Bankers* and *Exchangers* do keep their accounts in *pounds*, *ſhillings* and *pence Flemiſh* or *groſs*, which are caſt up by 20, and by 12, becauſe that 20 *ſols* or *ſhillings* makes a *pound*, and 12 *pence* or *groſs* makes a *ſhilling*.

CHAP. CCCCXXXVI.

Of the Exchanges *of* Antwerp *with* Lions.

Exchanges of *Antwerp* with *Lions.*

ANtwerp doth *exchange* with *Lions*, and giveth *poſito* 121 ⅓ *groſ.* to have in *Lions one Crown of the Sun of Gold* of 3 *l.* I demand then for *l.* 3486. 1. 9. *money of Antwerp*, how many *Crowns* muſt I have in *Lions?* Firſt reduce the ſaid ſum of *Liuers* into *Groſſes*, multiplying the ſame by 20, and then by 12, adding to the Multiplications 1 *ſol.* and 9 *pence*, which are with the *pounds*, and divide by 121 ⅓ *groſ.* the ſum of *groſſes* which ſhall come of the ſaid *liuers*, reducing both them and others into *thirds of groſſes*, and of the Diviſion will come *Crowns*, and multiplying the remainder of the Diviſion by 20 and 12, to make them *Sols* and *Deniers* of *Gold*, they will make *Crow.* 6895. 11. 1. *of Gold of the Sun*, which you ſhall have in *Lions* for the ſaid ſum delivered in *Antwerp*. Example.

	Pounds——3486 1 9 of *groſ.*
	20
At *groſ.* 121 ⅓	69721
3	12
364	836661
	3
Crow. 6895 11 1 *d.*	2509983
	3259
	3478
	2023
	203
	20
	4060
	420
	56
	12
	672

Proof. The proof of the ſaid rule is ſeen when that *Lions* doth *exchange* for *Antwerp*.

CHAP.

Chap. CCCCXXXVII.

Of the Exchanges *of* Antwerp *with* Placentia.

Exchanges of *Antwerp* with *Placentia.*

Antwerp doth *exchange* with *Placentia*, and giveth *posito gros.* 124. ½ to have in *Placentia* one *Crown of Mark*, I demand for *l.* 363. 10. 3. *money of Antwerp*, how many *Crowns of Mark* shall I have in *Placentia?* First, reduce the said sum of *Livers* into *gros.* multiplying the sum by 20 and by 12, adding to the Multiplication 10 *s.* and 3 *d.* which are with the *pounds*, and divide the *grosses* that come thereof by said *gros.* 124 ½ the price of the *Crown of Mark*, bringing both the one and the other into half *grosses*, and by Division it will come to *Crow.* multiplying the remainder by 20 and 12, to bring the same into *pence*, and then they will be *Crow.* 700. 14. 11 of *Mark*, which will be due at *Placentia*, for the said sum of *Livers* or *pounds* in *grosses.*

At *gross.* 124 ½
2
249

Crow. 700 14 11

Pounds 363 10 3 *of gross.*
20
7270
12
87243
2
174486
186
20
3720
1230
234
12
2808
318

Proof. The proof of the said account is seen when that *Placentia* shall *exchange* with *Antwerp.*

Chap. CCCCXXXVIII.

Of the Exchanges *of* Antwerp *with* Florence.

Exchanges of *Antwerp* with *Florence.*

Antwerp doth *exchange* with *Florence*, and giveth *posito* 112 ½ *gros.* to have in that place *one Crown of Gold*, I demand for *l.* 656. 10. 11. *money of Antwerp*, how many *Crow. of Gold* do they make? and doing as in the precedent rule, it will appear to be *Crow.* 1400. 12. 7. *of Gold*, which I shall have in *Florence* for the said pounds *Flemish.*

At *Gross.* 112 ½.
2
225

Crow. 1400 12 7

Pounds 656 10 11 *of gross.*
20
13130
12
157571
2
315142
901
142
20
2840
590
140
12
1680

The proof of the ſaid account is ſeen when that *Florence* ſhall be found to *Exchange* with *Antwerp*.

CHAP. CCCCXXXIX.

Of the Exchanges *of* Antwerp *with* Venice.

Exchanges of *Antwerp* with *Venice*.

ANtwerp doth *Exchange* with *Venice*, and giveth *poſito* 92. $\frac{1}{2}$ *groſſes* to have in that place one *Ducate* of *l.* 6 $\frac{1}{5}$ *money* of *Venice*, I demand for *l.* 1648 14 6, *money of Antwerp*, how many *Ducates* ſhall I have in *Venice*? and doing as in the precedent *accounts*, it will come to *Ducates* 3810 $\frac{17}{24}$; and ſo many *Ducates* of *l.* 6 $\frac{1}{5}$ will be due in *Venice*. Example.

At Grains	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	*Pounds*	1468 14 6
	2		20
	185		29374
Crowns	3810 $\frac{17}{24}$		12
			352494
			2
			704988
			1499
			198
			138
			24
			3312
			1462
			167

Proof. The proof of this account is ſeen when that *Venice* ſhall *Exchange* for *Antwerp*.

CHAP. CCCCXL.

Of the Exchanges *of* Antwerp *with* London.

Exchanges of *Antwerp* with *London*.

ANtwerp doth *Exchange* for *London*, and giveth *poſito Shillings* 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ to have in that place one *pound ſterling*, I demand for *l.* 748 18 6 *money of Antwerp*, how many *pounds ſterling* ſhould I have in *London*? Firſt reduce as well the ſaid ſum of *pounds ſterling* as the ſaid ſum of *pounds flemiſh* into *groſs* and *pence*, multiplying the *pounds* by 20, and then by 12, adding the *ſhillings* 18 6 *d.* which are with the *pounds Flemiſh*, and the *ſhillings Flemiſh* 33 $\frac{1}{3}$, multiplied by 12, adding 4 *groſ.* for $\frac{1}{3}$ of a *ſhilling Flemiſh*, and the *groſ.* which ſhall come thereof muſt be taken for diviſor, againſt the ſum of *groſſes* come of the ſaid *pounds*, and dividing the ſum will come *pounds ſterling*, multiplying the remainder of the diviſon by 20, and then 12 to make them *ſhillings* and *pence ſterling*, they will make *pounds ſterling* 449 7 1, due in *London*, for the ſaid ſum of *pounds Flemiſh* 748 18 6. And for proof of the ſaid *Exchange*, multiply the ſaid pounds *ſterling* 449 7 1 by 1 *l.* 13 *ſhillings* 4 *d.* which the ſaid 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ *ſhillings*, and it will make the aboveſaid *l.* 748 18 5 *pounds Flemiſh*; ſo that the account will appear to be juſt caſt up.

Proof.

At *Shill.* 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ ——— *Pounds Flemiſh* 748. 18. 6

12	20	
400	14978	*Proof.*
Star. L. 449 7 1	12	At *L.*—1 13 4 *d.*
	179742	*L.* 449 7 1
	1974	149 15 8
	3742	149 15 8
	142	*Pound* 748 18 5 *Flem.*
	20	
	2841	
	40	
	12	
	480	

And thus much ſhall ſerve to have ſaid here of *Exchanges*. Now to the Terms of Payments of Bills in *Antwerp*.

CHAP. CCCCXLI.

Of the Terms of Payment of Bills of Exchange *in* Antwerp.

THE Terms of Payments of *Bills* of *Exchange* obſerved in *Antwerp*, and to go from thence to other Cities, is: Terms of Payment of Bills of Exchange in *Antwerp*.

To *Venice* at 2 months after date, and ſo back.
To *Florence* at 2 months after date, and back the ſame.
To *Genoa* at 2 months after date, and thence the ſame.
To *Avignon* at 2 months after date, and ſo back.
To *Barſelona* at 50 days after date, and ſo back.
To *Valentia* one month after ſight, and back 30 days after date.
To *London* one month after date, and ſo back.
To *Piſa* 2 months after date, and ſo back.
To *Millan* 2 months after date, and ſo back.
To *Paris* one month after date, and ſo back.
To *Montpelier* 20 days after ſight, and ſo back.
To *Lions* for the ſucceeding Fair.
To *Placentia* for the next ſucceeding Fair.
To *Rouen* one month after date, and ſo back.

Now for the Orders and Commiſſions given in *Antwerp*, I will here inſert a word alſo, according to my method.

CHAP. CCCCXLII.

Of Orders and Commiſſions given and received for Draughts and Remittances in Antwerp.

ACcording to my propoſed *method*, for the better underſtanding of what is ſaid, I will inſert ſome examples of *Draughts* and *Remittances* made by *Order* and *Commiſſion* in the City of *Antwerp*. Orders and Commiſſions given and received for Draughts and Remittances in *Antwerp*. 1. Example.

At *Venice* then is found an *Exchange* for *Antwerp poſito* at *groſ.* 90, and for *Placentia* at *Duc.* 135, *Order* being given to *Venice* that at theſe prices they draw to *Antwerp*, and *remit* to *Placentia*; I demand at how much will come the *Remittance* from *Antwerp* to *Placentia*? Firſt you muſt multiply the ſaid *Ducates* 135, the value of 100 *Crow. of Mark*, at the ſaid price of 90 *groſ. per Ducate*, and of the *groſſes* which ſhall come thereof, you muſt cut off the 2 laſt figures, and there will remain *groſ.* 121 $\frac{1}{2}$, and ſo many *groſ.* and $\frac{2}{5}$ more *per cent.* for proviſion, which is payable in *Venice*, is diſburſable in *Antwerp* for one *Crown of Mark* in credit in *Placentia*.

Ducate

Ducates —— 135
At *Gro.* —— 90

121|50

1

2

2. Example. Again, at *Venice* is *Exchange* found for *Antwerp* at *gro.* 90 $\frac{1}{3}$, and for *London* at 56 *pence ſterling*, there is hereupon *Order* given to *Venice*, that at theſe prices they *draw* for *Antwerp*, and *remit* to *London*, the queſtion is at what price will the *remittance* be from *Antwerp* to *London*? To do this ſay *by the Rule of three*, If 56 *pence ſterling* give *groſ.* 90 $\frac{1}{3}$ (ſeeing that the one and the other is the value of *a Ducate of Venice*, what will 240 *pence ſterling* give, being the price of the *pound ſterling* of *London*? it will be *groſ.* 387, which reducing to *ſhillings* in taking the $\frac{1}{12}$, and it will be 32 $\frac{1}{4}$ *ſhillings*; and ſo many *ſhillings Flemiſh*, and $\frac{3}{5}$ more *per cent.* for the proviſion payable in *Venice*, comes to be diſburſed in *Antwerp*, for one pound *ſterling money credit* in *London*.

Pence 56 —— *Groſs* 90 $\frac{1}{3}$ —— *Starl.* 240

3	3	
168	271	
	240	
Gro. 387	65040	
Shil. 32 $\frac{3}{12}$	1464	
	1200	
$\frac{1}{4}$	24	

3. Example. Again, a Merchant of *London* is *Creditor* in *Antwerp* 2000 *l. Flemiſh*, who inordereth that it be *remitted* him at *ſhillings* 33 $\frac{1}{4}$, or to *Placentia* at 121 *gro.* where the moſt profit ſhall be found, that is, to that place which ſhall be moſt beneficial, or to leaſt loſs of the prices limited: now there are found *bills* for *London* at *ſhillings* 33 $\frac{1}{2}$, and for *Placentia* at *gro.* 121 $\frac{1}{4}$, I demand to which of the ſaid places ſhould the *remittance* be made, ſeeing that by both there is found *remittance* to loſs? And to know where is the leaſt, ſay *by the Rule of Three*, If *ſhill.* 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ give *groſ.* 121 the price inordered, what will *ſhill.* 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ give, being the price found for *London*? It will come to *groſ.* 121 $\frac{9}{10}$; ſo that the *remittance* ſhould be made to *Placentia*, becauſe that *remitting* to *London* at *ſhill.* 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ to go the *Par*, ſhould be delivered for *Placentia* at *gro.* 121 $\frac{9}{10}$, and there is found *bills* for loſs, that is at 121 $\frac{1}{4}$ *groſs.*

Shill. 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ —— 121 —— 33 $\frac{1}{2}$

4		4
133		134
		121
Groſ. —— 121 $\frac{9}{10}$		134
		1608
		16214
		291
		254
		12100
		130

And thus much for the *Exchanges* practiſed in *Antwerp*.

CHAP.

Chap. CCCCXLIII.

Of the Exchanges *practiſed in* London *and how the ſame are to be calculated.*

Exchanges practiſed in *London.*

I Have ſhewed in the general *Exchanges* of *London*, with how many other places this City is found to *Exchange* with, and there alſo ſet down the common *current prices* and *rates* thereof, which every day is found to be ſo ſubject to alteration, that no poſitive rule can be obſerved rightly, to ſet down the ſame, yet it is in its ſelf ſo beneficial, that thereby the unexperienced, may know how to make his calculation thereof and that as well in his *draughts* as in his *remittances*, Now only there reſteth to conclude this *Tract of Exchanges* and this *Map of Commerce* to handle the way how the ſame is caſt up, and how by *Arithmetick* it is performed, which I will obſerve here with ſome other principal places, which may ſerve for a ſufficient ground and inſtruction to thoſe here omitted.

Accounts kept in *London.*

It is here to be noted for the better underſtanding of what enſueth, that all *Bankers* or *Exchangers* do keep their *accounts* in *London* in *pounds*, *ſhillings* and *pence* commonly called *ſterling* and caſt up by 20 and by 12, for 20 *ſhillings* makes a *pound*, and 12 pence makes a *ſhilling*.

And moreover that *London Exchangeth* in the denominator of *pence ſterling* with all other Countreys, *Antwerp*, and thoſe Countreys neighbouring of *Flanders* and *Holland* excepted, with which it *Exchangeth* by the intire *pound* of 20 *ſhillings ſterling*.

Chap. CCCCXLIV.

Of the Exchanges *of* London *with* Lions.

Exchanges of *London* with *Lions*.

London Exchangeth with *Lions*, and giveth *poſito* 61 *pence* more or leſs to have in *Lions* a *Crown of Gold of the Sun* of 3 *l.* piece, I demand then for 348 *l.* 15 *ſhillings ſterling* how many *Crowns of the Sun* ſhall I have *credit* for in *Lions*? Firſt, reduce the ſaid ſum of *pounds ſterling* into *ſhillings*, multiplying the ſame by 20, and adding thereto the 15 *ſhillings*, and then by 12 *pence*, adding thereto the *pence* if any were, and then divide the ſame by 61 *pence*, and the divident will make *Crowns*, multiplying the remainder of the diviſion by 20 to make them *Sols* and by 12 to make them *Den. of Gold*, and then they will make in all *Crow.* 1372008 *Pence of the Sun of Gold*, that I ſhall have in *credit* at *Lions* for the ſaid ſum of 348 *l.* 15 *ſterling* delivered in *London*.

At *pence* 61 *ſter.*	*Pounds* 348 15 *ſterling*	
	20	
	6960	
	15	
Crow. 1372 $\frac{1}{61}$ *incirca*	6975 *ſhillings*	
	12	
	13950	
	6975	
	83700 *pence.*	

Proof.

The proof of this rule is manifeſted when that *Lions* ſhall *Exchange* the ſaid ſum of 1372 $\frac{1}{3}$ *Crowns* for *London* and here alſo it is to be noted that the rule is the ſame when *London* ſhall *Exchange* with either *Paris* or *Rouen* or any other City of the *Kingdom* of *France*.

Exchanges of *London* with *Paris*, *Rouen*, &c. in *France*.

Chap. CCCCXLV.

Of the Exchanges *of* London *with* Florence.

Exchanges of *London* with *Florence.*

London doth *Exchange* with *Florence*, and giveth *posito* 70 *pence ster.* more or less to have in *Florence* a *Crow. of Gold*, I demand then for *pound* 656 10 6 *d. ster.* how many *Crowns* shall I have *credit* in *Florence?* This is to be cast up as in the precedent rule of *London* with *Lions*, and it will appear, that for the said 656 10 6 *sterling* I am to have *credit* in *Florence* the sum of *Crow.* 2250 $\frac{7}{8}$ —— as per Example,

At *pence* 70 *sterling*	*Pound* 656 10 6
	20
	13130
	10
	13130
	12
Crowns 2250 $\frac{7}{8}$ *incirca*	26260
	131306
	157566

Proof.

Note that this *Exchnge* is seldom practised from *London*, and therefore not in use in these days, but when many *Florentine Merchants* resided in *London* it was much in use, yet the rule is right and the proof thereof is evident, when *Florence rechangeth* again for *London.*

Chap. CCCCLXVI.

Of the Exchanges *of* London *with* Venice.

Exchange of *London* with *Venice.*

London is found to *Exchange* for great sums with *Venice*, and giveth *posito* 50 *d. sterling*, to have in the said place one *Ducate* in *Banco* of *l.* 6 $\frac{1}{5}$ money of *Venice*, I demand then for 555 *l.* 17 6 *d. sterling* how many *Ducates* shall I have *credit* for in *Venice*, this is done as in the precedent rule, reducing the *pounds sterling* into *shillings*, by the multiplication of 20, and adding 17 and then multiplying that again by 12, to bring it into *pence* and adding thereto 6 *d.* and it will make *Duc.* (2668 $\frac{1}{5}$) which should be rendred in *Venice* for 555 *l.* 17 6 *d. sterling* in *London* as per Example.

At 50 *d. sterling*	*Pound* 555 17 6
	20
	11180
	17
	11117
	12
Duc. 2668 $\frac{1}{5}$	22234
	111176
	133410 *pence sterling*

Proof. Difference between money in *Banco*, and current money in *Venice.*

Note that for distinction of the *current money* in *Venice* which, is 21 *per cent.* at present worse then the *money* payable by *Exchaange*, it is termed in *Banco* in which all *bills of Exchange* are payable, and the proof of this rule is apparent when that the said sum of 2668 $\frac{1}{5}$ *Ducates* is *rechanged* for *London.*

Chap. CCCCXLVII.

Of the Exchanges *of* London *with* Antwerp.

London doth *exchange* with *Antwerp*, and giveth one *pound ſterling*, to have in *Antwerp* *poſito ſhillings* 35. 6 *pence* or *groſs*, money of *Antwerp*, I demand then for 445 *l.* 15 and ſix *pence ſterling*, how many pound *Flemiſh* ſhall I have in *Antwerp*? Firſt, *multiply* the the *pounds ſterling* by 20, and bring them into *ſhillings*, and then by 12 to bring them into *pence ſterling*, do alſo the ſame with the *pounds Flemiſh*, bringing them firſt into *ſhillings Flemiſh*, by a multiplication of 20, and then to pence or groſs by multiplication of 12 *d.* accounting the 35 *s.* 6 *d.* for *l. Flem.* 1. 15. 6 *d.* and ſay then by *the Rule of Three*, if one *pound ſterling* give 35. 6 *d Flemiſh*, the price propoſed, what will 445 *l.* 15. 6 *ſterling* give? which will make *l.* 791. 5. 0 *d. Flemiſh* for which you muſt have *credit* in *Antwerp* pounds. Exchanges of *London* with *Antwerp*.

If 1 *pound ſterling* — 35. 6 *d. Flemiſh* — 445. 15. 6. *ſterl.*

20	12	20
20	76	8915
12	35	12
40	426	17830
20		89156
240		106986
		426
		641916
		213972
		427944
		45576036

Facit 791 *l.* 5 *s. Flemiſh.*

The proof of the Rule is more manifeſt when that *Antwerp* doth *Exchange* for *London*, and *note* that the *account* is the ſame when that *London* doth *exchange* for *Colonia*, *Amſterdam*, and other places in the *Low-Countries*. Proof. *London* Exchange with *Amſterdam*, *Colonia*, &c.

Chap. CCCCXLV III.

Of Orders and Commiſſions given and received for Draughts and Remittances in London.

According to my propoſed *method* I will here for concluſion of the *Exchanges* practiſed in *London*, briefly inſert ſome Examples of *Draughts* and *Remittances* made by *Commiſſion* and *Order* in the City of *London*.

To *London*, then cometh *Order* from *Venice* to *remit* to them at 60 *pence*, and to draw for *Placentia* at 82 *pence ſterling*, the *partido* being for *Crow.* 4000 of *Mark*. I find then *Bills* for *Venice* at 61 *pence*, I would know, conſidering the loſs that preſenteth in the *Remittance*, at how much ſhould I *draw* my *Draughts* for *Placentia*, you muſt ſay by *the Rule of Three*, If *pence* 60 give *pence* 82, the price inordered, how many will *pence* 61 give the price found for *Venice*? and it will be *pence* 83 $\frac{1}{3}$ *ſterling*, or thereabouts, and at leſs muſt not the *Draught* be for *Placentia*. Example 1.

Pence — 60 *Pence* 82 — *Pence* — 61

	82
	122
Pence 83 $\frac{1}{3}$	488
	5002

Again, *poſito*, *Florence* is found to *exchange* for *London* at *pence* 83 *ſterling*, and ſay for *Placentia* at *Crow.* 108, and that there is *Order* given to *Florence*, that at theſe rates they *draw* for *London* and *remit* to *Placentia*, at how much then will the *remittance* come from *London* to *Placentia*? Example 2.

to do this, I multiply the said *Crow.* of *Florence*, which properly are the value of *Crowns* 100 of *Mark* by *pence sterling* 83, as is above mentioned, and out of the *pence* that are thence produced, I cut of the two last figures, and their will remain *pence sterling* 89 $\frac{2}{3}$ *incirca*, and so many *pence* together with $\frac{1}{4}$ *per cent.* for the provision that is commonly paid in *Florence*, comes to be disbursed in *London*, for one *Crown* of *Mark* credit in *Placentia*.

Crowns 108
At *pence* 83 *sterling*

324
864

89164

or $\frac{2}{3}$ *incirca*
100

Example 3. Again, to *Antwerp* cometh *Order* from *London*, to *draw* thither, *and to remit* to *Venice*, at such a price, that the *remittance* from *London* for *Venice*, come but to 55 *pence sterling* clear of charges, the *partido* being 1000 *pound sterling*, now there is found *money* for *London* at *s.* 33 $\frac{1}{3}$, and *bills* for *Venice* at *gro.* 90 $\frac{2}{3}$, I demand if at this price the said *Commission* may be effected, first reduce the said *s.* 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ into *grof.* and they make 400, then say *by the Rule of Three*, if *pence* 240, (the value of the *pound sterling*) give 400 *gro.* what will 55 *pence sterling* give being the price of the *Ducates of Venice*, it will make *grof.* 91 $\frac{2}{3}$ from whence must be deducted $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. for provision taken and there will remain *gro.* 91 $\frac{3}{10}$, so that the said *commission* may be effected to profit, because that *drawing* for *London* at *s.* 33 $\frac{1}{3}$, may be delivered for *Venice* at *grof.* 91 $\frac{3}{10}$, and there present *bills* at less, that is at *grof.* 90 $\frac{2}{3}$ Example.

Star. 240 *d.* —
66

Grof. 91. 100

Shill. 33 $\frac{1}{3}$
12

Grof. 9400 *Star.* 55 *d.*
55

22000
400
160
1600

Provision
91. 66

$\frac{2}{3}$ — 18
18
36

91. 66
36

Grof. 91. 30

And this is as much as I conceive needful at this time to insert concerning the *Exchanges* practised in *London*, now there only resteth the terms of of *payment* of *bills of Exchange* in *London*.

Chap. CCCCXLIX.

Of the Terms of Payments of Bills of Exchange in London.

Terms of Payment of Bills of Exchange in *London*. The *terms* for the Payment of *Bills of Exchange* in *London* are observed to be with other Cities thus:

To *Venice* at 3 months after date, and so back.
To *Antwerp* at one month after date, and so back.
To *Genoa* at 3 months after date, and so back.
To *Florence* at 3 moneths after date, and so back.
To *Pisa* at 3 months after date, and so back.
To *Lions* for the fair, and so from Fair to Fair.
To *Placentia* the same as *Lions*.
To *Rouen* and *Paris* at one month after date, and so back.

CHAP. CCCCL.

Of the Abreviation of Diviſion and Multiplication after the Italian *and foreign manner and method.*

Of Diviſion and Multiplication abreviated after the *Italian* manner.

FOr as much as I have in many parts of this particular *Tract* of *Exchanges* followed the the *Arithmetical* method and manner of thoſe rules practiſed in the calculation of theſe *Exchanges* by the *Bankers* and *Exchangers* of *Italy*, it will be here needful for the better inlightning of the ſame, and the eaſier caſting up and calculation thereof, that I ſhew how the *Italian Brokers and Exchangers* do abreviate their labour, and ſhorten their taſk therein, and the rather I have preſumed to add the ſame here, and in this place, partly in regard that I have not found it publiſhed by any of our *Engliſh Arithmeticians*, but principally to ſhew the learner the ways how the ſame are there wrought and *arithmetically* calculated.

It is generally confeſt by all *Arithmeticians*, that the whole Art of *Arithmetick* depends upon five principal Rules, now commonly in all Countreys received and taught, that is, by *Numeration*, *Addition*, *Subtraction*, *Multiplication*, and *Diviſion*, and that no one propoſed queſtion in *Arithmetick* can be perfected without the help of ſome of theſe, for the three former I find not any diſagreement in the common received manner by them and us, and therefore I will omit to ſpeak any thing thereof; but of the two later, whereby is obſerved that moſt Rules and Queſtions of all *Exchanges* are perfected and performed, I will here inſiſt upon, induced principally, as I ſaid before, to inlighten thereby the precedent examples that I have handled in the calculations of the *Exchanges* before-mentioned.

I will then in the firſt place, contrary to the cuſtom of our *Engliſh Maſters in this Science*, begin with that part of *Arithmetick* which we call *Diviſion*, and by an example or two of the working thereof, explain the ſame to ſuch as either ſhall be deſirous to learn it, or ſuch as ſhall deſire to make uſe of theſe before-mentioned *Tables*.

Diviſion abreviated in Calculations of Accounts.

A certain *Merchant* then bought 46 Clothes, which coſt him 673 *l.* and deſireth by a brief way to know what one cloth doth ſtand him in, to do which, I diſpoſe of the queſtion after the manner of the *Rule of Three*, and ſay, If 46 *Clothes* coſt 673 *l.* how much doth the *Cloth* coſt?

Now for as much as it would prove to be too difficult, at firſt ſight after the common manner, to find how often 46 the *Diviſor* is found in 673, it will be more facile and commodious, to take it after their method thus, Take then the firſt *figure* which is 4, and ſee how often the ſame is included in the figure 6, which is once, the which 1 I write then under the *Diviſor*, drawing a line between them, and then multiply it by the whole *Diviſor* 46, beginning at 6, ſaying once 6 is 6, and next coming to the ſum that is to be divided 673, I chuſe the ſecond *figure* 7, from whence I take 6 and there remains one, which I place under the ſaid 7, and returning again to the *Diviſor*, I multiply 1 by 4, which giveth 4, which I *deduct* from the other *figure* 6, of the ſum to be *divided*, and there remains 2, the which I write under the 6; ſo that 46 taken by this means out of 67 there reſts 21, from whence I proceed and put this before the *figure* 3 remaining, which thereby makes 213, for the ſum that now remains to be divided by 46, ſaying in 21, how many times 4? which cannot be but 4 times, for in taking 5 there will remain but 1, which with the following *figure* doth make 13, (the which number cannot pay 5 times 6, and for this cauſe I can take but 4,) multiplying the *Diviſor* as at firſt, ſaying (beginning always by the laſt figure of the *Diviſor*) 4 times 6 is 24, and taking the laſt *figure* 3 from the ſum to be divided 213, the which for payment of 24 I borrow 3 tens, which I bear in mind, and ſay 24 from 33 there reſts 9, the which I place under the 3, and then come to *multiply* the other *figure* 4 of the *Diviſor* by 4, and it makes 16, which with 3 tens born in mind, makes 19, which muſt be *deducted* from the ſum to be *divided* 21, ſo there will reſt 2, the which I place under 1, as by the example appeareth more at large.

So that 673 *l.* *divided* by 46 *Clothes*, the *quotient* giveth 14 *l.* and the reſt is 29 *l.* which now is to be *divided* by 46, which cannot be done, and therefore the ſame to be reduced to *ſhillings*, which multiplied by 20 comes to 580 *s.* which muſt now be *divided* by 46, in the manner before ſhewed, ſaying, how many times 4 in 5? which is once, the which I write in the *quotient* at the ſide of 14 *l.* proceeding from the firſt *diviſion*, *multiplying* it by 6, and it giveth 6, which taken from 8 the reſt is 2, which I put under the 8, and *multiply* the other *figure* of the *diviſor* 4 by 1, which giveth 4 taken from 5, there reſts 1, then 46 *ſubtracted* from 58 there reſts 12, right with which I put the other *figure* 0 reſting of the ſum to be divided, and return to ſay, how many times in 12, the which I can take but 2, and I place it in the *quotient*, and *multiply* it by the laſt *figure* of the *diviſor*, ſaying 2 times 6 is 12, which I *deduct* from 120, the which to do, I ſay (borrowing 2 *tens*, which I bare in mind) 12 from 20 reſts 8, which I place under the 0, and *multiply* the other *figure* of the *Diviſor* 4 by, making 8 with the 2 born in mind, comes

to be 10, taken from 12 there reſts 2, ſo that 580 *s.* divided by 46, the *product* is 12 *s.* and there remaineth yet 28 *s.* which muſt be brought into *pence*, *multiplied* by 12, and it makes 336, the which muſt be *divided* by 46, ſaying in 33, how many times 4? which is 7 times, the which I place in the *quotient* by the *ſhillings*, *multiplying* 7 by 6, which makes 42 from 46 there reſts 4, the which I place under the 6, and keep 4 in mind borrowed, *adding* them with 4 times 7 they make 32, which *deducted* from 33, there reſts 1, the which I place under the 3; ſo that 336 *divided* by 46, the *product* giveth 7, and there reſts 14 *d.* to *divide*, which is a thing of a ſmall value.

So that if 46 *pieces* of *Cloth* coſt 673 *l.* the one will coſt 14 *l.* 12 *s.* 7 *d.* as may be ſeen by the example here under wrought.

If pieces 46 *coſt* 673 l. *how much the piece?*

213

29|20

14 *l.* 12 *s.* 7 *d.*

580
120
28|12

336
14

Another example.

To ſhew the brevity of this manner of *dividing*, I will ſhew here another example, which cannot without much difficulty be performed by the common manner of *diviſion* in cancelling the *figures*, and yet is very eaſily and compendiouſly performed this way, by obſerving the order which is before preſcribed, and therefore to avoid prolixity, I ſhall not need here to put down any particular Explication, the example ſhall be thus then to, divide 19999100007 by 99999, which by the *Product* doth give 199993 without any *Remainder*, as ſhall appear by the working here underneath.

Diviſor ——— 19999100007
Quotient 199993 999920
999290
992990
929990
299997

Another method of dividing by the Rule of Practiſe.

Diviſion which is wrought by the *Rule of Practiſe*, is done in this manner by the help of the parts found therein, as for example, if 72 *pieces of Serges* coſt 169. *l.* 12 *s.* how much will the *piece* ſtand in, then *dividing* by 72, I find firſt the parts thereof; and obſerve that 8 times 9 makes 72, I take then the $\frac{1}{8}$ of the ſum to be *divided*, ſaying the eighth part of 16 is 2, which I place under a *line drawn*, and the $\frac{1}{8}$ of 9 is 1, there remains one *pound* which is 20 *s.* which with the 12 makes 32, the $\frac{1}{8}$ whereof is 4, ſo that the eighth of the ſaid 169 *l.* 12 *s.* is 21 *l.* 4 *s.* of which number I take the $\frac{1}{9}$ (which ſhall be the price of the *piece*) in this manner, ſaying, the $\frac{1}{9}$ of 21 is 2, the reſt is 3 *l.* which is 60 *s.* and with the 4 maketh 64 *s.* of which the $\frac{1}{9}$ is 7, then there reſts 1, which is 12 *pence*, and the $\frac{1}{9}$ of 12 is 1, ſo that the ninth part of 21 *l.* 4 *s.* is 2 *l.* 7 *s.* 1 *d.* the price of the *piece*; as by this example is ſhewed:

72 *Pieces* ——— *l.* 169. 12 *s.*

$\frac{1}{8}$. 21. 4

$\frac{1}{9}$. 2. 7. 1 *d.*

Note, another example.

But when it happens that any *broken numbers* fall in the *Diviſor*, the *Diviſor* and the ſum to be *divided*, muſt then be reduced to one and the ſelf ſame denominator, as for example, If 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ *pieces* ſhould coſt 264 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.* what would the *piece* ſtand in? to do which I reduce into halfs the *pieces* 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ *multiplying* the ſame by 2 making 27 halfs, doing the ſame with the ſum to be *divided*, *multiplying* it by 2, which comes to be *l.* 529. 15, which to be *divided* by 27, muſt be conſidered that 3 times 9 is 27, therefore muſt be taken $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{9}$ of the ſaid third in this manner, ſaying $\frac{1}{3}$ of 5 is 1, of 22 is 7, and of 19 is 6, and there remains 1 *l.* which is 20 *s.* which with the 15 makes 35, the $\frac{1}{3}$, of which is 11, and there reſts 2 *s.* which are 24 *d.*

the

the $\frac{1}{3}$ whereof is 8, and afterward taking the of $\frac{1}{9}$ the ſaid $\frac{1}{3}$ ſaying, the $\frac{1}{9}$ of 17 is 1, and of 86 is 9, and there reſts 5 *l.* which with the 11 *s.* is 111 *s.* the $\frac{1}{9}$ whereof is 12, then reſts 3 *s.* which with the 8 *d.* remaining is 44 *d.* the $\frac{1}{9}$ whereof is 4, ſo that the *product* of the ſaid $\frac{1}{9}$ giveth 19 *l.* 12 *s.* 4 *d.* the value of the ſaid *piece*, as by Example.

13 $\frac{1}{2}$ *peices* —— *l.* 264. 17. 6
2

529. 15. 0
$\frac{1}{2}$ —— 176. 11. 8
$\frac{1}{9}$ —— 19. 12. 4 the piece.

Again, at 34 *l.* 16 *s.* the 21 $\frac{1}{3}$ *yard.*, how much will the *yard* amount unto, doe this as the *preceeding rule*, putting the *yard* into thirds, in multiplying them by 3 they make 64 for *diviſor* to 34 *l.* 16 alſo *multiplyed* by 3 which make 104 *l.* 8 *s.* which to *divide* by 64, is to be conſidered that 8 times 8 is 64, and therefore the $\frac{1}{8}$ of an eight is the price of a *yard*, as Example. Another.

21 $\frac{1}{3}$ *yards* —— 34 *l.* 16. how much the yard
3 3

64 104. 8
$\frac{1}{1}$ 13. 1

$\frac{1}{8}$ 1. 12. 7 the yard

Many other *diviſions* are reſolved in the ſame manner as the preceeding, which I willingly here omit, and refer them to the occurrences of *traffick* that ſhall happen herein, and now I will proceed to *Multiplication* abreviated, by which two rules both the *Golden Rule of Three*, and many other in the *Arithmetick* are wrought and perfomed, commodious and neceſſary to this *Tract of Exchanges* and this *Map of Commerce*, as being indeed the proper rules, by which the *Exchanges* in this book are caſt up and calculated.

The method that hath been ſhewed in the former *Diviſion*, may in ſome ſort ſerve alſo in *Multiplication* in this manner, ſuppoſe you were to *multiply* 56 yards by 4 *l.* 18 *s.* 9 *d.* you muſt conſider that 56 is compoſed of 7 times 8, and therefore you muſt *multiply* the ſaid 4. 18. 9. by 7, and its *product* by 8, beginning with the *pence*, and ſaying 7 times 9 is 63, I write 3 *pence*, and retain 5 *s.* which I add with 7 times 8 which make 61, write then 1 and retain 6 which added to 1 times 7 makes 13 which is 6 *l.* 10 *s.* and following the common method of *Addition*, I put down one ten, and retain 6 *l.* which I add with 4 times 7, and they make 34 *l.* the which *product* I *multiply* again by 8, beginning to *multiply* by the *pence* which are with the *pounds*, and then by the *s.* calculating for 12 *d.* one *s.* and for 20 *s.* 1 *pound* they then make 276. *l.* 10 *s.* for the value of 56 *yards* as ſhall be more plainly demonſtrated by this Example following. Multiplication abreviated.

As 4 *l.* 18 *s.* 9. *d.* the *yard*, what amounteth 56 *yards* to?
7

34. 11. 3
8

l. 276. 10. 0 the 56 yards.

Again at 2 *l.* 13. 3 *d.* the *ounce*, what will the *pound* of 16 *ounces* coſt?
16

42. 12. 0 the price of the *pound*.

Again at 5 *l.* 16. 6. *the pound, what will* 132 *l. coſt?*
11

64. 1. 6.
12

l. 768. 18. 0

Many

Another Example.

Many other *queſtions* may be anſwered as the aboveſaid, but yet *note*, that to *multiply* by an uneven number, ſuch as is 31, 43, and the like, then do in this manner, *poſito* I demand at 5 *l.* 9 *s.* 3 *d.* the *Yard*, what will 43 *Yards* come unto, now for as much as 43; hath no dividable parts I take 42, *multiplying* it by 6 and by 7, as hath been ſhewed, and for the *Yard* that doth remain I add to the laſt *Multiplication* 5 *l.* 9. 3 *d.* which is coſt of 1 *Yard* and it makes 274 *l.* 17. 9 *d.* the coſt of 43 *Yards* as may be obſerved by the following Example.

l. s. d.

At 5. 9. 3. *the Yard, how much will* 43 *Yards coſt ?*

			|6
32.	15.	6.	
			|7
229.	8.	6.	

L. 234. 17. 9. *the coſt of* 43 *Yards.*

Another Example.

But when there is any *broken number* in the *Yards* or *pieces*, do thus by Example at *l.* 7. 14. 6 the *piece*, what will 81 ½ coſt, then for 81 I *multiply* by 9 the coſt of the *piece*, and its *product* again by 9 becauſe that 9 times 9 is 81 and I find *l.* 625. 14. 6 for the valew of the ſaid 81 *pieces*, and for the ½ *piece* I take the ½ of 7 *l.* 14. 6 *d.* and adding it thereto the ſame comes to be *l.* 629. 11 *s.* 9 *d*, and ſo much the 81 ½ coſt. Example.

At *l.* 7. 14. 6 *the piece, what will* 81 ½ *coſt ?*

			|9
69.	10.	6	
			|9
625.	14.	6	
3.	17.	3	

L. 629. 11. 9 *d.*

Another way of Multiplication abreviated.

But for as much as this may ſeem difficult, I will here note another way of *Multiplication* abreviated, ſerving as well in *Exchanges* or in *Merchandiſing poſito*; I would know what comes 154 *Yards* unto, at 56 *ſhillings* the *Yard*, to do this *multiply* the ſaid *Yards*, by the half of the ſaid money which is 28 *s.* and in adding its *product*, double the laſt *figure* taking that for ſo many *s.* and the reſt for *pounds* as doth appear by this example following, which I add in this manner, ſaying 2. 4. and 9 makes 15, and after the ordinary manner, you muſt ſet down 5, and bear 1 ten, but in this method, you muſt double it, ſetting down 10 for 5. the which doubled you muſt hold as ſo many *ſhillings* and ſo proceeding in the addition of the reſt, and adding the tenth borne of 15, it will come to *l.* 431. 4. *s.* the value of 154 *Yards*, and this *note* is to be obſerved in all other *queſtions* of this nature, as by example doth appear.

At 56 *s. the Yard, how much will* 154 *Yards coſt ?*

28

1232
308

L. 431. 4. 0 *d.*

Again at 3 *l.* 16. *s. the pound, how much will* 267 *l. coſt ?*

38

2136
801

L. 1014. 12. 0 *d.*

Another way of abreviated Multiplication.

There is yet another brief way of *Multiplication*, uſed in *France* and *many parts beyond the Seas*, which is done by taking the parts of 10 or of 100 in this manner, I would *multiply* 113 *Yards* by 1 ¼ I note what part 1 ¼ is in 10 and find it to be ⅛ therefore is 113 *Yards* to be *multiplyed* by 10, or elſe more brief by adding an 0 and in taking the ⅛ which ſhall be the valew of the ſaid 113 *Yards*, and for to *multiply* by 1 ⅛ you muſt take the ⅛ of the ſum to be *multiplied*, after you have added

added thereunto an 0 becauſe that 1 $\frac{2}{3}$ is the $\frac{1}{6}$ of 10, and for, to *multiply* by 3 $\frac{1}{3}$ you muſt add an 0 and take $\frac{1}{3}$ becauſe that 3 $\frac{1}{3}$ is the $\frac{1}{3}$ of 10 and ſo in many others, in taking always the parts of 10, and note that the ſame may be done in taking the parts of 100, as to *multiply* 137 *Yards* by 8 $\frac{1}{3}$ you muſt add two 00 to the ſum, then take $\frac{1}{12}$, becauſe that 8 $\frac{1}{3}$ is the $\frac{1}{12}$ part of 100 and for to *multiply* by 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, you muſt add two 00 and take the $\frac{1}{8}$ becauſe that the $\frac{1}{8}$ of 100 is 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ as may be ſeen by theſe following Examples.

At 25 *s.* the *Yard*, what comes the 113 *Yards* to?

$\frac{1}{8}$ 141. 5. 0

At 33 *s.* 4 *d.* the *Yard*, what comes 7612 *Yards* unto?

$\frac{1}{6}$ 12686. 13. 4 *d.*

00

At 8 *l.* 6. 8 *d.* the *piece*, what comes 173 pieces unto?

$\frac{1}{12}$ 1441. 13. 4

Again, at 3 *s. the pound*, what will the 100 *l.* come unto? to do this in brief a *cipher* is to be added to the coſt of the pound which is 3 *s*, and it makes 30 of which ſum take the $\frac{1}{2}$ and it makes 15 *l.* which makes the coſt of the hundred, and ſo for others by theſe Examples following. Another example,

At 3 *s.* the *pound* how much the 100 *l.*

15 *l.*

At 56 *s.* the *pound*, how much the *hundred?*

280 *l.*

Again, at 3 *d.* the *pound*, I would know how much 100 *l.* comes unto? multiply the *pence* (which the *pound* is worth) by 5, and out of its *product* take $\frac{1}{12}$ which ſhall be the coſt of the *quintal* and to find the coſt of the *pound*, you muſt *multiply* the value of the *hundred* by 12, and the $\frac{1}{5}$ of the *product* is the coſt of the *pound* as followeth by theſe Examples. Another.

At 3 *d.* the *pound*, how much the 100 *l.*

5

15

$\frac{1}{12}$ *l.* 1. 5. 0 *d.* the *hundred.*

At 17 *d.* the *pound*, how much the *hundred?*

5

85

$\frac{1}{12}$ *l.* 7. 1. 8. the coſt of the 100 *l.*

But I have wandered too far, and proceeded farther in *this ſubject* than I intended, therefore here will conclude both the *calculations* of *Exchanges* and theſe methods of *abreviating* the rules of *Diviſion* and *Multiplication*, refering what is here by me omitted in both the *ſaid ſubjects* to the ingenuous hand and head of the myſterious *Exchanger.*

FINIS.

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	Lat. D.	Lat. M.	Long. D.	Long. M.
A.				
Adrianople	42	45	22	45
Alba regalis	46	48	42	0
Album caſtrum	48	35	50	45
Amſterdam	52	40	27	34
Alexandria *in* Ægypt	31	00	60	30
Alexandria *in* Italy	43	10	30	00
Alsfild *in* Haſſia	51	00	72	00
Abeville *in* Picardy	49	50	22	30
Amberge *in* Bohemia	49	26	32	40
Ancona	43	22	39	40
Antioch	37	20	70	15
Antwerp	51	58	26	36
Acquilla	43	30	38	20
Argentina	48	45	28	14
Auguſta	47	42	33	00
Angiers	47	25	18	10
Avignon	44	40	22	40
Aleppo	38	00	72	30
Arming	41	00	76	00
Ava	27	50	142	30
Agades	30	0	66	33
Agaſimba	7	0	24	0
Algiers	25	20	30	0
Almara *S. L.*	30	00	63	30
Angola *S. L.*	07	00	45	10
Aſna	25	00	66	30
Aſcencia *S. L.*	19	00	363	20
Santa Anna *S. L.*	27	30	318	30
B.				
Boriquen *S. L.*	19	40	273	20
Bangamodrum	06	00	62	36
Bernagaſum	13	00	70	00
Benomotapa	26	00	55	00
Bona	35	40	37	10
Brava		30	74	30
Bugia	35	10	34	30
Babylon	33	00	82	20
Bethlem	31	50	65	45
Baccu	42	00	88	50
Bulgar	54	30	88	30
Bengala	21	20	125	10
Benſanſon	46	30	20	30
Burges	46	20	22	10
Buda	47	0	42	0
Burdeaux	44	30	17	50
Bollonia	43	33	35	50
Baſil	47	40	31	00
C.				
Conſtantinople	43	05	56	00
Cales	37		05	10
Conimbre	40	00	11	25
Collen	51	00	30	30
Copenhagen	56	50	34	30
Corinth	36	55	51	15
Cracovia	50	12	42	40
Cane	49	42	19	20
Compoſtella	20		06	
Caminetſa	50	40	50	20
Calicut	10	30	112	40
Caſan	35	10	96	10
Cappha	48	00	68	50
Cambalu	51	10	161	10
Cambaia	11	40	142	20
Cantan	25		149	00
Chile *S. L.*	36		299	30
Coanum	31		259	40
Canada	50	20	305	10
Cartagena nova	20	10	300	
Caſco *S. L.*	13	30	297	20
Caxamalca *S. L.*	11	30	298	30
Cuba	31	40	296	
Capua	41		39	10
Carenge	31	50	31	48
Cairo	29	50	63	—
Ceſena	43	40	34	40
Cephalonia	37	10	47	10
Colmar	48	12	26	0
Conſtance	47	30	28	30
Cordoua	37	50	8	0
Corfu	38	45	45	10
Corſica *Iſland*	40	50	31	0
Crema	44	20	31	15
Cremona	44	40	32	25
Cipruſ	35	30	65	30
Cuma	41	40	41	0
Cap bona ſperanſa *S. L.*	35	00	50	30
Cape varde,	40	10	9	50
D.				
Dabul	31	00	112	20
Damaſcus	35		69	—
Doway	50	30	25	—
Dole	46	10	27	00
Dublin				
Dort	44	00	30	40
Dantſick	54	44	44	15
Dreſden	51	00	23	45
Dirraccium	40	50	45	00
Decan	14	00	113	20
Delle	5	00	114	19
Damieta	32	40	69	00
Dara	12	00	66	50
Dancali	17	10	66	50
E.				
Edenburgh	58	00	19	20
Epheſus	37	40	57	40
Erford	51	10	34	—
Epidauro	36	25	51	45
F.				
Francford *upon* Oder	50	30	—	24
Francford *upon* Mentz	50	30	—	30
Florence	34	—	43	—
Ferara	36	—	44	—
Friburg	48	13	28	—
Famagiuſta	30	30	69	20
Faſſum	45	40	57	50
Favencia	43	30	35	20
Feſs	34	40	5	30
Flanders	52	30	22	45
G.				
Guatimala	24	20	303	—
Guaiachil *S. L.*	2	30	294	30
Goa	14	40	112	20
Gaza	33		70	50
Guinea *S. L.*	9	10	18	—
Guangala	25	50	37	30
Goaga	22	—	55	—
Geneva	45	45	28	—
Granado	37	30	17	15

The Table of Longitude and Latitude.

	Latit. D.	M.	Long. D.	M.
Genoa	15	20	45	20
Gaieta	40	50	38	20
Gallipoli	41	30	45	10
Gelderland	52	20	27	40
Gotland	60	00	48	—
Golmon	54	6	33	54
Gorlits	51	—	34	45
Gulich	52	0	27	30
H.				
Hidleberg	49	25	33	—
Havana	20	00	292	10
Hochlaga	44	10	300	50
Hamburg	54	20	30	15
Hamaria *in* Norway	60	—	31	45
Halbestad	52	11	35	20
I.				
Jerusalem	31	40	66	—
Ireland *the midst*	57	—	12	—
Ingolstad	48	42	31	20
Jamaca	17	00	298	30
St. Jaco	32	10	298	10
Isabella	10		10	32
India *the midst*	38	—	105	40
Jerico	33	—	73	—
L.				
London	51	30	20	—
Leiden	52	10	27	20
Lions	44	30	25	40
Lovain	51	—	23	—
Lisbon	38	50	10	50
Leigh	50	30	29	—
Liampo	34	40	160	20
Lima *S. L.*	23	30	296	40
Lucaio	30	00	299	27
Lansano	47	40	35	30
Leoburg	54	10	28	2
Legorn	42	12	33	10
Lovain	51	00	26	45
Lubeck	54	48	34	00
Lucca	42	40	32	40
Luneburg	54	40	34	20
Lucern	46	34	26	0
Lipsick	51	25	34	45
M.				
Maragna	19	30	281	30
Margarita	10	50	314	10
Martha	10	40	301	20
St. Michel *S. L.*	6	10	291	40
S. Michael	27	20	327	10
Mexico	38	30	283	—
Madagascar *S. L.*	19	—	77	—
Madera	31	30	8	10
Manicongo *S. L.*	7	—	47	10
Morocco	30		30	30
Melinda *S. L.*	3	20	71	20
Meroe	16	10	68	20
Mombasa *S. L.*	4	50	72	—
Mandao			125	25
Mallacca	5	—	136	30
Mecha	25	—	75	30
Medina	27	20	73	—
Meacum	23	15	160	30
Mentz	50	30	27	30
Marburg	51	30		
Millain	43	—	40	20
Modena	45	40	43	50
Majorca	39	35	18	50
Mosco	61	—	—	—
Machlin	51	15	20	50
Maguntia	50	8	30	—
Madgburg	52	20	34	30
Mantua	44	30	32	20
Marselia	43	6	24	30
Manfrednia	40	45	42	50
Mesina	38	50	42	46
Minorque	40	10	19	30
Montpelier	43	25	20	30
N.				
Naples	39	30	46	—
Nidrosia	60	50	89	45
Nismes	42	30	25	—
Nica	40	00	57	—
Ninive	36	40	82	—
Narsinga	18	—	119	—
Nicodemia	44	20	63	30
Nicopolis	45	—	56	30
Nova Albion	50	—	235	—
Nova Galisia	2	40	293	15
Norumbega	43	40	315	40
Nombre de dios	9	20	294	30
Navaca	17	10	300	20
Narbon	43	—	19	20
Nantz	48	12	16	20
Nola	40	45	40	15
Novaria	44	30	30	30
Negroponte	38	15	53	40
Norimburg	49	24	31	10
Nursia Italia	42	44	308	—
O.				
Ormus	19	—	92	0
Odia	12	—	138	30
Oxiana	20	—	107	40
Oxford	51	30	19	—
Orleans	47	10	22	—
Orchades *Isles*	61	40	21	—
Ortinge *in* Sweden	49	58	28	3
P.				
Paris	48	—	23	20
Poitiers	50	10	20	—
Padua	36	10	44	45
Pavia	33	5	44	—
Prague	46	10	29	10
Persepolis	30	40	90	40
Ptolemais	29	40	66	40
Palama	28	—	6	20
Panama	8	10	294	10
Papaian	1	50	297	30
Palermo	37	—	37	—
Perpignan	42	40	18	30
Pampelon	42	50	15	—
Parma	43	30	32	30
Perusca	42	56	36	50
Pisa	43	45	36	30
Pistoia	43	—	33	20
Pescaro	42	38	32	40
Placentia	44	—	31	30
Portugal	40	45	5	48
Q.				
Quitto *S. L.*	10	—	293	10
Quivira	40	—	233	41
Quinsay	40	—	153	—
R.				
Rome	38	—	41	40
Rheims	48	30	25	25
Riga	59	—	43	45
Rhodes	35	—	58	—
Rhagusa	43	30	42	14
Ratisbone	48	56	29	50
Ravenna	44	2	24	40

Ricanti

The Table of Longitude and Latitude.

	Latit. D.	M.	Long. D.	M.
Ricanti	43	22	40	00
Roſtock	54	36	34	—
Rouen	49	—	21	15
Regium	38	15	43	10
S.				
Sanguinai	55	—	306	40
St. Spirits	13	20	322	30
Saba	8	40	68	20
Septa	35	40	22	00
Smyrna	40	30	60	20
Suſis	48	00	73	40
Sigeſtan	31	—	105	00
Sarmacand	44	—	109	—
Samaria	33	40	72	20
Salamanca	41	20	21	24
Siquenca			18	2
Siena	42	15	42	20
Siracuſe	37	30	40	30
Stockholm	60	30	47	—
Strasburg	48	44	27	50
Sevil	37	30	14	20
Salern	40	30	40	20
Salisburg	44	44	35	15
Sardinia *Iſland*	38	—	31	—
Savoy	43	30	29	10
Salonica	44	30	39	50
Scodra	44	—	40	20
Sebenico	37	—	6	36
Spallata	43	15	39	45
Spires	49	20	28	40
T.				
Taranto	41	15	43	15
Treviſo	45	30	33	35
Toledo	41	—	10	30
Tholouſa	43	30	18	—
Turin	44	20	29	30
Tunes	32	30	33	—
Trent	45	18	31	32
Triers	45	50	4	
Tarſus	40	—	71	20
Tauris	38	20	90	30
Tenduc	57	30	168	30

	Latit. D.	M.	Lng. D.	M.
Tirus	36	30	72	10
Trabeſond	44	10	140	30
Troas	48	10	31	
Tripolis	37	—	72	20
Tedoro	—	—	160	40
Tanger	35	20	30	50
Tombuto	15	—	20	15
Teleſm	34	—	29	—
Totantoon	36	—	248	20
Tombez S.L.	4	10	291	40
V.				
Valentia	36	10	12	40
Valadolid	42	20	9	—
Venetia	45	15	34	30
Verona	45	16	32	45
Vercelles	44	12	29	50
Vicentia	44	55	33	—
Vienna France	45	12	22	30
Vienna Auſtria	47	42	38	—
Vilerbo	42	18	39	—
Ulma	48	26	30	20
Voltera	42	40	33	50
W.				
Witenberg	50	20	—	—
Witsburg	50	—	—	—
Wormatia	49	44	28	30
X.				
Xaintu.	55	40	168	40
Y.				
York	54	30	23	30
Z.				
Zeilan	11	20	138	—
Zama S. L.	11	40	74	40
Zocotara	12	50	88	—
Zanſibar S. L.	6	30	73	5
Zimbaos S. L.	25	20	9	—

Note that S. L. ſignifieth a Southerly Latitude.

FINIS.